SUMMER RESORTS.

RITTENHOUSE HOUSE, Lewisburg, Union co., Pa.
KITTATINNY HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
WARM SPRINGS, Perry county, Pa.
WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS, Cumberland co., Pa.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOUSE, Chester county, Pa.
BERLIN'S HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
MANSION HOUSE, Mount Carbon, Schuylkill co., Pa.
LONG BRANCH HOUSE, Long Branch, Monmouth co., N. J.
MANSION HOUSE, Mount Holly, Burlington co., N. J.
BRINCKER'S HOUSE, Mount Cheasit, Pa.
AMERICAN HOUSE, Bethlehem, Pa.
NAGLE HOUSE, Schuylkill co., Pa.
AMERICAN HOUSE, Allentown, Pa.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Millersburg, Pa.
OCEAN HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
MARINE HALL, Cape Island, N. J.
NEPTUNE HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J.
SEA HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
UNITED STATES HOUSE, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
SEA HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
PARK HOUSE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
NEW YORK HOUSE, Cape Island, New Jersey.
CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, New Jersey.
MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Cape Island, N. J.
MANSION HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
SPRINGER HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J.
BRIGHTWOOD HOUSE, Brigantine Beach, N. J.
MERCER'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Lancaster co., Pa.
LEBANON SPRINGS, Cumberland co., Pa.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY SPRINGS, Cumberland co.
BEDFORD SPRINGS, Bedford co., Pa.
BLUE MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Berks co., Pa.
SARATOGA HOUSE, New Haven, Conn.
NORTH HOUSE, Guilford, Conn.
MANSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
CHALFONT HOUSE COTTAGES, Atlantic City, N. J.
ALCOTT SHAFFER'S HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Press

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Newstead Abbey (Last Article); A Song; Compliments of the Office-holders; Personal; Politics in Reading; An Appeal from an Old Democrat; General News. FOURTH PAGE.—The Slave Trade in the South; Letter from Abraham Lincoln, before his Nomination; Political; The Capitals Story; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

News from Europe a day later comes to us by the City of Baltimore, which arrived at New York yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 5th instant. A number of leather merchants had failed—one firm with liabilities of a million pounds sterling. Several other firms had failed, with liabilities ranging from £200,000 to £300,000. Nothing of importance had transpired in Parliament. Garibaldi had remained quiet since the last intelligence, although there were rumors of his having applied to his London friends to supply him with two steamers, defended with Armstrong guns. It was reported that Sardinia had declined to entertain overtures of alliance from Naples. Napoleon was giving a due consideration of Neapolitan overtures. In the Liverpool Cotton market there was an exhibition of a declining tendency, quotations being irregular at a decline of ¼d. Breadstuffs were steady and provisions dull, while in London Consols had closed at 93½ a 93¾.

We have later intelligence from Mexico, by way of Mobile, the United States steamer Brooklyn having arrived there yesterday. Her dates from Vera Cruz are to the 11th. Minister McLane arrived as a passenger, and goes to Washington on official business. The country was still in an unsettled condition, its political and military state being unchanged. Miramon was at Dagoes, endeavoring to reach the city of Mexico. With the exception of the Spanish envoy, none of the foreign ambassadors recognized the Government of Miramon.

Richard J. Haldeman, Esq., the Pennsylvania member of the National Democratic Executive Committee, has issued an address protesting against the action of the State Central Committee in relation to uniting the electoral ticket, and calling for a mass and delegate Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 26th, when a pure Douglas electoral ticket will be formed.

About noon yesterday our sister city of New York was visited with a terrible and destructive conflagration. The flames broke out in the vicinity of Pig alley and Washington street. The district was occupied by a number of poor families, many of whom were German, and as the buildings were of frame, the destruction was extensive. The pecuniary loss is estimated in the neighborhood of $100,000. The distress among the occupants is great, about one hundred and fifty families being rendered houseless by the fire.

The New Yorkers are endeavoring to reduce the Japanese bill into definite figures. Bills have been handed in to the amount of $125,000, although the Aldermen reduce them down to $105,000. The Metropolitan Hotel bill, it is said, will be $90,000. If this last item is correct, it gives no false idea of the art and mystery of New York charging. The Japanese were at the Metropolitan for thirteen days, and at this rate the average price of the board of each member of the Embassy, per day, was in the neighborhood of ninety dollars. Our city kept them seven days at the Continental, where they fared as sumptuously as they did in New York, and yet out of an appropriation of $10,000 there was a balance returned to the treasury. The New Yorkers are indignant, and threaten to apply for an injunction to prevent the Councils from paying the aggregate of the bills.

The Secessionists held a mass meeting at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on Saturday night, and among the speakers was Judge Rust, who addressed the meeting for three hours. Frank Blair was among the speakers.

We publish a very full and graphic report of the meeting of the lawyers, which was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the propriety of locating the public buildings either on Penn or Independence Square.

The facts of a stabbing affray at Memphis, Tennessee, between a lawyer and the editor of the *Avalanche*, are detailed in another column. The editor criticised the lawyer, the lawyer insulted the editor, and the editor stabbed the lawyer. The wounds are not dangerous. The life of an editor in tropical latitudes must be exceedingly profitable and pleasant.

Some extracts from a correspondent of a New Orleans journal, throwing light upon the slave trade in the South as it is, will be read with interest. The cool, business-like manner in which this journal speaks of this most infamous and cruel of crimes will astound many of our readers. With such facts as these unblushingly published in the Southern journals, we can only wonder that more active measures are not taken by the Government for the suppression of the traffic.

The stock market yesterday was very heavy, city 6s being depressed by the prospect of a new loan being forced. The money market was quiet. The weekly bank statement from a small increase in specie and loans. The flour market was quiet, with but little demand at previous rates. The grain market was more active, rye being scarce and corn firm. The cotton market was quiet, with no change. The provision market was buoyant, while whisky is unchanged.

The New Municipal Buildings.

At the meeting of the members of the Bar of this city, held yesterday, the whole question of the location of the new municipal buildings was thoroughly discussed. There was a greater diversity of opinion manifested than we had anticipated; for, as the eminent members of the legal profession are nearly all now firmly established in their locations, and as quite a number of them own the offices they occupy, it is natural they should oppose a change which will certainly subject them to some temporary inconvenience. But, instead of being unanimously opposed to the contemplated change of location, their proceedings indicated that, like all other classes of the community, they differed very much in opinion in regard to the propriety of the action of the commission. The number of lawyers present was nearly one hundred, and, although no division occurred on the resolution which denounced the action of the commission, the noes appeared to be nearly as numerous as the ayes. The resolution in favor of testing the constitutionality of the law on the subject was, very properly, unanimously concurred in, as no capitalists would wish to make a loan while any well-founded doubt existed in regard to its validity. Let this point be first settled, and then the commissioners can safely proceed with the discharge of their duty, if the supreme Court does not pronounce the law unconstitutional.

Commercial Troubles in England.

The harvest in Pennsylvania will be, by far, the most abundant for many years, which is fortunate for Europe. Quality is equally good as quantity. The accounts from all the agricultural parts of the Union are equally favorable. This is well, for we shall this year have to feed not only our own people, but also the greater part of Europe.

The demand from England alone will scarcely be less than 5,000,000 quarters of wheat. Peas will want as much more, at least, and other countries in proportion, except Sweden, Norway, and parts of Russia, where the yield is expected not to be below the average of former years. The potato crop in Ireland is said to be abundant and healthy, which is a great blessing, and to the great advantage of Ireland. Already, in anticipation of the effects of scarcity, heavy commercial failures have taken place in Manchester and Liverpool. In one day, at the latter place, failures in the produce trade took place, amounting to nearly [illegible]. If this country be wise, it will sell no more grain to Europe for hard cash, and no more credit.

Is the Breckinridge Party a Disunion Party?

The belief that the Secession movement, which began at Charleston and culminated at Baltimore in the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, was actually a Disunion movement, having for one of its chief objects the dissolution of the Confederacy, was almost universal among all parties at the time the Seceders first put their ticket in the field. The declarations of its nominees, that their attachment to the Union was unabated and their desire for its preservation unshaken, have, therefore, created no little amazement. But, as there is reason to suppose that the enunciation of such sentiments was made chiefly because it was feared the charge of Disunion would hang like a millstone round their necks, and defeat their electoral ticket in every State, it becomes important to consider whether their declarations were sincere, or, even if they are individually opposed to disunion, whether the active and influential spirits of the organization which nominated and now sustain them, are not animated by a desire to overthrow the Government, and thus to ruin the country if they cannot rule it.

The antecedents of the great body of the influential supporters of the Breckinridge movement certainly justify the charge against them of cherishing Disunion schemes; and their action cannot be rationally accounted for on any other basis than that they are faithfully adhering to the avowed policy of their great leader—YANCEY—of precipitating a revolution.

If the seceding delegations at Baltimore had remained in the regular Convention, and, in accordance with the usages of the Democratic party, cheerfully endorsed the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS after it was made, and if, without raising the standard of revolt, they had gone to their homes after the old-fashioned way, determined to support the platform and ticket, even if they were not exactly and in all respects acceptable, there can be little doubt that victory would have perched upon the Democratic banner as in 1844, 1852, and 1856. But, by their factious opposition to the decrees of the regular National Convention, and their rebellion against the highest authority known to the Democratic party, they have so divided and distracted its adherents, that the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Republican candidate for President, has been rendered exceedingly probable, and, if their recent movements to put Breckinridge electoral tickets in the field in New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, are countenanced and encouraged, such a result will be almost inevitable.

Thus the Fire-eaters have done all in their power to secure the election of a Republican. In doing this, they must have had some cherished object at heart, and their past history should show us what that object is.

There is no political assertion which they have reiterated more frequently, year after year, since the organization of the Republican party, than that they would regard its triumph in a Presidential election as a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. There never was any body of men in our country at any time more thoroughly committed to any doctrine than the supporters of MR. BRECKINRIDGE are to this theory. There is scarcely a man among them, high or low, who has not either publicly advocated it, or contended, either in 1856 or since, that the South could not, in honor and in safety, and would not, submit to be ruled by men who maintained and enforced the principles of the Republican party. They are, therefore, now in the attitude of men who have, by their own free action, rendered almost inevitable a result which they have always represented to be a just and certain cause for the disruption of the Union. How it is possible for men to more clearly assume the attitude of Disunionists by anything short of an overt act, we cannot conceive. We need not elaborate this point. It is plain to every reader who invokes the "irresistible logic" of which MR. BRECKINRIDGE speaks, to clear up the mysteries of this peculiar Presidential campaign.

The national Democrats of the South who have refused to participate in the rebellion against the decrees of the National Convention uniformly ascribe to the Secessionists Disunion purposes. We could fill column after column of testimony to this fact, extracted from the letters and appeals of these gallant men to the patriotic sentiment of their section. Thus the repeated voluntary declarations of the Secession leaders in former times, as well as the testimony of those now antagonizing them, point to but one logical tendency of their present movement. And those who are untrammelled by the existence of a national sentiment in the communities in which they reside, are even at this time, notwithstanding the declarations of BRECKINRIDGE to the contrary, openly proclaiming that a Southern Confederacy, with slavery for its corner stone, is the object for which they have plotted is attained. South Carolina is the representative State of this party, and the only State in which it will be sustained with a feeling closely approaching to unanimity. How her leaders regard the present contest may be seen from the following extracts from speeches made at the recent ratification meeting in Charleston, and written out by the speakers themselves, for publication in the Charleston *Mercury* of the 11th inst.

Capt. B. H. RUTLEDGE said:

"The operation of the Richmond Convention has set on foot a movement in which the whole South joins—so far, at least, the South appears united. Let us hope, let us pray to God, that it will continue united, one and inseparable, upon *the vital issue which Yankeedom has forced upon us if Lincoln is elected.* This would be the last insult which could be offered to a free people.

"Up to this time the institutions of the South have been denounced, her property stolen, reparation denied, the corner-stone of her institutions, her social polity stigmatized as barbarism, her planters branded before the civilized world as thieves and cowards, and now as a grand climacteric the chief officer of the Government is to be elected upon principles declaring the above detestable doctrines true, and the acts following from them morally right, and to be pledged, moreover, to carry these doctrines out to their last consummation—to be vested with all the powers of the Government to *execute them! To be endured? Can it be endured?* Will the South give way, yield, submit, and sink down, to use Mr. Calhoun's words, spoken from this very platform, 'into abject submission?' God forbid! We hope for the best. The South has been firm up to this point. If she has resisted the minor points with such resolutions recently, let us hope and pray that, in honor and consistency, she will also stand firm when the piratical flag is run up to the mast-head, and nailed there! Upon an event, *every operation of the Federal Government ought to be made to stop within the limits of every Southern State. No judge should administer Federal justice; no collector should collect Federal customs throughout the whole South. No Southern man should consent to hold office under a commission signed by an Abolition President;* and it will be for the people of the South to say whether any Northern man shall be permitted to enter any of the State Houses with such intent. I move the resolutions."

General W. E. MARTIN, one of the delegates to the Richmond Convention, said at the same meeting:

"The South, I am sure, is not more divided than were the American colonies in the Revolution. *The great feeling with us, antagonistic to resistance, is love of the Union.* Yet, deplorable as I consider this sentiment in this aspect, it is not more powerful for mischief than was the loyalty of our ancestors to the British Crown. We see, however, that they who entered the struggle with no view to separation from the mother country, *yet happily attained that end; and so it may be, and I trust will be, with the South.* Circumstances of late have enabled me to judge of the state of sentiment in the Southern States. *If the delegations from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia reflect the opinion of the people—and it is but fair to think they do—then there is much hope for the South.* We have vacillated—we must admit it. We have borne and suffered much for the love of the Union. Our enemies have presumed upon it, and have told us we could not be kicked out of the Union. Some of these days a blow will be struck—it may not be of arms or of material forces—from which there can be no retreat. It may not be counted on by those who give it as cause for rupture, still less intended for it, and yet the rupture may come. I am sure, if it does, that the South will be able to look upon a long series of unprovoked wrongs—of forbearance under injuries long protracted—and then, when the last act in the drama is played out, she can console herself with the reflection that here were not the sacrilegious hands which pulled down the temple consecrated by the toil and the blood of our patriot ancestors."

There can be but one meaning attached to such outspoken declarations as these, which have their parallels in hundreds of equally emphatic remarks constantly being made by the Secessionists. Their denial of their purpose to do all in their power to break up the Confederacy is but a simple trick, somewhat like the subterfuges which the owners of vessels, destined for the slave trade, resort to in New York to get their barks out of the clutches of the officers of the law. Now that they are beating up recruits, they do not wish to hoist a piratical flag, but, when their crews are fairly entered on board, and their ship reaches the open sea, all disguise will be thrown aside and their real aims become apparent to the whole nation.

SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND PAINTINGS.—This morning, at Birch & Sons' auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold a stock of superior household furniture, four rosewood piano fortes, and several valuable oil paintings.

She Hit the Bull's Eye!

The pretty and pleasant little farce, to which we referred yesterday, was played out, before a large Mutual Admiration Society, assembled at Wimbledon Common, near London, on the second of this month. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, on the part of the National Rifle Association, presented an Address to the Queen, to which (quoting the submissive language of the *Court Circular*) "her Majesty was pleased to make a most *gracious* reply." Another Address was presented to Prince ALBERT, also "*graciously* received." After this, still to quote from the authorized report, "her Majesty then proceeded to the tent facing the butts. One of Mr. WHITWORTH's rifles was fixed in a sliding rest at 400 yards' range. The Queen pulled the trigger by means of a silk cord handed to her by Mr. WHITWORTH. The shot struck the centre of the bull's eye, amidst great cheering. Her Majesty expressed much gratification with the result."

Every body who knows how these things are managed must be fully aware of the *trick* by which Queen VICTORIA—playing the part of Joan of Arc, in crinoline—hit the centre of the bull's eye. She did not *sight* the rifle, nor touch it, nor do any thing but pull a string, which pulled the trigger. The rifle had been tried a few score times, from the sliding rest, until there was a dead certainty that the ball *must* strike the bull's eye, and, in fact, the shot, like that in Der Freischutz, could not fail. Yet there is a chance that Queen VICTORIA may hereafter be chronicled in lying history, as having an aim as certain as that of WILLIAM TELL seeing that at a distance of 400 yards she fired a rifle and hit the centre of the mark!

This is very small work, and the French must laugh very heartily at it—as we do.

Col. W. A. Richardson.

This distinguished gentleman, the immediate friend of Judge DOUGLAS, who has represented Illinois in the Congress of the United States for nine years, with eminent ability, who resigned his seat in the National Councils to accept the nomination for Governor of Illinois, and after this was appointed Governor of Nebraska; who served throughout the Mexican war with the greatest gallantry; and whose course in the Democratic Convention, at Charleston and at Baltimore, will long be remembered by Philadelphians with gratitude, will address the people of Burlington, New Jersey, this evening, on the dividing issues of the day. Col. RICHARDSON spoke a few evenings ago, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was received with immense enthusiasm. His argument was so conservative, national, and just, as to have made the deepest impression upon his thousands of hearers.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

From a New Correspondent.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1860.

Among the improvements introduced into our next census, there is one which will, for the first time, enable the statistician and statesman to make a true and correct estimate of the strength, number, and influence, of the foreign element in this country. Heretofore, the children of foreign-born citizens, born in this country, have always been classed with the natives, to which, in fact, they belong. It is now suggested that in our next census a discrimination may be made, so that the number of direct descendants of Irish, German and other foreign emigrants, may be ascertained. It will not only be an interesting item, to show the value and importance of immigration in a political and national economical sense, but ethnology and other branches of science will derive a great many benefits therefrom. Medical men will be interested to find out which of the various elements and nationalities, represented on our soil, tends most to natural increase. Do the American, the German, or the Irish, excel in that regard? In our opinion, the German and Irish immigrants increase more than the natives, as the greater part of them, when they arrive at our shores, are either married, or, at least, of a marriageable age, and, therefore, very apt to be productive. It is estimated that the number of foreigners and their children (not even to include their grandchildren) born in this country, will not fall short at present from between twelve and fourteen millions. In a future article I will take pains to prove to your readers that this estimate is, in all probability, a correct one.

The Breckinridge "National" Committee is doing very little. The gentlemen, whose hopes in the start were of such a sanguine character, seem to be entirely nonplussed and chap-fallen. They caucus every day, but unfortunately each day increases their difficulties. The news from Oregon has been to them very unwelcome indeed. Neither do they rejoice at the attitude which the Douglas men assume in the South. Instead of having the South sure for Breckinridge, it appears that they hardly rely upon three or four States. They have sent out a large quantity of the speeches made by Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, and Senator Davis, of Mississippi, both against Douglas. They have left the impression that the South is in a state of revolution, and that the only chance of safety for the Union, rests in the success of Breckinridge. Stringfellow, D. D., of Culpeper county, Virginia, now in progress of distribution, which is meant to militate against them. It is entitled "Slavery: its origin, nature, and history. Its relations to society, to government, and to true religion, to human happiness and Divine glory. Considered in the light of Bible teachings, moral justice, and political wisdom." The idea to prove from the Bible that slavery is right or wrong is futile. Republicans and Democrats have attempted it, but without having been able to make any impression upon the public mind. Slavery is a national, economical question—a question of dollars and cents. If the four or five millions of negroes now in this country were yet in Africa, we would never permit them to come here. The same feelings animated the breasts of those patriots who abolished the African slave trade in 1808. If they had considered slavery right in principle they would have permitted the importation of slaves from Africa. But the four or five millions being now among us, their present state has become a necessity, not only to the whites but also to themselves. History, that grave and incorruptible judge of human affairs, shows too clearly that the negro is incapable of taking care of himself; that he must be cared for, if he is to emerge out of his African barbarism, or to be prevented from relapsing into it, as in the British West Indies and Canada.

The Douglas Democrats will have a meeting on Monday night to establish a campaign club for the purpose of assisting their brethren in the States.

Great fears are entertained in certain circles that General Cass will be converted, whilst staying in Michigan, to the doctrines of Douglas, which, however, to do him justice, have been always his own doctrines. He is one of the fathers of "squatter sovereignty." It must, of course, make a deep effect upon the mind of the old man to see all his friends in his own State so unanimously united against a corrupt Administration, of which he is rather a silent member. Some of his friends here in town declare openly that they would not be astonished to hear that he had, after all, pronounced in favor of Douglas.

The *Constitution* of this morning contains a short letter from Reading, Pa., signed F. L. I know who the gentleman is, and, therefore, I will honor him in taking a little notice of him. His letter begins with "Hurrah for old 'Berks'!" We had a (Breckinridge) ratification meeting last evening. Democracy and our glorious Union *filled* the Keystone Hall to overflowing, etc. The farmers of old Berks are delighted with Breckinridge and Lane, because they are honest Democrats." This Mr. F. L. is a rich brewer of lager, of Teutonic birth, and the only German in the United States who supports the Seceders' ticket. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention; but although he was against the regular Democratic organization, he had not the courage to secede himself and attend the Seceders' Convention, but permitted himself to be represented there by his alternate. Knowing that he is very vain-glorious, the *Constitution* newspaper in Washington published, three or four days before the Baltimore Convention, a speech purporting to have been made at Charleston by the eloquent F. L. Unfortunately, however, that published speech contained words with the meaning of which Mr. F. L. most likely is even to-day unacquainted. Many persons were surprised to learn that, like the Apostles of yore, their German friend should at once have developed so much proficiency in talking in "foreign" tongues. Nevertheless, Mr. F. L. proudly showed at Baltimore to everybody the *Constitution* containing *his* speech, swearing that he alone would kill the "Little Giant." NAX.

Dickinson College Commencement.

CARLISLE, Cumberland county, Pa., Monday, 16th July, 1860.

DEAR PRESS: We all read you here, but, as yet, I have seen no account of the late Commencement exercises of Dickinson College. That old and venerable institution—numbering among its graduates President Buchanan, Chief Justice Taney, the late Chief Justice Gibson, and many of the ablest men of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia—last week conferred its baccalaureate degree on a very intelligent class of young gentlemen. The day before Commencement, the Rev. Dr. Otis H. Tiffany, of Baltimore, delivered to the literary societies of the college a beautiful address on a beautiful theme—Washington Irving.

In the evening, your townsman, George A. Coffey, Esq., delivered the annual oration to the Associated Alumni. His subject was both novel and interesting—viz: "*The Relations between Public Opinion and Individual Liberty.*" All agreed that his treatment of the theme was fresh, unique, and suggestive, full of illustration and force. But he took occasion to ventilate his ideas quite freely on slavery and the assumptions of the souls, and took very high ground for the absolute liberty of thought and utterance on all subjects in politics and religion. This offended many of his staid and reverend hearers, and quite a number of them, forgetting the courtesies and decorum of the occasion, hissed very fiercely, and got up and left in high dudgeon. Several of the "Seceders" were clergymen of the Methodist and Presbyterian persuasions. But Mr. Coffey, accustomed to boisterous assemblages, went on very composedly, and evidently enjoyed the "bolt." But he put his foot in it. He was quite *tabooed* afterwards by the college folks; and the Board of Trustees passed a resolution requesting the Alumni hereafter to be careful not to allow any orators or orations which attack "existing institutions in Church or State." They don't want any "*false* doctrine, heresy, or schism" to disturb the Rip Van Winkle repose of "Old mother Dickinson." Let me make a suggestion to the Alumni: James Buchanan, LL. D., will be at leisure next year. He will be free from official care. Perhaps *he* will make them a speech.

This lovely, quiet Carlisle is one of the most delightful places in this State. It is an old town, containing, at the barracks, college, and elsewhere, many relics of the past. It is a spot where your literary editor could enjoy a few days hugely in elegant and intelligent society. We want to see him. Yours, truly,

A DICKINSON GRADUATE.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

From Washington.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Congress, during the last session, having made no provision whatever for an increase of the revenue, and the loan bill being specifically designed for the redemption of outstanding treasury notes, the Government is left to entirely depend on its ordinary receipts for support. With strict economy, there is no apprehension of embarrassment. The appropriations for objects not urgently or immediately required may, therefore, not be expended, unless it shall hereafter appear that there is an increase of financial means beyond the present anticipations.

The Treasury commenced the fiscal year on July 1st with about four millions on hand, and the customs revenues indicate a heavy commercial business, the receipts of the last week being extraordinarily large.

As the loan act provides only for the redemption of treasury notes, the department has no intention to invite proposals under it at this time.

The President has appointed the following named postmasters: At Rutland, Vt., James McDaniels; St. Albans, Vt., John J. Deavitt; Albion, N. Y., Harvey Goodrich.

From Mexico.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER BROOKLYN AT MOBILE—MINISTER M'LANE A PASSENGER.

MOBILE, July 16.—The United States steamer Brooklyn arrived here yesterday. She left Vera Cruz on the 11th.

Minister McLane is a passenger. He will proceed to Washington on diplomatic business.

The political and military condition of the country was unchanged.

Miramon was at Dagoes, endeavoring to reach the city of Mexico.

All the foreign ministers, except the Spanish envoy, still refuse any diplomatic intercourse with Miramon's Government.

Conflagration in New York.

LOSS ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A fire broke out at noon to-day in the vicinity of Pig alley and Washington street. Most of the surrounding buildings were frame dwellings and stables, and the flames soon communicated to them and raged with great fury. From thirty to forty buildings were burned, mainly dwellings. The stables were occupied by carmen, whose horses were fortunately at work at the time of the fire

It is estimated that a hundred and fifty families are rendered homeless by this calamity. The loss amounted to $100,000.

State Politics.

DOUGLAS STATE CONVENTION ON THE 26TH INST.

HARRISBURG, July 16.—R. J. Haldeman, Esq., a member of the National Democratic Committee appointed by the Baltimore (Douglas) Convention, has just issued an address, according to the instructions given that committee by the said Convention, protesting against the action of the State Committee in relation to the electoral ticket, and calling for a mass and delegate Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on Thursday, the 26th of this month, when the various Democratic organizations favorable to the election of Mr. Douglas will assemble and form a straight electoral ticket.

Breckinridge Meeting in Arkansas.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., July 16.—An enthusiastic Breckinridge ratification meeting was held here on Saturday night. Senator Latham, of California, was among the speakers.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

QUEBEC, July 16.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 4th, arrived here to-day. Her advices have been anticipated.

Departure of the U. S. Sloop-of-War Seminole.

NORFOLK, July 16.—The United States sloop-of-war Seminole sailed to-day.

A Stabbing Affray at Memphis between Politicians.

On Friday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, an affray took place at the Gayoso House, between Col. M. C. Gallaway, editor of the *Avalanche*, and Ed. M. Yerger, Esq., a prominent lawyer and politician. Words ensued, when Yerger struck Gallaway over the head with a cane, severe, though not alarming in its effects. The affray originated from the publication in the morning issue of the *Avalanche* of Monday morning last, in reference to the Douglas ratification meeting held on the 7th inst. The article out of which grew the difficulty is as follows:

"Of a like spirit was the declaration of Mr. Yerger, late a Whig candidate for Congress in this district, that for four years Douglas had been his first and only choice, and that if he were the only person in Tennessee, he would consider it an honor and an immortality to be recorded as a voter of his. But we are satisfied Mr. Yerger spoke to please his friends more than for any interest he felt in the struggle. Yerger is a lawyer and nothing else. He has no experience in statesmanship, and is by nature and habit a very poor politician. As a lawyer he is learned, profound, and without a peer. As a politician he makes small speeches and pats sitings in their tails. He has a nervous organization and is good at sassy repartee. He is audacious in appearance and in fact, and in speaking he throws his head back, so that a scorpion from the ceiling could light on his chin, and feel as much at home as on the knot of a sturdy hickory."

Mr. Yerger, who, since the publication of the above, had been from home attending court, met Col. Gallaway, at the Gayoso House, last evening, when a few words passed between them in the parlor, when Col. Gallaway retired below, where he remained until Mr. Yerger came down stairs. On the appearance of Mr. Yerger, Col. Gallaway stated to him that he (Yerger) had insulted him; when another conversation took place, which finally ended in Yerger being stabbed in the side and felled to the floor by Gallaway. The two gentlemen were separated as speedily as possible, and the wounds of Mr. Yerger, which are not considered dangerous, were properly attended to. The whole affair is to be regretted, and is, we hope, at an end.—*Memphis Enquirer.*

A DOUGLAS DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CHESTER was held on Saturday evening, in the Town Hall. The meeting was organized by Mr. William McCartney, who proposed Dr. William Young as president. Wm. Cooper Tully, Esq., the editor of the *Upland Democrat*, proposed Messrs. Edward R. Minshall, John Makins, George Callahan, Jos. Ad. Thomas, John C. Leiper, John C. Price, Saml. Cliff, Geo. Callahan, Jr., Geo. Darwin, John R. McCaig, Geo. Caldwell, Jos. Ladomus, Saml. Longstreth, and Wm. H. Eagle as vice presidents, and Messrs. W. C. Tully and Chas Williamson as secretaries The president read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the National Democracy of the borough of Chester and Delaware county, are alike opposed to fusion or coalition with the Abolitionists of the North, or the Secessionists of the South, and that we are in favor of sustaining Democratic principles and Democratic nominees of the party: For President, Stephen A Douglas, and H. V. Johnson for Vice President, and Henry D Foster for Governor.

Resolved, That we repudiate and denounce the action of George McIlvaine, E. C. Dunham, who falsely represented the Democracy of the Sixth district at Charleston and Baltimore, who voted, with the Disunionists and Seceders, to overrule and set aside the Cincinnati platform and amendments proposed by the National Democratic Convention, as a piece of impertinence and presumption characteristic of the men, as well as the "rule or ruin" policy of disappointed demagogues.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—Yesterday was a dull day in the Quarter Session, and it was not until after 11 o'clock that the District Attorney could find a case ready for trial.

Susan Robinson and Mary McKenna were convicted of keeping disorderly houses.

Francis Carr was charged with committing an outrage upon the person of a child only 9 years of age. Carr was tried about January last and convicted on this charge, and sentenced by Judge Thompson to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Directly after the sentence was announced that Carr, if he had the opportunity, could prove that a gross mistake had been made in regard to his identity, and accordingly a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out to release Carr from the penitentiary, and since then he has been in the County Prison awaiting a second trial. The case was not concluded yesterday.

The Grand Jury of the June term made their final presentment yesterday, as follows: The Grand Inquest for the city and county of Philadelphia, June term, do most respectfully submit that they have this day closed the business of the term. They have acted on 1,040 bills, 670 of which were true bills and 361 ignored. They have visited, in their official capacity, the County Prison, Almshouse, and House of Refuge; also, by invitation, the Eastern Penitentiary, all of which visits were satisfactory, they seeing no cause for complaint excepting the condition of the cesspool at the Almshouse, which, in their opinion, would be the better for some disinfecting agent.

Trusting that their efforts may prove satisfactory, they do now most respectfully ask to be discharged.

JAMES BELL, Foreman.

INFLUENCE OF COD-LIVER OIL AND COCOA-NUT OIL ON THE BLOOD.—Dr. T. Thompson, in a paper read before the Royal Society, states that he found that during the administration of cod-liver oil to phthisical patients their blood grew richer in red corpuscles. The use of almond oil and of olive-oil was not followed by any remedial effect; but from cocoa-nut oil results were obtained almost as decided as from the oil of the liver of the cod. The oil in question was a pure cocoa oleine, obtained by pressure from crude cocoa-nut oil, as expressed in Ceylon, and the Malabar Coast, from the dried cocoa-nut kernel, and refined by being treated with an alkali, and then repeatedly washed with distilled water. It burns with a faint blue flame.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1035 Chestnut street.—The 57th Annual Exhibition.

NATIONAL HALL, Market, above Twelfth street.—"Solomon's Temple."

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to a call, the members of the Philadelphia Bar held a public meeting in the District Court room, for the purpose of taking action upon the proposal of the Public Building Commission to erect public buildings for court purposes on Penn Square. The meeting was very well attended, and was called to order by Mr. William H. Rawle, upon whose motion Mr. Thomas Dunlap was called to the chair, and Messrs. Edward Waln and Joseph P. Loughead were chosen secretaries.

Mr. Dunlap on taking the chair said:

GENTLEMEN: This meeting of the members of the bar of the city of Philadelphia has been convened for the purpose of obtaining a decided expression of opinion of the members of the bar, representing not only their own interests, but those of the business men of the city, upon the subject of the removal of the court-houses from the present location to Penn Square. The advantages, or disadvantages, of the proposed removal are very well known to you all, and it seems important before such a measure as this, involving so many interests, should be decided upon, that a distinct expression of opinion of this body should be given to the public, and for that purpose this meeting is assembled.

Mr. Palethorp said the object for which they were assembled was one that pre-eminently concerned the comforts, convenience, and interests of the bar and of the business portion of this community. Is it not, then, fair and proper that such action should be taken in regard to this measure as will conduce to the welfare of the lawyers, as well as to that of our clients? The Legislature at the last session passed an act constituting the judges of the District Court and judges of the Court of Common Pleas, together with the Mayor and presidents of Council, to select a suitable site for the location of the courts and county buildings. The of the members of the Board, Judges Sharswood and Hare, have since declined to act for reasons specified in a communication published in the newspapers a short time ago. That Board has held several meetings, and, by the terms of the act of Assembly under which they act, they are confined to two localities—Independence Square and Penn Square. So far, as I understand, the Board have determined—

Mr. David Webster. Mr. President: I rise to a point of order. Is there any question before the meeting?

The Chair. There is a motion before the meeting.

Mr. Palethorp replied that he was about introducing a resolution. He was firmly of the opinion that the Board had committed an error in authorizing the removal of the courts and public buildings, and for several reasons: first, he regarded Independence Square better than any site that could be procured. It is in the heart of the commercial section of the city. It stands near the banks, insurance offices, custom house, and post office, and convenient to that class of people which supplies the courts with business. On the other hand, Penn Square is at least a mile from the business section of the city, and would seriously inconvenience those who are compelled to go that distance to transact their business with the courts. Competent judges inform the public that the new buildings cannot be erected in Penn square at a less expense than $1,500,000; and others, whose opinions are entitled to as much respect, say that it will require $2,500,000, whereas they could be put up in Independence Square for a much less sum. He was glad that a resolution had been adopted, at the last meeting of City Councils, authorizing the commencement of legal proceedings for the purpose of testing, by the Supreme Court, the legality of the act of Assembly under which the commission was appointed. It appeared to him that if they sanctioned the action of the Legislature they would establish a precedent which can in no way be decisive, and for that reason he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bar of Philadelphia are opposed to removing the courts and county buildings to Penn Square.

Mr. P. said his simple object in offering the above was for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the bar upon this topic, which is exceedingly important to them.

Mr. Bullitt moved the appointment of a committee of five to report resolutions, and that the resolution of Mr. Palethorp be referred to the committee. Carried.

Messrs. J. C. Bullitt, W. L. Hirst, A. V. Parsons, C. Ingersoll, and G. M. Wharton were appointed to form the committee.

The committee, after being absent for some time, returned and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That the bar of Philadelphia deem the removal of the court houses, and the offices connected therewith, to Penn Square as injudicious, unnecessary, and inconvenient to the business community.

That the important legal question connected with the removal of the public buildings ought, in the opinion of this meeting, to be submitted to the Supreme Court of the State for determination, before any further action under the recent act of Assembly can be safely taken.

Mr. George R. Smith called for a division of the question, in order that they might vote for each resolution separately. The first expresses opposition to the removal of the court house and offices altogether; the second is perfectly right, and therefore no person can find any fault with it. It is proper that the legality of the act should be first determined.

The motion was agreed to, and the first resolution was taken up.

William L. Dennis said that he had had occasion, for the last two years, to pay some attention to this entire question, and he did not believe that it was in the power of any gentleman to be able to sustain, by substantial arguments, a single position that had been taken in the first resolution. There could be but one purpose in locating the public buildings at the present time, and that was to accommodate the entire portion of the community who have any business either with the cour