The Electoral Ticket.

gation, in announcing his final acquiescence

doubt that Mr. Douglas is the regular nomi-

nee of the Democratic party of the Union.

Instead of ignoring as idle the question who

ther a legitimate nomination was made at Balti

more, that is the first and most important ques-

tion for Democrats to consider, and when deci

ded-in the only way in which any intelligent

unprejudiced, and candid man who theroughly

investigates the subject can decide it-there

is but one course left for all who wish to con-

tinue their association with the regular Demo-

to shun all disgraceful alliances with Seces

justice of their cause, and not upon any cor-

who are confessed antagonists of the creed

British Politics.

Lord PALHERSTON, as Prime Minister of England, has taken a very prudent step in the

difficulty between the Lords and Commons

touching a money-bill which the Common

nassed and which the Lords rejected. Mr.

GLADSTONE, who is the Financial Minister

carried into and through the Honso of Com

mons a measure for repealing the tax of thre

cents per lb. on paper, yielding about \$7,500,

reached the Lords, it was known that, in con

or yetoing the Commons' money-bills.

mons after two nights' debate:

maintained inviolate.

objectionable in them.

This did not settle the question, and other

politicians threatening to take up the matter.

Lord PALMERSTON proposed the following re-

1. That the right of granting aids and supplied

to the Grown is in the Commons alone as an essential part of their constitution, and the limitation of all such greats, as to the matter, manner, men

The Lords, it will be remembered, have no

disputed that the Commons have "the sole

right of granting aids and supplies to the

the repeal, by the Commons, of a tax which

Crown :"-they have merely refused assent to

the Treasury cannot spare. It is admitted

that the Lords have frequently rejected bills

relating to taxation. Lastly, PALMEDSTON'S

final resolution only declares that the Com-

mons must, in future, draw their money-

bills so that the Lords will not see any thing

The great majority of the Commons voted

with PALMERSTON, after he had showed hi

pacific policy towards the Lords. The first

and third were agreed to without a division.

and a verbal amendment of the second has

only 52 votes for to 869 against. As the cas

PALMERSTON, who is three-fourths a Tory

Lords. BRIGHT and other Radicals do. GLAD

STONE, who was a Peelite, and would be any

thing to become Premier, sets up his back, like

a wild boar, against Palmerston's passive

line, and, condemning it as much as he dare

-considering that PALMERSTON is Head of the

Government-declared that the Commons had

a right to vindicate its privileges by action,

and that he reserved to himself an entire free

dom so to vindicate them. Lord John Rus

sell, who has a vehement desire to supplant

PALMERSTON, at once began to damn him with

faint praise, and to outbid GLADSTONE in libe-

ral professions. Bright, who probably has

strong convictions on this matter of privi-

The conclusion will probably run this way

GLADSTONE will bring in a second Bill repeal

with the Lords. Then GLADSTONE will retire

from office, mourned by few, for, albeit a man

of great ability, he is very unpopular, crotch-

etty, and unreliable. It is whispered that

Lord John Russell, Mr. Milner Gisson, and

JOHN RUSSELL, to whom office is as the very

Whatever changes may take place, at an

breath of life, will remain in as long as he pos-

of Ministry, and, in all probability, PALMER-

death, if it so please him. For Mr. GLAD-

srong to be Head of the Government, there

does not seem the remotest chance-at all

events, not for a very long time. He is a petu-

unstable in his opinions, and decidedly Pu-

sayite as a Churchman. Above all, though

mere parvenue, whom they are not to allow in

the highest place. If GLADSTONE's petulance

work him out of office, a long time must pass

Unless Mr. GLADSTONE make the hostile ac-

ion which he threatens against the House of

Lords, the three declaratory Resolutions-the

first of which frankly admits that the Lords

are justified by long and frequent precedent-

ere he resume it.

eron will continue Prime Minister until his

sibly can.

lege, also turned upon PALMERSTON.

nance under the Lords' rebuke!

and candidates of the Democratic party.

cratic party --- to sustain electoral tickets

in a result he had earnestly opposed-can

I fe, and knewing the vast importance of the canviss upen which we are just catering. I could not
be lees distinct in my expressions. Immense, in
appreciable consequences depend upon the decision
we are about to make. We should tremble when
we fear that those most interested in the pre
stream of the future, the frugal artisan and labover, may fall to comprehend them. But let us
hope distinces, that we are so far right as to be
ab e to expect the favor of dissighty God throughout car trials, and that he will continue to blesthe Hopphilo, until it shall become a proper example to the nations of the earth, and a blessing to
Mr Hickman was frequently interrupted by the Mr Hickman was frequently interrupted by the

most enthusiastic applause. The Republican In-, entered the hall during the evening, and were provided with seats in the gallery. At the conclusion of Mr. Hickman's speech, Mr. Geo. A. Coffey offered some resolutions which were agreed to unanimously, thanking Mr. Rickman for his powerful and unanswerable exposition and defence of the principles presented to the two million of voters for Abraham Lincoln and Hanni

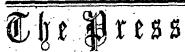
bal Hamlin to the highest offices of the Union." After the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. Hickman proceeded to his rooms at the Hotel, where he received a number of his friends At eleven o'clock the "Invincibles," accompanied by a large growd of citizens and the Pennsylvania ornet Band, complimented him with a ser La answer to loud and repeated calls, Mr. Hick man made his appearance upon the balcony.

Mr. Hickman aid he was very sorry that the condition of his health; and the condition of his voice, alike precluded him from the pleasure which he should have ful in addressing them: He would endeaver, on some future occasion; to make a he should have felt in addressing them: He would endeavor, on some future occasion; to make a speech. He had not yet attempted to do so, only as he knew they had an attar in their midst in scribed to the unknown god, he proposed to himself to come down and speak of that unknown god—Stephen A. Douglas! He would continue to co so until the November election, after which time they would never hear of Douglas again. [Applicate] There are thousands now worshipping at his himse who have not the slightest idea of what hiddenticae are; but he secured his hearers that there was no more involvato enemy to the interests of the North than Stephen A. Douglas, and he would be utterly exterminated by Northern as well as by Southern votes. Thanking them for that fudgress Me. Highman retired amid great

well as by Southern votes. Thanking them for their kindness, Mr. Hickman retired amid great opplace. Ories were made for Dr. Taylor, but the excitement was so intense that it was impossible to re-store order, and the crowd dispersed. Several men were arrested for rictous and disorderly conduct and tiken to the Central Station. and taken to the Central Station.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

WARRINGTON HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
RYSTER HOUSE, Lewisding, Union co., Pa.
RITTATHINH HOUSE, Palsware Water Gap, Pa.
WARM SPRINGS, PORTY COUNTY, Pa.
WRITE SULFRUE SPRINGS, Cumbriand co., Pa.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOUSE, Chester county, Ps.
BEDLOR'S HOTEL, At artic City, N. J.
Massion House, Mount Carbon, Schurlkill co., Ps.
LONS BRACH HOUSE, Opposite Tuckerton, N. J.
MANSIOS HOUSE, Manch Chunk, Ps.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Mauch Chunk, Ps.
REGELE HOTEL, SCHEICHM, Ps.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Allentown, Ps. WASHINGTON HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J. RABLE HOYEL, Betklehem, Ps.
AREHIGAN HOYEL, Glentown, Ps.
DUBAN HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
NATIONAL HALL, Cape Island, N. J.
NEFFUNE HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
COYAGE HALL, Atlantic City, N. J.
STAR HOYEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
STAR HOYEL, Atlantic City, N. J. Oyak Royak, Atlanto City, New Jorsey. Rure House, Atlanto City, N. J. Columbia House, Cape Island, New Jersey. Delaware House. Cape Island, N. J. DELEWARE HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
AMERICAN BUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
UNITED SYATES HOTEL, LONG BYSHOM, LANGUAGED CO., P.S.
LOBETTO STRINGS, CAMBUIN CO., P.S.
CARLIELE WHITE SULPHUR STRINGS, Cumberland
BEDDOUR STRINGS, Bedford Co., P.S. OLD SAWD SPRINGS, Berks co., Ps Mansigh House. Atlantic City, N. J. Aloys Shaupler's Hoyel. Atlantic City, N. J.



WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860

FIRST PAGE -Letter from "Nox;" Lette from "Graybeard;" Publications Received; Per sonal; Commencement at Lafayette College; Meeting of the "Friends of Freedom and Protection"-Hon John Hickman on the Great Issues of the day. FOURTH PAGE-General News; To John Hamilton, Jr., Esq ; Marine Intelligence. The News.

Hon, John Hickman, of West Chester, made speech last evening to the friends of "Freedom and Protection," at Concert Hall. There was a very large crowd in attendance, including a great number of citizens of Chester county. Mr. Rickman's remarks will be found on our first page. The Canada brings three days later news from Europe. We have important intelligence from Bielly. Garibaldi had purchased two vessels a Liverpool. A steam corvette had deserted Naples and joined his squadron. It was rumored that the Ministry of Garibaldi had resigned. Naples had said that Prance had assented, while England was hesitating. The insurrection still continues in Syria England and France had determined to pre went the recurrence of massacre. Two thousand unarmed men in a Druse village were lately killed in cold blood. In the London money market conols were quoted at 93/a93/ for money, and 95/a

The Prince of Wales arrived at St. Johns, New foundland, yesterday morning, on board the ship liero, and accompanied by the royal equadron. He landed at noon, amid royal salutes from the ves sels, the citadel, and the foreign vessels in the har-bor. The Governor met the Prince on the wharf and conducted him through triumphal arches t the Government House, where, at one o'clock, he held a leves. The Prince dined with the Go vernor. The day was celebrated as a holiday throughout Newfoundland, and everywhere th greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

From Washington we learn that the members of the Cabinet are dispersing to their summer quarters, and that Mr. Buchanan is performing the ac tive duties of the State Department, in the absent of Mr. Cass. Another note has been addressed t Ecgland in connection with the San Juan effair.

We have turther news from Mexico and Mavana by the steamer Austin, which arrived at New Or-

of revelution is told: The people of Conhulls and New Leon were favoring foreign intervention, as a political panaces. We learn that the health of Ha vana still continued good. There were two large and destructive fires, yes

terder morning, in this city. One commenced at 313 North Front street, in the rag store of Henry & Co. The loss to this firm is between \$4,000 and \$5,000. While the fire was burning here a fire broke out at another rag store, on Front street near Arch, occupied by Charles Boothroyd & Co. . A body of prisoners, to the number of fifty, a tempted to escape from the Missouri penitentiary, on Monday. The attempt was useue though three prisoners were killed in the affres

The Douglas Meeting Last Night. The meeting of the Douglas Democracy at Fifth and Chestnut streets, last evening, was very large and enthusiastic. The reports of the representatives of the different showed that complete organizations had been perfected everywhere throughout the city except in two or three wards, which will take efficient action in a short time. Entire unanimity of sentiment prevailed in regard to the propriety of having a pure Douglas electoral ticket, and the motto of the Second ward-"a clean victory, or a clean defeat" -- was vociferously cheered No one who witnessed this imposing assemblage can doubt that the bone and sinew of the Democracy of Phila delphia are for the regular nominees-Douglas and Jourson—and bitterly opposed to all compromise with the Secessionists.

North Atlantic Telegraph. The London Times of the 5th inst. has some information respecting this project. It says, the late Arctic cruiser Fox, which is about to be despatched on survey service in connection with this undertaking, is now lying in the Southampton Docks for the purpose of undergoing the necessary refitment. She will be commanded by Captain Allen Young and will be accompanied by an adequate staff of electricians, geographers, geologists, and surveyors, and a marine painter. The Danish Government takes a warm interest in the project, and will send out two commissioners in the Fox to report upon the survey. The paddle steamer Bulldog, appointed by the British Government to take the soundings, has already sailed on her mission, and it is expected she will be absent from three to four months. The Fox would be ready for sea about the middle of July. The Mayor of Southampton is making arrangements to give a grand banqu to Captain ALLEN Young in celebration of the departure of this expedition to commence the accomplishment of what is hoped and anticipated by a large body of nautical and scientific mon will be a successful endeavor to unite the two worlds by a telegraphic communication. Invitations have been forwarded to Lord PAL MEASTON, Lord ASHBURTON, the President of persons eminent in science and literature.

The interest taken in this project by the British Government would appear to imply George Caristy's Minstrels.

The National Theatre has been represed for the performances, varied and amusing, or unristy a Minstrels, a troups always popular in this city,

The State of the Union. During the lifetime of the Apostles, before to the delinquent, and then, without troubling that inspired band had ceased from their personal ministry upon earth, one of the greatest f them complained that while the Church which he was addressing ought to be teachers, they needed themselves to be taught the very udiments of Christianity. These words of reouke and remonstrance were written to the Hebrews at the very same period of the Christian era that we have reached in the era of the Federal Constitution, and already the time has come to us that we have need to learn again "what be the first principles of the oracles" of our political faith and practice. The Apostles and founders of our Constitution, who might be our instructors, are gone from us, but their works, and, thank Heaven, so much of their work survives them, that though they are dead they yet speak to us. What they taught so earnestly, and wha they did so well, it behooves us, in the evil days that have fallen upon us, to study reverently, and imitate faithfully.

They established, and committed to our care, a Federal Republican Government, for the preservation of the political and personal liberty, and the promotion of the genera welfare of the people of this Union. Through period of seventy years the institutions which they gave us have borne the test o practical experience, answering the hope of the founders through all changes of conditions as well as if every exigency had beer distinctly anticipated and provided for. The nation has lived to three-score and ten with ont discovering a vice in its Constitution, or an incapacity in any of its functions. Our political system is in as good health to-day, and as capable of beneficent uses, as it was it its infancy, but it has reached one of those stages of national life, at which a general disturbance of the vital forces, introductory of new and higher phase of existence, puts on the form of disease threatening dissolution. It has passed through several of such crises, renewing its strength on each trial, and inspiring a renewed-confidence in its healthy vitality. The anxiety which such periodical disturbances awaken is, in itself, wholesome It prompts us to look back again to first es, and to remedy the abuses which created the present danger by a return to the sages which have heretofore secured the ation's peace and prosperity,

A republic is that form of government which the people are the rulers, but ruling, a ours does, through their delegates, " power is constantly stealing from the many to the few; and perpetual vigilance is the price of public Its doctrines are hard to learn, its interests hard to watch, and its self-repairing torces hard to bring into play. It aims at political and personal liberty by means of selfgovernment, and, in our case, at national indeendence, by means of confederation among neighboring sovereignties in federal union, extensive enough to guard against all danger trom without, while securing the domestic rights and liberties of the partners by a sys tem of nicely balanced and, consequently, intricate relations among themselves. Single consolidated States, under popular constitutions, have found it hard to maintain their existence and secure their ends for as many years as our Federal Government has existed; and oar trial has been additionally complicated by the necessity of adjusting the interests and projects of many and considerably diverse States, linked together in national unity. A monarchy has no such troubles with itself and, on this account, boasts of greater stability and practicability. History was its witness and warranty until our Federal Republic came into the field of experience to vary the terms of the problem. The old-time republica were either singly too weak, and too poor in territory and population, to maintain their integrity and secure general prosperity, or they were too loosely joined to neighbor republica to insure the advantages of political union and at the same time preserve peace among the contracting parties. The States of an cient Greece were, in all their forms, only so many confederacies, without any mixture o nationality in their constitutions; the republie of Rome was only a principal government lomineering over appeared States held in provincial dependency; the more modern Italian republics were merely leagues offensive and defensive, with no more of unity than there is notified Eogland and France of her intention to in conspiracy, and no more nationality than a mon treaty of amity and commerce effect between the most distant and dissimilar peo

> eles. In a word, republicanism has never had a fair trial in a fair field until this Union put it to the test of experiment. But here with us, in the best conditions for its hest trial, it has its own inherent troubles to encounter, and some encumbrances and embarrassments to dispose of that do not ightfully belong to the system. The natural

and intrinsic difficulties of a representative republic are such as these: There are exigencies in the exercise of the elective franchise when the people can not have an intelligent will in the selection of their public servants, for if the suffrages of the voters were given only to the men who are known to the voters, the candidates must be is numerous, almost, as the social or neighborhood circles of the whole country. To give effect to this idea or requirement would dmit the plurality principle in the election of National Executive officers, and then one of a nundred cardidates, having the merest trifle ver the hundredth part of the people, would e placed in power, and could in no sense be representative or a delegate of the nation. Hence arises the necessity for nominating conventions, conferences or caucuses, with all he risk of giving to professional politicians

and devoted placemen the power to overrule he popular will. Besides the danger of misrepresentation in ich nominating bodies, the necessary concentration of suffrages in order to give them my effect, brings with it the necessity for large compromise by the voters, which is, of course, so much sacrifice to every individual opinion with which it conflicts. It may hapven that not one man in ten shall find it possible to cast his vote for the man who would exactly represent him. He must content himself with the opportunity of supporting only some major or paramount point in his political creed or policy, setting aside all others, and

r convention selection and endorsement of the candidate's competency and integrity. Again, in all legislative officers, and in all xecutive officers who have a qualified veto in the enactment of laws, the voter must necessarily trust his representative to his own discretion for its exercise in the greater part of aw-making; for, definite instruction is hero quite impossible, to say nothing of its impropriety.

ne must satisfy himself, also, with the cancus

Now, this statement, brief and imperfect as it is, looks like a concession that representativo republicanism is a failure by its intrinsic deficiencies, if not a delusion and a mockery of the great doctrine of self-government by the people, of which it proposes to be the legitimate and reliable agency! Compelled, by the inconvenience, the impossibility, of making, constraing, and executing the laws of the land by the people en masse, in their primary assemblies, or in any way directly by their own voice and act, and driven, through many dangerous indirections, to effect their lutions. rule by delegated agencies, where trust may be betrayed, duty mistaken, responsibility evaded, and all imaginable checks disregarded. what practically becomes of popular government, especially when, added to all these chances of defeat, the people are apt to be in-attentive, and even incapable, to a degree that

almost exonerates their servants from instruction and accountability? We answer-and our national history auwers, as well and conclusively—that in every society or community where the standard of morals is high enough to take care of the general welfare -- where the intelligence of the of the two cities. Philadelphia will certainly mass is sufficient for the direction of private life in a reasonably progressive career—and where, above all, the people are of the right race of men, fitted by their primitive organization to learn by the things they have suffered. and having the advantage of being trained and disciplined for generations by the strifes the Royal Geographical Society, and other of the battle-field, the forum, the courts, and halls of legislation, till they have graduated into freedom-such a people must be safe depositories of their own liberties, safe princithat they have given up all hope of making pals in a system of delegated administration, the first Atlantic Cable at all available. because they and their fathers have carned and achieved those liberties, and they have been born and reared in the management of the agencies by which they are secured. rformances, varied and amusing of Christy's To such a people their public agents cannot

to keep judgment-day uncomfortably near themselves with critical or lawyerly scrutiny, generally out of order, and you must surren-

is better than speculation, for it avoids discus-Baconian system applied to civil affairs, whenever a judgment of them becomes urgent; reat or permanent evil. If a people will trouble themselves only to

lect upon the general prosperity, this procedure is at once just and adequate. It the public welfare is safely advanced by measures morally honest, which every enlightened community is competent to understand, then the dministration is good, and under it they will | And why? Because they know that no nemselves capable: but if disaster and disorder prevail, no wise man would stand for the fact that his nomination has just as explanations and detences. The short and much political legality, and is just as bindher bad luck nor mismanagement allows of grovelling deed of subserviency to a corrupt want guides that will neither take the wrong track nor stick fast in the right one. Worthy ave had enough of you."

It is difficult to define a republic in words, out it is at least a government which derives ill its powers from the great body of the people, (the free people, perhaps,) and is adminstered by persons holding their offices during pleasure for a term of years, or during good chavior, as Manison renders it; or, according to HAMILTON, "that it is a republican goernment, in which both the executive and legislative organs are appointed by a popular lection, and hold their offices upon a responible and defeasible tenure."

The responsibility and the defeasibility open the opportunity for the restraints and correctives of which we have been speaking, and it matters little to the ultimate security and success of the experiment in the hands of such a people as ours, that they do not really administer all their civil and political affairs at first hand. Their supervision is none the less effective for correction, and this operates generally as prevention; and at all pledged to its nominees, and to them alone; vents secures the well-being of the country, so that faith need not fail until some great and sionists and Disunionists, and to rely for the conclusive disaster shall put it out of countenance. In the confidence inspired by the past, we can look the present steadily in the rupt and unprincipled combinations with men face, and hope for the future things still better, in the exact proportion that the impending trial puts the virtues of our system to

he proof. The present embroilment of our political affairs has aroused us to an investigation of our securities and our hopes; similar apprehensions are doubtless stirring in other minds; and thinking it a good and opportune time to examine our Constitution, and look attentively into our rights and duties, we propose to give our opinions and feelings upon this subject to our readers for their reflection. The principles, the policy, the compromises, and the nistory of the Federal Constitution, as they may help us to the understanding and the discharge of our duties in the present exigency, will be the themes for discussion.

Military Strength, No nation, however rich and powerful, can with safety permit its martial spirit to decay. It may roll in wealth, its commerce whiten very sea, its people be unprecedentedly rirtuous, industrious, and successful in their pusiness pursuits, but if it entirely neglects the erts of war, and has no faithful band of brave and skilful soldiers ever ready to resolutely defend it, it is in constant jeopardy, for the sword of ambitious and aggressive countries

will be ever suspended over it by a single hair. The strength of a Government doop not consist alone in the number of its subjects or citizens and their aggregate wealth, nor in highraised battlements and impregnable fortificaone. When it loses th itself from the assaults of foreign foes and internal enemies, and when it becomes altogether pereft of a nucleus of a powerful military organization, it can exist only by the sufferance or forbearance of those who are capable f destroying it, and no human foresight can letermine how soon they will exercise a power

which they are conscious of possessing. The cause of the extraordinary activity of the Volunteer movement in England, is doubtless he belief that her future security absolutely requires an additional development of he lormant military feeling. Her people realize that, however wealthy they may be, "when mother comes with iron he will be master of all their gold" if they cannot repel his assaults. The Queen herself enters in the lists as a competitor for renown as a superior rifle. hot, and however ridiculous we may deem the arrangements which enabled her to "hit the bull's eye." there is no doubt that her participation in military exercises, even in this rifling way, will exercise un important in-

fluence. The extraordinary astpteness and energy of Louis Napolson, and the commanding posiion which France has acquired under his rule. form a standing menace to England, notwithstanding his repeated expressions of an earnest desire to maintain peaceful relations with her, and she acts wisely in preparing for any contingency, even at a time when no apparent cause for rupture exists.

The old militia system of our State, which indertook to make of every man a poor soldier, having been wisely abandoned, it is important that the laudable efforts of those who are connected with the volunteer companies o perfect their drill, and to have always ready for service, in any unexpected emergency, stands, the Commons are actually doing pe corps of superior citizen soldiers, should b encouraged. We are always glad to notice ficulties and embarrassments, this volunteer system is maintained, and only regret that American legislators are not more deeply impressed with the importance of keeping alive the martial spirit of the country. No one can toresee how seen it may be compelled to rely mainly upon its volunteers for protection rom foreign aggression or dangerous domestic

insurrections. In our own city there has been quite a revival of the military spirit within the last few years. It should be heartily encouraged in all legitimate ways. Philadelphia certainly possesses men, money, and martial genius lough to form the best volunteer organization in the United States.

The triumphal tour of the Chicago Zouave Company through the country, will doubtless do much to excite a spirit of emulation in ing the Tax upon Paper, which the Commons every city they visit. When they arrive here, will reject-for they do not want a collisio it is to be hoped they will be hospitably entertained, and that such arrangements will be made as will afford our citizens a line opportunity to witness their extraordinary evo-

New York and Philadelphia. The Philadelphia editors are in no "distress of mind" touching any falsehoods which the New York Herald, whose conductor is the hero of a score of cowhidings, may bave published about the police or other persons during the visit of the Japanese Embassy. No one believes the playful bits of slander which so frequently emanate from that foul source. Another canard is that Philadelphia s a village compared with New York. Let the next Census return show the population exhibit a population of not less than 700,000. Counting the actual inhabitants of New York, those who sleep in that city every night, New York cannot have anything like this. Deduce those who actually do business in New York but live in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, up the Hudson and on the shores of Long Island Sound, in Staten Island, and in Jersey City and | considered by the British Aristocracy os a | laughed at. classic Heboken, and New York cannot fairly claim a population of much more than 800,000. A large number that is, we grant, but a great deal less than the "million and upwards." which the Herald so frequently claims as the aggregate of the actual population of the maculate and moral Empire City.

A SERVANT ON SPIRITUALISM .- It is fortu-

scarion the Commons will not repeal taxes, [ who are opposing these men. He is the worst spe-In days of old there were "blind guides" when money is greatly needed by the State, men who strained at gnats and swallowed and the Lords will give their courteous assent they will say to their servants, "Things are camels. The race is by no means extinct. It to proper money-bills. To move further now would be like raising a tempest in a teapot by is fully represented by the followers of the Adder the trust which you have evidently mismanaged." For however indifferent or incapable were terrible champions of "regularity" but the mass of the community may be in the a few months ago, and no another mass to Mr. Gladstone, whose Budget for 1860-1 management of some or many questions of bitter for them to hurl against every indepen- amounts to \$357,500,000, and is now to be inmunicipal and international affairs, they are dent man who dared to think as he pleased in creased by \$19,000,000 additional for the comever sufficiently aware of their own condition; regard to the treacheries and tyrannies of Bu- mencing expenses of the war with China. they know whether a policy is good by its CHANAN. Even now they are most devotedly This money is to pay the expenses of a great fruits; their test is that of experience, which stached to the "regularity" of the proceed army and navy, and the ? imes asks what he is shetter than speculation, for it avoids discus- ings of a subordinate State Committee, which going to do with the soldiers and ships? It sion and escapes sophistry—it is, in fact, the was seduced into an abandonment of its le- adds:\_"To take Lord Elgin up to Tien-tsin gitimate duty by the wiles of a few huckster- again, and to obtain a confirmation of the ing politicians, and of men who were treaty of 1858, or of any portion of that treaty and this always occurs in good time to prevent arrayed in open hostility to the re- will not only not be worth four millions. gular national organization of the Demo. but not four farthings. All that paper can cratic party. But en a vital question of party give us we have. If we are to be conudge the measures of their servants by their discipline—one which it behooves every stantly making pressure with an army and Democrat to consider carefully — they are navy whenever we require performance of these totally indifferent. They are eager to cast paper promises, advancing as the promise aside as useless, and worse than useless, all | are disavowed and retiring when they are re arguments in regard to the binding validity of newed, it will be very much better to have no the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. foreign relations with China whatever. We must hold these people to their treaty obligagrow to better and better things as they are in candid man can investigate the subject tions, just as we should any other people, or without becoming fully impressed with we must let them alone. We must go at the head of an army to Pekin, and show this truculent knot of intriguers that we can reach rue answer is, that business admits of no ing upon every Democrat who bases his them, or we shall have to perform this march asuistry, requires no metaphysics, and net. plaim to that political appellation upon no to Tien-tsin once every five years, till a wiser generation springs up in England. What we spologies, "Out with you; we put our affairs and infamous Administration, but upon his protest against is, that Mr. Glapstone and note your hands, and you have tailed us; we adherence to the time-honored principles of his party should spend the money necessary the Democratic party and submission to the for a firm and decisive policy, and give us in decrees of its only authoritative tribunal, as return nothing but a weak and ineffectual or worthless, you are unlucky at least, and we if every one of the three hundred and three policy. Let us do nothing if you like, but votes of a full National Convention had been do not ask us to pay four millions for nocast in his favor for a hundred ballots. No one who watched the proceedings at Charleston and European Matters. Baltimore, or who has reed the address of the National Executive Committee, or the state ments of Mr. HALDEMAN or Mr. GESSNA, of our State, or the speech of Hon, John L. Dawson, Chairman of the Pennsylvania dele-

There is very little news from Europe by the steamship Korth Briton, which left Galway on the 13th instant. From England and France scarcely any thing, and a time-honored proverb says " No news is good news." From Germany an indication of union, with Prussis as the head of the organization, instead of eftete Austria.

At Naples, as many as three Liberal Constitutions are on the tapis. First of all Young Bomba offered a spick-and span new Constitution, new from the mint, so to say framed on the last French model-that alallowing a minimum of action and thought Next, a Cabinet-Minister remembered the Constitution of 1848 9, which King BOMBA the First had solemnly sworn to, and put aside with the most convenient speed. Lastly, third party remembered that Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK had made a Constitution for Sicily in 1812, when the English held the island. So that triumph of their principles solely upon the was looked for in its spider-webbed nook, and being found none the worse for the wear, the Sicilians are to have an offer of it—the Neapolitana too, perhaps.

GARIBALDI, it seems, has resolved to besiege Messina, and merely delayed the attack until after the cessation of the terrible hot weather of July and August. It appears pretty certain that he has for the present rellaquished his purpose of invading the Neapolitan territories on the mainland of Italy. Delays are a dangerous in war as in love.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional," orrespondence of The Press.]

000 a year. By the time that this measure WASHINGTON, July 24, 1860. A letter from the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, of sequence of the certainty of a war with South Carolina, has just made its appearance, in which that somewhat irascible, but generally sin China, the loss of \$7,500,000 would seriously inconvenience the British Governdere gentleman, prepares the South for the election ment-indeed, GLADSTONE has since asked of Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States Parliament for a credit vote "on account" of and at the same time insists upon the remedy \$19,000,000 over and above what he had prewhich the South ought to adopt in that event. The viously not down as the expected expenditure following extract is a fair specimen of the whole: viously set down as the expected expenditure of the year. The Lords, led by Morteagie, (a former Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer,) refused to agree to the Repeal of the Paper. Tax, chiefly declaring that the public Revenue, with present and prospective drams upon it, was mable to bear such a large item as this. Then the Commons appointed a Committee to inquire and excertain whether the Lords, by precedent and practice, had a right to reject any money-bill passed by the Commons. The Committee reported, by a constructive (Glargetone, British and most arise that only as an enemy yields his banner."

Mr Keitt, it will be recollested, is one of the whole:

"In myjudgment, the Black Republican party such site of some of the whole:

"In myjudgment, the Black Republican process in the Such secular to the Companies of the Companies of the Paper.

"In myjudgment, the Black Republican prive seeds in the companies of the Such secular to the companies of the Paper.

"In myjudgment, the Black Republican prive seeds in the companies of the Companies of the Paper.

"In myjudgment, the Black Republican prive seeds in the companies of the Companies of the Paper.

"In myjudgment, the Black Republican prive seeds in the companies of the Legislature, and the bar of the Copy and the bar of the Taylor of the State from the dismonor of submission to Black Republican rule. Before the tributed of the world and at the bar of in tory, we shall stand justified. Freedom lives more in the spirit of the people than in the forms of a government. We shall receive the black Republican rule. Black Republican rule. Black Republican rule.

Black Republican rule. Before the tributed of the world and at the bar of in tory, we shall stand justified. Freedom lives more in the spirit of the people than in the forms of a government. We shall receive the black Republican rule.

Black Republican rule. Black Republican rule.

"In myjudgment, the Black Republican in the Gompanies of the Mischer from the dismonor of submission to Black Republican rule.

"In very large mejority, (Glapfore, Baight, and most ardent friends of Mr. Preckinninge, and symps. land hesitates.

Russell being alone in the minority, that the class with such Discolonists as Mr. Rhott, of could Lords had long exercised the right of passing described by the course before the Sauter from the Course of the Canada in the Course of the Canada in the Course of the Canada in the Ca at least, in the course he suggests to the Southern people, a policy in entire harmony with the whole Breckinging meyement; for, if that movement is not intended to culminate in disunion it is a ameless trick, and a miserable fraud. All the solutions, which were agreed to by the Comfriends of Breckinridge are, by his nomination and by their surrender to the influence of the extreme pro-slavery element at Charleston and Raltimore. of Mr. Lincoln, should that individual be chosen of all such grants, as to the matter, manner, measure, and time, is only in them.

2. That although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting hills of seyeral descriptions relating to taxation by negativing the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this flouse with peculiar jesiousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies and to provide the ways and means for the service of the year.

3. That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands the power to timpope and result taxes, and to fram bills of supply, that the right of the Commons as o the matter, manner, measure, and time may be maintained inviolate. by a majority of the votes of the American people, by a majority of the States in Congress. Presient for the next four years. There is no escaping this fact.

Let us look at the matter in another light. Suppose Mr. Lincoln fairly elected President, and suppose him to arrive in Washington for the pur pose of assuming the office and discharging its duties, and an armed resistonce is made to his taking des, and an armed resistance is made to his taking possession of the Government! What then? It is made by a minority—made without the slightest provocation, but made because those who make it pledged themselves to such a resistance in the event of a Republican triumph. Mr. Buchanan is in the Presidency, er, rather, he is just going out, and he, too, is bound to yield to the policy of the Fire-exters, and doubtless will hold on to the trea sury and the other departments of the Government in order to assist his good Southern friends. Wha effect such a demonstration will have upon the Northern people, of all parties, need not be anticipated. Of course, the end must be a bloody revolution, and the utter eyerthrow of the present pro

slavery despotism. I look forward, however, to a peaceful solution of this difficulty. The moment the conservative people in the slave States are convinced that Mr. Keitt, Mr. Breckiaridge, and others who agree with them in their present Disunion scheme, are resolved to resort to force rather than allow forthern man, duly chosen President, to take hi seat, they will turn upon those who are now leadng them, and put them into hopeless oblivion. There is much more danger should the Presi lency go luto the House. There a collision would be almost certain, particularly if the House should be stopped in its efforts to elect a man unaccepts blo to the Fire-enters. Let a personal conflict take ne perseverance with which, under many dif. does not want to quarrel with the House of place under such circumstances on the floor of the popular branch of Congress, and there is no telling

where the evil will end.

Five hundred thousand copies of Mr. Buchanan's nidnight speech, from the portals of the White House, have been printed by the unanimous order of the Breckinridge Disunion Committee in this city. Here is another proof that all who support Breckinridge are to support Buchanan, hecause while going for the first upon the ground that he is a true representative of Southern rights, the voter will be compelled to go for the second, and support all his corruptions and proscriptions.

The Breckinridgers rely greatly for a heavy support upon what they are pleased to call the sommercial interests of Philadelphia and New

York. They flatter themselves that every Southern deket, and that all who desire to sell goods to Southern customers will quietly their suffrages on the same side. Southern customers will quietly record has not this poor game been played out? Do these men not see that the Northern morchants nave as therough an understanding of the Southern people as the Southern politicious and aspirants? the Douglas and Bell voters of the Bouthern states far outnumber the Fire outers who clamor in the ranks of Breckinsidge and Disunion The sentiment upon which Breckinridge relies to carry Mr. VILLIERS will also retire. The two last the Southern States is the feeling dreated by politimay, for they are Brionr's friends, but Lord | claus It has not been provoked by any wrong attempted to be, or really perpetrated upon the South by the Northern people. It is an insanity of the moment, fanned and fired up for the purpose of helping a few demngogues into office, and no mor speaks for the Southern, for those who are engaged early period, the Conservatives will scarcely in trade, and commerce, and manufactures, than a desire to make a Government, though the ward meeting in Philadelphia, got up to help a PALMERSTON party may be strengthened by constable into office, speaks for the great the accession of a few moderate Toxies. The body of the people in their own quiet Queen is said to dislike any immediate change of the Philadelphia merchants patronize this ri

diculous Breckinridge farce, and that it is rather left to crant -brained Poloninges, over-rated lawyers, rollred statesmon, dilapidated Whige, and well-paid officials, who accept the duty of support ing it either reluctantly or an a good joke. The idea that a Louthern morohant would refuse to buy lant, ill-tempered, eloquent politician, but goods from a Philadelphia house because that Mr. Buchapan's officers, and backed by a set o his father died a Baronet, Mr. GLADSTONE is rampant fanatice, is an apprehension only to be

Of all the traffickers and traders in the United States, the greatest dish is the so-called "sugo of Binghamton," the veritable Daniel S Dickinson. A more thorough back, demagogue, and bypocite, never existed. His last speech at the Cooper Institute was to disgusting a tirade as to turn the stomach of Bennett himself. His attack upon the friends of Douglas as plunderers and corruptionists, is one of the staple impertinences of his claborate calum-Riestrels, a troupe always popular in this city, and destroyed the favor they have uniformly reand destrying of the favor they have uniformly rethey know they are, responsible; and, at.
which we have the favor they have uniformly rethey know they are, responsible; and, at.
griform at Baltimore next Monday.

To such a people their public agents cannot not this city, be dangerously unfaited by long and frequent precedent.

To such a people their public agents cannot not the state of the state and the state and the state of the state and the

cimen of a peor Yankee. His appearance his voice, and all about him indicate an utter absorof slocerity or menhood His son-in-law holds the most valuable offices in New York, and possibly chares the proceeds with him. After almost putting himsolf into the Republican ranks by setting up an extreme squatter, using, having on board his Royal Highness the Prince of Walss and with sovereignty standard while he was in the United States renate-so extreme, indeed, as to induce Senaters to laugh at him—he now comes forward, arrays himself under the pro-slavery flag, and seeks to hold others responsible because they do not fullow him. I wish I had time, and the game were worth the candle, to collect the things this man has said in favor of the right of self government in the Territories, the doctrine of higher law every manifestation of rejoicing. he laid down, and his general declaration that popular sovereignty was an inherent right, and dedistribute the offices in New York, and turn out decent men. What a shameful spectacle!

It was well said by Colonel Richardson, in his late speech in Barlington, New Jersey, that the custom house officers were reaping vast fortunes, while the revenues of the Government Were falling off, and, he might have added, that because of these vast fortunes the office-hold, that because of these vast fortunes the office-hold, and he might have added, that because of these vast fortunes the office-hold. ster Dickinson refused to support Breckinridge until the Administration agreed to allow him to custom house officers were resping vast fortunes, while the revenues of the Government were falling off, and, he might have added, that because of these vast fortunes the effice-holders have allowed them.

The Prince dined with the Givernor this ovenselves to be used for the most scandalous purposes. Who supposes that the Breckinridge ticket would

hands in fayor of the present Disunion movement!

The indications are that an immense concourse will attend the funeral of the lamented Gales, The indications are that an immense concourse will attend the funeral of the lamented Gales, which is to take place this afternoon. He will be baried in the Congressional Cemetery. The President members of the Cabihet, the officials generally, all the societies, the typographical corps, and the officers of the Wo Houses of Congress, will take part in the obscaules.

OCCASIONAL.

A Canton telegram of May 22 reports the export trade stagmant. The Robels were making progress against the Imperialists

Chusan was in charge of the commissioners from

assistance of the Government, there would not be

ten white men in the free States to hold up their

## LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."] Pole-Raising.

HARRISBURG, July 24. A pole, 150 feet in height, was raised to-day at loagstown, Cumberland county, in honor of Donglas, Johnson, and Fester, from which a banner was unfurled, with this motto, "Douglas, Johnson, and Foster. No Compromise with Secedera." Over ifteen hundred Democrats participated, and the enthusiasm was intense.

Three Days Later from Europe.

THE CANADA OFF CAPE RACE. Valuable Additions to Garibaldi's Naval Force RESIGNATION OF HIS MINISTRY.

THE INSURBECTION IN SYRIA. BREADSTUFFS STRADY.

laples' Offer to Biclly Assented to by France

CONSOLS 93 1-8a93 1-4

Johns, N F., July 23, vla Backville July 24.—The royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool on July 14, via Queenstown on the 151 passed off Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Montay) evening, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Free.

The following summary of news, containing three days later advices, was obtained:

The Canada has 106 passengere.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 12 h, and the steamship Illinois at contampton on the 13 h.

SIGNLY.

A despatch from Cagillari says that the Nespoli.

A despatch from Cagliari says that the Neapolitan seam correcte Velace, of six gues, and deserted the devernment and gone over to Caribaldt's

forces.

Several steamers had been purchased for Gari-buildi in Liverpool, and two of these vessels had osini in Liverpool, and two of these vessels had saited for Sicily.

The Paris Pairie asserts that the siege of Mes sins te denided on, Gartbaidh having declined to assist the Neapolitans of that city unless they gave similar proofs of confidence as the Sicilians, by a sustained insurrection. It is reported that Garlbaldi's second Ministry

It is reported that Wartenau a second has resigned.

Naples had notified the Governments of England and France of her intention to offer the Countitution of 1812 to the Sicilians. France, it is reported, had given her assent to this proposition, but England hesitates.

GREA: BRITAIN

The Politah Parliament, the Ministers were

tract to the Canadian line
Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that the Government did not intend to sanction the transfer on its
own responsibility, and whatover course might be
taken would be submitted to Parliament.
Bir Robert Peel called on the Government not to
assont to the annexation of Sicilty to Predmont.
Lord John Russell replied that the Government
could not depart from the grave replication, that the Lord John Russell replied that the Government could not depart from the great principle, that the neonle had the right to choose their own government without interference Lord Jahn Russell explained the position of the proposed European Contersund relative to Savoy. England had accapted the proposition of Prussia, while Austria hesitates, and the Government had no knowledge of the replies of the other Governments.

icuts.

It was stated in Parlisment that the British

It was stated in Parliament that the British forces in China reach 17,000 men.

If the French Government and Legislative Assembly disagreed as to the bill relating to the exportation or rags, and the bill was withdrawn. The monthly rotures of the Bank of France show a decrease in each of 37,000 000 francs. The Parls Bourse was animated and higher; the Rontes closed at 691. 120.

THE INSURKECTION IN SYRIA.

The insurrection in twyria continues. The insurrection in tyria continues.

Fund Pucha had gone there on a special mission

armed with full powers, and in view of that fac-England and France have agreed to abstain from present interference.

If Turkey, Loweyer, proves incapable, these two Governments have agreed on identical instructions to their admirals to stop the massagrey.

At the destruction of the villages the Druses killed more than 3 000 unarmed men in sold blood. Rilled 1907s take 2 ovy unarmou men in vote vices. There was great alarm at Reyrout, and the Franks and Christians had taken reluge on boars the feeign men-of-war.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail of June 14th, and that from Hong Kong of May 231, had reached hugland, and the American portion is on board the steamer and the American portion is on board the steamer Canada.

The British forces had left for the Peiho. A col-lision was considered inevitable.

The Calenta markets were dull. Private ac-counts any cotton goods had improved. Freignts vere drooping.

Exchange at Hong Kong was quoted at is 10d. and there was nothing doing in tea.

At Shanghae exchange was quoted at 6s 7jd.

At ade was improving in teas. Silks were duil,
and freights unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COIT A M HK.E.—he Brokers!
LIVERPOOL COIT A M HK.E.—he Brokers!
Circular epor's the sales of the week at 72 000 belse, of which 5 000 belse were to appellishers and 7 0 belse, no exposters. The market closed active, with an anylapoint stadency, and the inferior quisities were slikinity dearer,
the same of Friday were estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 3 0.00 bales were taken by specul tors and exDor one the market of taken. Commercial Intelligence.

New Orleans.... Modile.

1. And All Models of Man Andrewski and PUOL PROVISION MARKET. — Messre. ed. Nagh & Co., Birland, thva, & Co., and

Barola, and the lore choice. Cheese not so and sinchly lower I show coolined — \$60 \text{; and \$5 \text{ at \$63\$ \$55\$ \$td}\$; North American \$51\$.

LIVENTOUL PROPUOW M. RKET.—The Brokers Circular reports, of Ashes gut tat \$25\$ \$60 \text{ \$20\$ \$75\$ \$td}\$; Partis quest and unchanged, bugs, has bee bough and, and do hicker, closing quiet by firm, to the steady. Requiet and unchanged, bugs has bee bought, and coulet Philadolphia Bira \$100\$, 61 Fish (blue-bale-lumpipertan). Serin (b) \$24\$ Lingsed (b) oull and Experimental Serin (b) \$25\$ \$100\$ \$10 The money market was un hanged.
The builton in the Bank of England had decreased

ivox were i quired for at \$25,693

Bell & con report is him tel businers at provious rates.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

[BY TRLEBRAPH TO QU'ENSTOWN.]

LITERP OL July 14. P. M.—cotrou mondanged; sales
of day of 8 000 bales, including 2 0.0 on appoculation and
or exout. ade affe quiet, and sales unimpo tent. Provisions dull Lonpon, July 14 P. M - oneols 9 Na 93 V. New Jersey Politics.

EXCITING THE AT THE NOVE THREE CONVENTIONS
TO MEET TO DAY.
TRENTON, N. J. July 24.—Delegates are rapidly arriving in the city to attend the Breckinflige, Douglas, and Rell and Averett State Conventious which has the health have to manager. The prospect is that there will be a straight-out place is unusually dull—for a summer resort. By far the handsomest turn-out, from here to Pitts and a fusion tecket formed.

It to harties of the Democrats are determined to support their man, and yet a number are in favor of union. But there seems to be too much feeling as plendid span of fast burs, sported by Mis C mptor their man, and yet a number are in favor of union. But there seems to be too much feeling as plendid span of fast burs, sported by Mis C mptor of union. But there seems to be too much feeling as plendid span of fast burs, sported by Mis C mptor of union and the purple of the constitutional P of nonfasting candidates for the purple of none will be attempted.

Those who are not tenacious for either side will probably make a union ticket.

The prospect is that there will be a straight-out place is unusually dull—for a summer resort. By far the handsomest turn-out, from here to Pitts and the handsomest turn-out, from here to Pitts and Endough and Eventually Adult—for a summer resort. By far the handsomest turn-out, from here to Pitts and Endough Endough and Endough Endough Convention of the Curstitutional P on the City of nonfasting candidates for the purple of nonfasting candidates for n Douglas, and their and avertee control which are to be held here to morrow.

The prospect is that there will be a straight-out Douglas electoral ticket, a Breckluridge ticket,

probably make a minon ticket.

It is expected that the proceedings will be very lively and interesting
The Douglas men have secured the principal hall

who does not seg the even cardinal sine dancing.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT ST. JOHNS, N. F. Br. Jones, N. F , July 24 -Her Mejesty's ships Prince of Wales and suite.

Sr. Johns, N F., July 24 - The steamers Hero and Ariadne anohored lust evening
The Prince of Wales will land this morning, at
Queen's wharf, with due formality.
A royal salute will be fired from the batteries tonight.

Reception of the Prince of Wales, pener sovereignly was an inherent right, and depended neither upon laws nor condition. But it is unnecessary. It is given out here that this huckster Dickinson refused to support Breckinridge until the Administration agreed to allow him to

have the slightest chance in the free States if there were no office-holders to organize it? Who supposes that this chattering old scold, Dickinson, would make his appearance if he had not a son-in-law in place, and if he were not himself authorized to turn honest men out of position? But for the

Major Sedgwick's command, some time in June, was in sight of a large encampment of Indians, but the latter fled before the troops could got at them.

This side of Fort Union the water-courses were very low, and stock were suffering for want of \$1.800, which is fully covered by insurance in the \$1.800, which is fully covered by insurance in the

From Washington, Washington, July 24 —Thirty thousand copies of the report of the Covode Committee have bean printed, but the House printers will not deliver Attorney General Black will leave the city to-Attorney General Black will leave the city tomorrow on a visit to Pennylvania.

Secretaries Floyd and Thompson contemplate
proceeding to Oid Point on Thursday, intending to
stay for several weeks Secretary Cass also being
absent, there will be only three Cabinet officers remajoing here, Mossrs Toucey, Holt, and Cobb.

The Administration has recently addressed another note to the British Government on the subject of the San Juan shiar. The President has, duriag the absence of recretary Cass, repeatedly
been at the State Department, personally attending
to the weightier matters pertaining to foreign affairs.

Gales to day was larger, perhaps, than at that of any other citizen which has ever taken place in this city. All the city nu horities and the members of the District of Columbia Typographical Sciety were among those present. The bells were tolled during the moving of the procession, and, in the meantime, many places of business were closed. The attendance at the funeral of the late Joseph Lird Lyons is on the eve of his departure to Hairfax to meet the Prince of Wales

NEW ORLEANS, July 23 —The steamer Austin, from Brasos on the 20th instant, with \$80,000 in specie, has arrived here
A conducts of \$1 260,000 from Zacatecas, had been seized at Monterey.

The revolution in Coshuila and Nueva Laon is The revolution in Coadula and Nueva Leon is losing ground, and the neople of Northern Mexico favor foreign intervention. The ateamer Harana has also arrived here with Harana dates of the 30th instant.

The health of Havana was good.

Attempted Escape from the Missouri Penitentiary.

THREE PRISONERS KILLED. THERE PRISONERS KILLED.

St. Louis, July 24—Fifty prisoners endeavored to escape from the pententiary at Jefferson city yesterday by bursting open the gate. In the melee that ensued the deputy wards was injured, three of the prisoners were killed and sever seriously injured. All the prisquery were recaptured. Samuel Caruthers, formerly a member of Congress from this State, died on Friday at Cape thirardeau. His wife died a short time previous

Douglas Meeting at Norristown. Nonnistown, July 31 - this evening a large mass intesting of the Douglas Democracy was held

The Great Eastern. BALTIMORE, July 24. — Notwithstanding the general desire of the citizens to view the Great Eastern, the City Councils have declined according to the proposition to furnish 2,500 tons of coal as

Fires at Poughkeepsie, New York. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 24 — The American mintworks were destroyed by fire last night. The case amounted to \$20.000

Republican Meeting at Stroudsburg. \*TROUDSBURG, Monroe oo, Pa. July 24 — A ka publican mass meeting was held in this town las night. Among the speakers was Morton MoMi chael, Eq. of Philadelphia. There was a larg attendance, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed The Baltimore Park.

Baltiuone, July 24 — Tae City Park Commis-sioners have selected for the propoded park the elo gant property of Lloyd W. Rogers, Paterson Park, in the northwestern subuit of the city, including 32 soles, at an aggregate cost of \$541,200. The Steamer Connaught at Boston Boston, July 24.—The new steamship Connaught, from Galway via St Johns, N F., arrived here at middight. Her advices have been received via St Johns.

Mobile, July 24 - A large Douglas ratification meeting was held bere un Biturday night. Messro Soule and Forsyth addressed the me

Fire at New Albany, Indiana, NEW ALBANY, July 21 - Korb & Hatte's candi-manufactory was burned last right. Loss, \$45,000 Incurance, \$30,000

Burning of a Railroad Engine House SPRINGFIELD, (Ill...) July 24 —The round hour of the Chicago, Atton, and St Louis Railroad we burned this morning Loss. \$12,000

The Proposed Public Buildings. [For The Press.] A writer for your paper recommends the eres tion of County Buildings upon the northern part of Washington Square. The first question in consi lering such a proposition is, whether any build-ings can be erected thereon? My impression is that ing's Circular reports bar silver 5s 1/2d, dollars 5s they cannot. This square, and the three corres

The last of sold of the last o and public offices. Cresson, Alleghany Mountain.

[Correspondence of The Press.] CRESSON, July 22, 1869.

Yours,

THE CITY.

AMOREMENTS THIS EVENING. PARNETIVANIA ACADEMY OF FIRE ARTS. ME Chest-nut street.—The 5th Annual Exhibition.
NATIONAL HALL MARKSL, above Twelth street.—
"Rolomon's Temple." NAT OVAL THEATRE, Walnut street, above Eighth .-

Two DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN ONE NIGHT PROM ÉPONTANEOUS CONSUSTION-FALLING OF A WALL, AND EEVERAL FIREMEN INJUSED,-Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, fire was discovered in the building No. 212 North Front street, above Vine, which is in close proximity to the scene of the memorable fire which occurred in 1850 and destroyed over three hundred houses. For some ars previous to the fire breaking out a smell of smoke had been detected in the vicinity by the police and others in the neighborhood, but it was not until 3 o'clock that the exact locality of the fire was discovered, when it was found to proceed from the large store above mentioned, which extends through from Front to Water street, being four stories high on Pront street, and five atories on

with Royal Highness on the Queen's whire, and one dooted him through triamphal arches, erected in his hours, to the devertment House receive the Fire.

At to clock a lerese was held at the Governant and the control of the control o

\$1.800, which is inly covered by insurance. A citrard.

No. 141, next above, was burned in the upper part of the building. The occupants are as follow: tienrge L. Pilck, tin and sheet iron worker; less at u. \$1,000, insured in the Franklin; John Cook, soap and cand es, insured; William W. Hughes, sheet-tron worker, no incurance.

Nos 133 and 141 belong to Mr. John Ridgway.

They are usured. They are susured.

Nos 143 and 145 are old dwellings, which are filled with poor families. They suffered a good deal from water.

Nos 135 and 137 are old buildings in the occu-

pancy of the Meers. Wattson, bisconit bakers. They were about being shered. The stock of the Meers Wattson was damaged by water. It is covered by inversing. Meers Watten, was damaged by water. It is covered by inspirance.

Roth these fires commenced among cotton waste, and the fire Marshal is of opinion that they were the result of spontaneous combustion. The material among which the flames bruke out was of a very dirty and dangerous description, and each as wild be likely to generate the heat which would burst out into a flame.

ENTHUSIASTIC DENOCRATIC MEETING -FORMATION OF A CAMPAIGN ASSOCIATION —Pursuant to notice, a meeting of Democratic citizens favorable to the organization of a new Democratic campaign slub was held last evening at the large room northwest corner of Fifth and chestnat streets, second story. The room was crowded, and the greatest outhusiasm prevailed. The name of Stophen A Douglas, whenever mentioned, was received with rounds of applause. A constitution was adopted and an organization formed. "The Democratic Association of the City of Phila-delphia," after which the following-named gentleciation of the City of Phila-

WILLIA .. V. CORATA. WILLIA .. V. CUNAL ...

John Alexander. 13. August I awrence.

Geo W Jones. 14. Rances AleCormick.

S. Frank & Hesin. 14. Geor. Jones.

L. Walle to Louging As'n.) 17. Ad. John Bevlin.

S. Coeff to Louging As'n.) 18. Geo. off.

Walls i. Frank M Ilvain.

i. Add MoMulien.

i. Vei'd to bougha As'n.) 17 And John bevlin.

i. Vei'd to bougha As'n.) 17 And John bevlin.

ii. Chart Fee.

iii. Chart

dū. 04responding Secretaries — Wm. N. Tiedale, wis C. Cassidy. Ed. P. Dunn, George Kelley, George

Lewis C. Casany. Lt. r. Duan, veura xerrey, trorge Weisz.
The Avera—Stephen Taylor.
Marsaal—Win. Byerly.
The Committee of Arrangements reported that the room in which the meeting wesheld could be rented during the comparing for \$500. They had received numerous subscriptions, and requested all who felt an interest in the movement to come forward and americhate A considerable number North the Douglas Democracy was hold here.

Speeches were made by Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and others.

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Advanced to the request, after which it was any Philadelphia, and others.

Advanced to the request, after which it was any Philadelphia, and others, and the more ment of the there had been subscribed a sum rising \$300, for the purpose of securing the room.

Advanced on the Democration and the protection of the Association in the Second.

The Great Postern.

victory or a clean defeat." which had been adopted by the Democratio Association in the Secondward.

Mr O'Byrne moved to strike out and insert instant the words, 'No compromises or collusions' Others opposed the motto because it used the word defat, and they did not thick such a word should be broached during the campaign, as there was no danger of defeat.

The subject was finally disposed of by referring the question of a motto for the Association to a committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Representatives from the various wards were then called onto report what progress had been made in organizing the different wards, in compliance with the recommendation of the ten members of the Democratic Committee. The reports made showed that organizations favorable to Douglas, Johnson, and Foster had been formed, or had been previously in existence, and were now irlendly to the Democration nominees, in all the wards of the city, except the Righth and Twenty-first. Each ward organization was entitled to appoint two members of the Committee of Superintendence. These had been appointed in all the wards, except in two or three instances, where the associatious would elect in a few days.

The recupition of these reports oresited much entity than and the first word of the first of the serious of the Committee of Superintendence of their wards as being uncliently opposed to compromise or fusion, and in favor of none other but the regular nourinees, bonglas, Johnson, and Foster the appliance was unbounded. After the appointment of a committee to procure a suitable flag, to be suspended from the club room, the meeting adjourned.

ELECTION OF VACCINE PHYSICIANS AND

ELECTION OF VACCINE PHYSICIANS AND Collectors .- On Monday, the Board of Health, in conformity with the provisions of an "ordinance to provide for gratuitous vaccin tion," approved July 11th, 1839, held an election with the following result :

result:

Vaccine Physicians—N. C Reid, Third word, in place of H D Benner, Jr., resigned; Charles Percy Le Roohe, Fitth ward, vice Mar in Reger, resigned; Benj Phistor, Fourteenth ward, vice W. H. Freyman, resigned; Jas Andersen, Twentucht ward, vice J. N. Walker, resigned; J. C. Stanton, Twenty-first ward vice J. K. Uhler, resigned.

Collectors of Vaccine Cases—First and Second wards, Chas Dougherry; Third and Fourth wards, John Fowler; Fifth and Sixth wards, G. Halfman; Seventh and kighth wards, N. Edmonds; Kinth and Twenter, P. Sauderline; Fifteenth and Twententh wards, P. Sauderline; Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, P. Sauderline; Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, vacant; Seventeenth and Twentieth wards, vacant; Seventeenth and Twentieth wards, vacant; Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, vacant and resource of the physicians in Ninth, Twelin, and Tairteenth wards.

Democratic Meeting in Frankford DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN FRANKFORD -

enthusiasm:
Resolved, That it the nomination of Hon. Stehen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, and Hon Henry D Foster, we recognize them as the regular Democratic nominees, and pledge them are undivided support.

The meeting adjourned with nine cheers, for the regular nominees, and no compromise.

Best A. R. Evensor Court Courts.

FINALLY COMMITTED.—Charles Porter, nancing.
ha gatera,
who was at seted recently on a charge of having
been concerned in firing a number of places on the
alight of the 31 of April, 1858, was committed yesterday morning, by Alderman Hibbard, to answer.

to the proposition to furnish 2,500 tons of coal as an inducement to the directors to bring her to Appapolis roads. The Balthmore and Ohio Railroad Company have generously offered to furnish one-third of the amount asked for, and probably our citizens will by private subscription make up the At an early hour this morning another fire broke out and destroyed a block of sighteen buildings, situated on Catharine, Maine, and Cromwell streats