SUMMER RESORTS.

SUN HOTEL, Reading, Pa.
WASHINGTON HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
RIVIERA HOUSE, Lewisburg, Union co., Pa.
KITTATINNY HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
WARM SPRINGS, Perry county, Pa.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Cumberland co., Pa.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, Chester county, Pa.
MANSION HOUSE, Mount Carbon, Schuylkill co., Pa.
LONG BRANCH HOTEL, opposite Tuckerton, N. J.
MANSION HOUSE, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
AMERICAN HOTEL, March Chunk, Pa.
EAGLE HOTEL, Bethlehem, Pa.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Allentown, Pa.
OCEAN HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Cape Island, N. J.
NEPTUNE HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
COTTAGE RETREAT, Atlantic City, N. J.
CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J.
STAR HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
SURF HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
COLUMBIA HOUSE, Cape Island, New Jersey.
DELAWARE HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
AMERICAN HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J.
LORETTO SPRINGS, Cambria co., Pa.
CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Cumberland co.
BEDFORD SPRINGS, Bedford co., Pa.
OLD SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saratoga co., Pa.
MANSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1860.

FIRST PAGE—A Letter from Yale; From Cape May; Abolition Votes from Atlantic City; Under the Thorn, Poem; From Chester County; One of the Most Extraordinary Cases of Litigation on Record; Pennsylvania Items; Letter from Lancaster; Trial and Acquittal of Judge Terry; General News; Personal—The Great Fire in London. FOURTH PAGE—The Presidential Canvass; Mrs. Swisshelm in the Lecture-Room; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Jenkins has a carnival in Canada. Jenkins has been laughed at lately, but now that a veritable Prince has arrived he is in a whirlpool of ecstasy. We had the Japanese, and Jenkins became eloquent over the quality of Simne Boosen's linen, the vinous capacity of Matsmoto, and the love of Tommy. But these tawny gentlemen were insignificant—nothing more than minnows in the net. Now he has got a larger fish—a sturgeon or a whale, as you please, or rather a Prince of Whales, (this is a first attempt,) and Jenkins finds the Elysium of his hopes in Halifax. He develops some startling facts about the young man, Prince Albert. If he keeps on at this we shall actually come to the conclusion that a Prince is really human. The Prince talks "in a pleasant light tenor"—he wears a handkerchief—"he dances"—"he calls the figures" (only imagine a high tenor prince calling out "forward two," "swing corners," "ladies to the right" and "cross over")—"the girls look at him"—"he eats"—"he rides"—"he smiles"—"he takes off his hat"—"he wears patent-leather boots!!!"—all these things this youth, this princely youth, actually does, and Jenkins faithfully chronicles them. Thus far, Jenkins has done remarkably well, but there are two or three other points on which this nation feels curious. In the first place, we would like to know what the Prince eats, and what he drinks; are his potations those that cheer or rather such as inebriate? Is he a vegetarian? does he represent the roast beef of England? what kind of oil does he anoint his royal locks with? and, above all, (we say this on behalf of the ladies,) what are the prospects of the coming moustache? Here are a few points which we volunteer to the notice of Jenkins. His fertile fancy has no doubt anticipated us, and perhaps he is reserving them for a sudden sensation. He should certainly look to his hay in this sunny harvest season. If he permits the royal boy to go home with these particulars unprinted, then has the glory of Jenkins departed!

The new public building question has been decided in the Supreme Court. The commissioners are directed to advertise for contracts, and before they direct its execution to present it to Councils for approval. This virtually makes the committee, to all practical purposes, subservient to the Councils.

The British steamship Karnatic of Glasgow, and the West Indies, of New York, grounded, on Wednesday, at noon, on the shoals, four miles from Atlantic City Inlet, on thirteen feet water. They struck the same sand-bar on which the Flying Dutchman was wrecked a few days ago. The vessels floated off at high tide in the afternoon.

Hon. Edward King has accepted, at the hands of the Constitutional Union party in the First district, a nomination as a candidate for Congress.

The California newspapers detail at length the farcical trial and unjust acquittal of Judge Terry, the murderer of David C. Broderick.

We have further news from Europe, by the Asia, which arrived at New York yesterday afternoon from Liverpool. Lord John Russell stated that he had no official notice of the measures which Napoleon was taking for the relief of Syria. Napoleon was about to take active measures for suppressing the appalling atrocities in Syria. Lord Brougham had made the [illegible] Christians flocking to [illegible] thousands. France, England, and Russia were about to interfere. There is nothing additionally important from war-smitten Sicily.

John C. Heenan, the Sage of Benicia, is now reposing, after his European labors, in the neighborhood of Newport. Perhaps, the presence of this favored son of genius is the feature so attractive at the Rhode Island watering place.

By the Northern Light, which arrived at New York yesterday, from San Francisco, we have California mails to July 15th. The news from the Pacific coast has been anticipated by telegraph.

Those eccentric, precise, and supple young men in red coats, the Chicago Zouaves, are astounding the people of Baltimore. They went through their military motions yesterday before "fifty thousand people." The telegraph is responsible for the numerical portion of this statement.

The Municipal Buildings.

The decision of the Supreme Court yesterday in reference to the injunction asked for to restrain the Board of Commissioners, appointed under the authority of an act of the Legislature, at its last session, to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the erection of new municipal buildings, from taking any further measures to discharge the duties imposed upon them, will be read with much interest, and will, we think, give satisfaction to the citizens of Philadelphia. Singularly enough, while it imposes a strong check upon the action of the Commissioners in regard to the formation of contracts, and subjects them to the approval of Councils, it does so for a reason which was not, we believe, alluded to by any of the counsel who represented these bodies before the Supreme Court. So far as the objections based upon the refusal of two of the judges of the District Court to act with the Commission, and upon the election of Mr. CUYLER as President of the Select Council, as the successor of Mr. CORNIAN, who held that position at the time the act was passed, and other mere technical points were concerned, the Supreme Court summarily dismissed them, and pronounced all the acts of the Commission up to this time, including the selection of Penn Square as the location for the new buildings, and the advertisement for proposals, to be perfectly binding and valid. But when the contracts for the erection of the new buildings come up for consideration the original powers of the city, through her regularly constituted representatives in the Councils, come into full play, and the assent of a majority of both branches of our local legislature will be necessary to render them binding. After contracts are thus legally approved the buildings are to be erected under the direction of the Commissioners.

Fifth Congressional District.

GEORGE NORTHROP, Esq., of this city, (residing at Roxborough,) has been solicited to stand as a Democratic candidate for the Fifth Congressional district of this State. He is a gentleman of considerable ability and good standing in the legal profession, and, we doubt not, will endeavor, if elected, honestly to serve his constituents.

CENSUS RETURNS.—The following returns were received at the marshal's office yesterday:

Bucks county—Buckingham township—Population, 3,088; acres, 22; farms, 322; value of real and personal estate, $3,045,816; schools, 12; teachers, 13; scholars, 808; churches, 5; value of church property, $12,800.

Middletown township—Population, 2,265; deaths, 45; farms, 182.

Newtown township—Population, 1,006; deaths, 13; farms, 90.

Newtown borough—Population, 662; deaths, 15; productive establishments, 15.

—Some of the journals are stating that the Prince of Wales is the first heir apparent to the throne of England who has ever visited the United States, but this is a mistake. Doubtless some of our readers are familiar with an anecdote of William IV before he came to his estate, to the following effect: "While in New York the Prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed, he stopped by to the barber's pretty wife, who happened to be present, and giving her a kiss, remarked, 'There, now, you can say you have been kissed by one of the royal family.' The barber, choosing to resent this as an insult, seized the Prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot, emphatically, 'There, now, you have received a royal kick from a prince!'"—*N. Y. News.*

Fusion in New York.

We have little faith in the sincerity of the general class of New York politicians, and particularly in that of many of the leaders of the Democratic party in that State. There are so many inducements, in the shape of office and patronage, presented by the triple influence of the mammoth city government, the vast powers of the State Legislature and Administration, and the overshadowing bribes constantly proffered to weak or corrupt men by the General Government, which is more potential in the city of New York than it is in the city of Washington, that the great issues which agitate other portions of the country are constantly made subordinate to the all-increasing appetite to promote selfish interests.

Col. RICHARDSON in his significant speech at Burlington, New Jersey, two weeks ago, struck a keynote when he asserted that while the custom-house officers in the city of New York were amassing stupendous fortunes in the discharge of their official duties, the Federal Government was compelled to become a borrower. It is a proverb that a New York alderman need only serve two terms to become a rich man, and we, simple citizens of Pennsylvania, who are frequently startled at the manner in which legislation is bought and sold at Harrisburg, would have our eyes opened if we could see the magnificent commerce in the way of legislation conducted at the political capital of New York, the old-fashioned Dutch city of Albany. The city government is a vast laboratory in which every conceivable and inconceivable project is compounded for the purpose of promoting individual interests. The high city official who is not a jobber is an exception to a universal rule, and he who leaves office a poor man is made an object of ridicule. In fact, most of the managing men of all parties, particularly in the city of New York, seem to agree upon a system that all governments are so many geese to be plucked by the sharp ones. That which they illustrate in their domestic politics they continually carry out in their connection with the General Government. We have not, therefore, been surprised at the persevering efforts of certain of these traffickers to bring about a fusion of the friends of BRECKINRIDGE, of the friends of BELL, of the friends of DOUGLAS upon a single electoral ticket in the State of New York. This is a scheme entirely characteristic of the politicians engaged in it, because, if it prevails, they will be enabled to divide many rich profits of a bad, bold bargain. As to Judge DOUGLAS, they care as much about him as if he had never been born or named for the Presidency. Every one of them knows that if this attempt at fusion succeeds, and it should become the interest of the parties concerned to vote for BRECKINRIDGE, the electors will do it. The prestige of his great popularity is seized upon; not that he may be assisted, but that the engineers engaged in it may make money for themselves. It is not to elect him, or even, as most of the parties concerned politically declare, to defeat LINCOLN, but to give them the possession of the Legislature at Albany, of the city government, and of the control of the patronage of the next General Administration. Happily, there is in New York, as elsewhere, an honest public opinion, with a thinking head upon its broad shoulders, and keen, bright, unsleeping eyes in that head. This public opinion in the Democratic party is conscientiously in favor of Judge DOUGLAS, and, we have no doubt, will insist on a pure Douglas electoral ticket, such as has been nominated in New Jersey, and will be put in nomination in Pennsylvania; and if this expectation should be disappointed, those who have taken part in the contract will find that the Democrats of New York will repudiate any such expedient at the polls.

Pennsylvania in 1860.

The reports of the deputy marshals, who are busily engaged in taking the census, are being slowly forwarded to the Marshals' offices, and considerable time must necessarily elapse before full and accurate statistical information, in regard to the progress of the country during the last ten years, can be obtained. We have already given the returns of Philadelphia for more than 650,000, and the population of Pennsylvania about 3,100,000.

There has been nothing spasmodic, unnatural, or unsubstantial in the growth of our beautiful and flourishing city and our noble old Commonwealth, and the advanced position they have gained may therefore be confidently reckoned with proud satisfaction, not only on account of its inherent importance, but because it affords a sure guide to a brilliant future, and of a steady progression in power and wealth.

It is an impressive fact that Pennsylvania contains to-day as large a population as the whole Thirteen Colonies at the time of the Revolution, and that she is even more rich in available resources than the whole Confederacy which, with the kindly aid of France, was enabled to resist the power of the British Government and to establish our liberties upon a solid foundation.

The progress of the last seventy years is strikingly shown by the census reports since 1790, as follows:

	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania. (including the co.)
Population in 1790....	434 373	43 520
1800....	602 305	70.287
1810....	810,091	96,664
1820....	1,049,458	108,116
1830....	1,348,233	167,188
1840....	1,724,033	258,037
1850....	2 311,786	408,762
1860....	3,100,000	650,000

The progress of our State in industrial and intellectual development has more than kept pace with her increase in population. Vast sums have been expended to complete her system of internal improvements, until the aggregate length of her canals is double that of the world-renowned canal of China, and she has more than 2,000 miles of railroad in operation. The rapid development of her coal fields, and the immense quantities now annually mined and sent to market, form one of the greatest wonders of modern enterprise in any country. The production of iron far exceeds that of any other State of the Union, and is not excelled by many of the nations of the earth. Manufactories of almost every imaginable kind have found a flourishing foothold upon her soil, and Philadelphia ranks as the first manufacturing city in America. Meanwhile, the great agricultural interest of our State is never neglected. Modern improvements are generally introduced as rapidly as their utility is demonstrated. The fertility of the soil is not exhausted by an irrational and destructive system of cultivation, but carefully preserved by the great majority of our farmers, who are too wise to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg." Our State debt, once oppressively heavy, diminishes as our ability to pay it increases. And throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, the free-school system carries the blessings of education to the most isolated districts, and spreads the ample page of knowledge before the eyes of all.

The history of our State is necessarily interwoven with that of the nation, but certainly it is one we need not blush to read. Our soil is hallowed by many of the noblest mementoes of the Revolutionary era, and in all subsequent national emergencies, some of the children of Pennsylvania have distinguished themselves by their patriotic services. In art, literature, and science, too, she can point to representatives who have gained deserved and permanent fame.

But when the important statistical position which the returns of the census of this year will undoubtedly prove we have attained, is contemplated by our citizens, we think they should all be animated by a deeper pride in our noble old State than has heretofore been evinced. She forms in herself an empire, rich in every element of greatness, and if her sons but will it she can be made to shine upon the unwritten records of the future with a lustre worthy of her intrinsic superiority.

From Nassau, N. P.—A Slaver Ashore.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Advices from Nassau report that an unknown slave schooner is ashore on Lankard Key. She left Africa with four hundred negroes, forty of whom died on the passage. The remainder were taken to Nassau by wreckers.

It is reported that the captain of the schooner set the vessel afire when on the first day out, and the mate was shortly afterward drowned. Three of the crew had arrived at Nassau.

Another Race between Flora Temple and George M. Patchen.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Another trot came off today between Flora Temple and George M. Patchen, which resulted in the victory of Flora, who won three straight heats.

Republican Nominations.

TOLEDO, August 2.—The Republicans of the 5th district have renominated James M. Ashley for Congress, D. W. H. Howard for elector.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1860.

JOHN WENTWORTH's extreme manifesto, commented upon in the New York *Herald*, in which he takes ultra ground against the South and threatens a war upon Southern institutions, is generally repudiated by the Republicans here. It is stated that WENTWORTH really desires the defeat of LINCOLN, and to this end has prepared the recent editorials in his paper. I learn from the highest authority it is intended to announce that Mr. WENTWORTH is not commissioned to speak for Mr. LINCOLN. *Certain it is*, that if the sentiments contained in WENTWORTH's articles are accepted by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, it will greatly interfere with his chances of election. It is proper to add that the friends of LINCOLN in Washington are earnest in declaring that if he should be elevated to the Presidency, his Administration would be so conservative that in six months after his inauguration no man would be found objecting to it on account of the slavery issue. X.

The Zouaves in Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

BALTIMORE, August 2.—The Chicago Zouaves drilled this afternoon on the grounds of the Excelsior Base Ball Club, at the terminus of the Madison-avenue Railroad. The drill was witnessed by about fifty thousand people. They are creating as great a furore as the Japanese.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER ASIA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The royal mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., arrived at this port this afternoon. Her advices are not so late as those furnished by the arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns, N. F., but contain commercial intelligence not yet received.

The steamship Europa had arrived at Liverpool.

The steamer Melita reached Liverpool at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 19th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th, the Earl of Derby directed attention to the mode of conducting the public business of the country. He disclaimed being actuated by party feeling, and complained of the confused and backward condition of Parliamentary measures. After stating forcibly the evils of the present system of procrastination, he suggested that the rule of commencing measures *de novo* in each session, however long they may have been before the House, should be abrogated, and that bills should be taken up at the point where they were left at the previous session.

Lord Granville approved of the suggestion, and thought that a joint committee should confer on the subject. It was too late, however, to do anything this session.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, Lord John Russell stated that he had no intelligence of French troops being shipped for Syria. The French Government had made a suggestion to the Great Powers with a view to united intervention.

A letter from Mr. Irwin, who was instrumental in procuring the Galway contract, was published in the London *Times*, and contains more damaging explosions relative to that enterprise.

Lord Brougham having brought considerable censure on himself for having drawn the attention of Mr. Dallas to the attendance of a negro delegate to the International Statistical Congress, has thought fit to exculpate himself from the lordship, therefore, at the third sitting of the Congress, stated that he did not intend to be at all disrespectful to the United States, and that he would have applied his remark just as readily to Spain and Brazil. He professed the highest respect for the United States.

Lord Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay, died in London on the 19th, at the age of fifty-three years.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a convention between France and Belgium for the admission of French wines and spirits in Belgium at reduced duties.

The same journal publishes the following:—"In the presence of the deplorable events of which Syria is the theatre, and which have caused deep emotion throughout Europe, the Government of the Emperor has deemed it its duty to communicate its views without delay to the Cabinets of the other great Powers and to the Porte, in order to concert the measures which circumstances demand."

The Corps Legislatif had adopted the new loan for the city of Paris by a vote of 215 to 9.

Great activity prevailed at Toulon, and transport steamers were preparing for departure.

The Bourse was very flat, and on the 20th rentes closed at 68f. 20c., a decline of one-half per cent. during the day.

SYRIA.

The situation of affairs in Syria had undergone no change. A despatch of the 11th of July says: "No other incident has taken place. The latest state of things continues to be very grave. The Christians are leaving the interior of the country towards the sea-coast, and towards Beyrout and Saydah."

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the Sultan has addressed the following letter to the Emperor, under date of the 16th of July:

"I have the honor to inform your Majesty should know with what grief I have learned the events in Syria. Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my powers for establishing security and order in Syria, and that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and render justice to all. In order to leave no doubt whatever of the intentions of my Government, I have entrusted that important mission to my Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted."

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had received communications from St. Petersburg, intimating the decline of Russia to act in accord with France and England in the East. The Russian Cabinet reiterates its opinion that the events now preparing in the East may hold in suspense the peace of the world, and that the very existence of Turkey is at stake.

According to the *Paris Pays*, far more dreadful massacres are in contemplation, and the exciters of these disturbances in Syria have ramifications with other parts of the Ottoman territory. The events in Syria are only the preludes to a formidable rising in arms of the Ottoman population against the Christians.

A number of steamers were to cruise along the coast of Syria, to render assistance wherever necessary. All the Paris journals speak of the necessity for intervention.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that Abd-El-Kader had, from a feeling of gratitude towards the Emperor of the French, offered his services for the suppression of the atrocities in Lebanon. If the French Government will place at his disposal 3,000 good troops, he engages to pacify the mountain in a very little time. Serious apprehensions were felt for the safety of the Patriarch of Antioch, who was making a tour in the neighborhood of Damascus.

Reports were current in Paris of the issue of 200-000,000 francs in treasury bonds for the expedition to Syria, which is to be on a large scale.

The appointment of General Trochu as French envoy to Syria shows that his mission is more military than civil, and it was stated that the general would be followed by a division of troops to be drawn from the army of Lyons. Six steam gunboats had been despatched from Toulon to the coast of Syria.

The British Government had determined to despatch two ships-of-war to the coast of Syria.

Great excitement prevailed among the Mahommedan population of the Herzegovina against the Christians.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald asserts that England will send a regiment to Syria*, and that France will send 25,000 men, under Marshal McMahon. This was regarded as an exaggeration, although there was no doubt that a strong expedition was being prepared by France.

Great anxiety was felt at Beyrout respecting the fate of the Christians, to the number of 45,000, who had taken refuge in the south of Kesrovan, and were surrounded by powerful bodies of Druses.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

There is no news of moment from Naples or Sicily.

Telegraphic despatches state that the Neapolitan Government had ordered the removal of the Royal Guard from Naples. The other troops were to be confined to the fortresses, and their posts entrusted to the National Guard.

The punishment of the bastinado had been abolished, and the Prefect of Police had issued an ordinance doing away with the secret dungeons in all the prisons.

The Neapolitan envoys at Turin had had several interviews with Count Cavour, and M. de la Gresa, the envoy from Naples to Paris, had been received by M. Thouvenal.

Advices from Naples say that as soon as the sectionary movement of the 15th occurred the ministers went in a body to the King and insisted upon *resigning unless the authors of the riot were* brought to a court-martial. The King at once went to all the barracks, harangued the troops, and made all the officers and soldiers take an oath *to be faithful to the Constitution. The ministers* thereupon withdrew their resignations, and the members of the Corps Diplomatique called upon the King and congratulated him.

The envoy of Garibaldi to *Paris* had had an interview with the Emperor.

A Palermo despatch of the 12th says that some of the Sicilian ministers had again resigned.

The refusal of the Neapolitan naval officers to act against Sicily is confirmed. Four frigates had joined in this pronunciamiento.

The steamer Ellen Vannin, of Liverpool, and four other foreign vessels, had been seized at Naples.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The official Dresden journal publishes a despatch from Vienna stating that the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia would hold a conference, in the course of the following week, at Toplitz. Other German sovereigns would take part in the conference.

At an extraordinary sitting of the enlarged Reichstrath, at Vienna, on the 19th, an autograph letter from the Emperor, addressed to the President, was read as an imperial message. In this letter, the Emperor notified them of his resolution that the establishment of new imposts, or the increase of those in existence, the determining upon the amount of direct taxation, the importation of *excise and stamp duties, and finally the concluding* of new loans, shall in future only be effected with the consent of the enlarged Council of the Empire.

A torchlight procession had been held at Pesth in *spite of the prohibition of the police. It was put* down by the military and several arrests were made.

SPAIN.

The semi-official journal of *Madrid says* that in consequence of outrages committed on Spanish subjects in Venezuela, the Government had ordered several vessels-of-war to proceed there.

CHINA.

A letter from Japan alludes to a report that 12,000 Russian soldiers were on the march to Pekin. The writer is confident that something mysterious was on foot, and hopes the success of the allies may not be thwarted by Russia.

The British transport Assistance had been lost at Hong Kong.

PARIS, Saturday, 3 20 P. M.—The Bourse continues flat. Rentes closed at 68 25, or 5 centimes higher than yesterday.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—The funds opened with a dull appearance, and experienced little change until the afternoon, when a fall of 5 per centum took place, from which there was no subsequent recovery. A considerable decline on the Paris Bourse, and rumors of a coming loan for the fortifications, were the principal influences for operations. Moreover, new securities, more remunerative than the funds, are constantly in course of creation, the latest being the Turkish issue, and complained of by the East Indian Railway Company. British railway stocks were in sympathy with consols, but this market remains intrinsically strong. The general supply of stock for immediate transfer is evidently limited. The discount market is well supplied with money, but rates equal to the rate of the Bank continue to be demanded. The amount of business at the Bank was moderate.

THE LATE CHILD MURDER NEAR ROME—APPREHENSION OF MISS CONSTANCE KENT.—A meeting of magistrates was held, yesterday, to continue the investigation respecting the murder of the child. At 11 o'clock to 3, the inquiry was conducted with closed doors. At the latter hour, Inspector Whicker, of the Metropolitan Detective force, appeared, having Miss Constance Kent, a half-sister of the deceased child, in custody.

The accused walked with a firm step from her father's residence to the hall, but was in tears. She sat with her eyes fixed on the ground throughout the inquiry. Inspector Whicker stated to the Bench that since Sunday he had been engaged in investigating the circumstances of the late murder. After some further consultation, the prisoner, who had strongly asserted her innocence, was remanded till Friday next, and was removed to Devizes jail.

PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO SYRIA.

The *Post* contains a despatch from its Paris correspondent, which says that the French Government proposes to send 8,000 men into Syria, under the command of General Trochu. First and foremost, to despatch troops to the countries where the Christians are in danger; second, to nominate a mixed commission, charged with the adoption of an administrative reorganisation that shall effectually protect them hereafter.

HOME OR COLONIAL DEFENCES.—The *Times* says there were, yesterday, *increased rumors of an* intention on the part of the Government to propose a loan of £5,000,000, on Monday, for home fortifications; but it is believed that, even if a vote for *that amount should be taken, not more than* £2,000,000 is likely to be called for during the current financial year.

FRENCH FINANCE.—The French funds have fallen one per cent. during the day. Notwithstanding the recent contradicting in the *Moniteur*, of a loan being wanted, it now appears that an issue of £8,000,000 in treasury bonds is supposed to be contemplated. The report that the issue of another £5,000,000 for the city of Paris, is calculated to depress, in some slight degree, all description of securities.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—The licensed victuallers of the metropolis have raised the price of spirits 1d. per quartern, in consequence of the new duty.

At the Nottingham assizes, yesterday, John Jonson was found guilty of the murder of Chas. Spencer, at Winteringham, and the learned judge sentenced him to death.

A review of the volunteers of Gloucestershire and the neighboring counties will take place in the middle of September.

The *Times* and *Post* have each a leader on the trial of the Wakefield bribery cases, at York.

The death of Lieut. Gen. Wemyss, Colonel of the 13th Hussars, is announced.

COTTON MONEY MARKET.—The Stock market had been quiet, and prices had declined. Cotton on the Paris Bourse exercised some influence. Consols closed on the 20th at 93@93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for account.

Reports were current of a projected loan of £6,000,000 for fortifications.

At the Bank of England the demand for discount continued active, and in the open market the rate remained at 4 per cent.

The application for an injunction to prevent the Union Bank, of London, from paying a dividend had been refused, but the question of the directors' liability for the Palmer forgeries, still remains in abeyance.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £224,073 in the bullion.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "In the week there was a steady inquiry for the demand, and the extreme rates of last Friday were fully maintained. During the last day or two, however, holders have supplied the market more freely, the import being considerable; there has been rather more disposition to make sales and the market closed quiet. For but a short time, on Friday, the demand for the business was been at 6d 6@8 sales, *including 4,000 taken by* speculators and 18 @0 for export. The sales on Friday were about 8,000 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters, the market closing quiet. The following are the quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d	Middling	5⅞d
Fair Mobile	7¾	Fair	6⅝
Uplands	6¾		5⅝

The stock is estimated at 1,287,620 bales, including 1,110,360 American.

At Manchester trade was dull and prices weak and somewhat irregular. There was no disposition to operate.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather continued fine, but rather unfavorable for the crops. Wakefield, Nash, & Co. report: Flour more firmly held, and in some cases 6d dearer, *from 24s@27s. Wheat* in good demand at an advance of 1d per cental; red ranges from 10s 3d@11s 3d; white 11s@12s 6d. Corn has been sold at a decline of 1d@2d, under considerable arrivals, but yesterday there was a slight recovery the supply not being so large; yellow 30s@30s 6d; white 31s@33s 6d. Oats 1d@2d lower; sales of Friday, 10,000 qrs. Peas quiet; sales of Prime at 75s. Bacon in small demand, owing to want of stock. Lard in fair request, and rather lower; sales of 1@2s 6d for prime. Tallow in good request, at 54s for North American.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes only retail sales at 29s 3d@32s 6d for Pots, and 29s 6d for Pearls. Sugar quiet but firm. Coffee steady and in fair demand. Rice more demand, but still inanimate; sales of Carolina at 23s. *Baltimore Bark sells* in small quantities at 18 3d. American Linseed cakes have real zed £9 2s 6d in bags and higher prices are now asked. Nothing done in Cod oil. Sales of Seal at £34. Sperm Oil quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil, sales of 450 tuns, at 4s 5d down to 4s 3d for common, and 4s 6d@4s 6d for medium. Spirits of Turpentine continues dull, and 1s 6d lower; sales at 31s. Tea inactive and without material change.

LONDON MARKETS.—*Messrs. Baring, Brothers, &* Co. report: Sugar steady, with large arrivals of foreign grain; white American Wheat 54s@58s, and 53s@55s. Barley 32s@36s. Bean steady; sales and bures £35@£35 10s; Scotch pig sis 94s@32s. Sugar firm, but quiet. Coffee very firm. Tea quiet; common Congou is 5d. The Indigo sales produced heavily at unchanged *prices. Tallow firm at 53s for general consumption.* American Linseed Cake in fair demand at £9 17s 6d@£10 for new, and £9 2s 6d for last. Rosin Oils steady; Sperm £94. Cod £35. Linseed steady at 28s 6d@28s 9s. Rice quiet. Spirits of Turpentine has sold at 31s 6d. Rosins in small request. The colonial wool sales have commenced with a full attendance and well supported prices.

HAVRE MARKET.—For the week ending July 18, inclusive.)—Cotton quiet, and 1f lower. New Orleans tres ordinaire 94, bas 85. Sales of the week, 5,000 bales; stock 240,000 bales. "No advice from the manufacturing districts are satisfactory. Brea stuffs dull, and declining under continued fine weather. Ashes rather weaker. Coffee dull, but unchanged to arrive. Coffee dull, but steady. Oils firm. Rice dull and nominal. Sugars steady. Tallow firm. *Lard very dull.*

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. D. Bell, Son, & Co., report as follows: "There is no change to report in the character of the market for American Securities, while the actual business during the past week has been to a very limited extent."

Messrs. Baring Bro hers & Co. say:

"We have still to report but a limited business; quotations are, therefore, rather nominal, except for United States Bonds, for which there is a good demand—the former at 93, the latter at 93; Massachusetts sterling 5s, 103; *Maryland 6s, 94; Pennsylvania 5s inscription, 65;* bonds of 1877, 71; Virginia 6s, 70; Illinois 5s, 81; Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 83; New York Central, 92¾; Illinois Central, 83; Freeland bonds, 93¾; Michigan Central, 82."

Sailing of the Great Eastern.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The steamship Great Eastern cleared the bar at 5 o'clock this evening, on her excursion to *Old Point Comfort* and Annapolis Roads. She will reach Old Point at 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and remain there till Sunday morning. She will then start for Annapolis Roads and arrive there the same afternoon. She is to remain open for visitors for five consecutive days, and at the same time receive the coal donated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

More Incendiarism in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Galveston dates to the 31st ult. have been received.

A large flooring and lumber mill at Austin was destroyed by fire on the 26th, involving a loss of $100,000. The fire was undoubtedly an act of incendiarism.

A negro was caught while in the act of setting fire to a building in Georgetown. He subsequently confessed that he had been incited by two Abolitionists, to burn the town.

Bell and Everett Meeting at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—A meeting of the *friends of Bell and Everett* was held here last evening, and was largely attended. Twelve speeches were delivered, and much enthusiasm manifested.

The Great Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The yachts Julia and Rebecca started from Sandy Hook, in their race, at half past four o'clock this afternoon. Their course *was to a stake-boat twenty miles to the windward.* An hour after starting, Julia was half a mile ahead of the Rebecca.

Steamship Keystone State.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 2.—The steamship Keystone State, Capt. Marshman, arrived here yesterday, from Philadelphia.

Illinois Politics.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional district to-day nominated R. J. Ingersoll for Congress.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Brooklyn.

HAMPTON ROADS, Aug. 2.—The U. S. steamer Brooklyn arrived yesterday from Pensacola.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The money market is active, at higher rates. Loans on call are quoted at *six* per cent.

The stock market is dull, and the quotations lower.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug 2.—Flour quiet, but firmer. Wheat firm, at $1.20@1.30 for red, and $1.30@1.60 for white. Corn firm, at 72@73c for yellow, and 75@80c for white. Provisions quiet, but firm; quotations unchanged. Whisky steady, at 20½@21c.

From Pike's Peak.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN KANSAS.

ST. JOSEPHS, MO., August 2.—The express from Pike's Peak arrived last night brought $12,000 in gold dust.

There are now one hundred quartz mills in the mines, but only a few are in working order. Some worked by *experienced engineers realize* $100 to $125 per day, and others from $60 to $100. Six men in one claim had taken out four and a half pounds of gold per day. Other claims were equally *successful*, but some realize little or nothing.

A destructive tornado occurred at Marysville, Kansas, on the 30th ult., demolishing everything in its course. Three dwellings, two business houses, platforms, and printing offices were blown to pieces. The post office was turned round and set into the street. Every building in the place was injured, but no lives are reported as lost.

The postage rate by the Pony Express has been reduced to $2 50 per quarter ounce.

The Prince of Wales' Travels.

SAD ACCIDENT.

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—The Prince left this morning, accompanied by the Governor, Admiral Milne, General Williams and his staff, and the members of the Government, and both branches of the Legislature. He had a fine reception at Windsor and at Hantsport, triumphal arches having been erected and salutes fired, with other manifestations of rejoicing.

At 11 40 this morning he sailed in the steamer Styx for St. Johns.

During the firing of a salute at Halifax an artilleryman was blown to pieces.

The Late Dauphin County Democratic Convention.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 2.—Thirty-one members of the late Democratic Convention of Dauphin county have published a protest against the irregularity of the proceedings of that body, charging Mr. John Haldeman, the president, with partiality, and alleging outside ruling.

It will be remembered that the Convention adopted resolutions favoring a straight Douglas electoral ticket, and opposing fusion.

Douglas Meeting at Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., August 2.—A Douglas meeting was held here last evening, and was largely attended, though many were present as mere spectators. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and resolutions ratifying the nomination of Douglas and Johnson, and providing for the appointment of delegates to a Convention at Staunton, were adopted. Addresses were made by several prominent politicians.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$988,678 83 IN TREASURE ON BOARD.

The United States mail steamship Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh commander, with the California mails to July 11, brought down by the Sonora to Aspinwall, which latter port she left on the 25th ult., arrived at New York yesterday.

SPECIE LIST.

W. Hoyt & Co....	$50,000	J. Naylor....	$7 000
J. A. Roe, S. S. Co..	8,000	Cornell & O'Connor.	10,000
W. Seligman & Co..	91 000	Eugene Kelly & Co..	54 000
T. Brauns Bro & Co	60 400	Thos. W. Crosby....	1 000
A. C. Tillotson....	14 000	Chas. W. Tuckerman	14 000
Order....	11 500	J. H. Coghill....	3 500
E. Ernstein & Bro..	10 000	Washburn & Abbott	3 000
T. Coleman & Co..	24 000	Dunn, Sherman & Co	29 023
A. M. Lawrence....	30,200	L. Von Hoffman & Co	64 000
Hanister Brothers..	20 000	Baring Bros....	3 500
H. Fox & Co....	23,100	Wells, Fargo & Co..	172 000
Hallin & Sanders...	25,000	Freeman & Co....	5 350
Bliss & Dunn....	25 000	Freeman & Co....	4,624
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