THURSDAY, AUGUST 16: 1860. THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Por SATURDAY next, is now out; and can be had VERY LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS As well as Editorials on all the popular topies of the day. No wester paper published in better saited for persona in the city to mail to their franch out of fowers as a single copy is a complete history of the times for

ne preceding week. THE WEEKLY PRESS is farnished to subscrib 82 per gest, in advance, for the single copy, and t thub of Twenty, wash ear to one address, \$20, in ad vance, Sintle copies for sale at the counter of Tu Passa Office, in property, ready for mailing.

FIRST PAGE -Adoption of the Constitution; The Cooflegration in Salisbury; Letter from Lancas consignation in Balaware County; Operations of a Polygamist; Personal and Political; General News; Romanes in Real Life FOURTH PAGE .- The Massacres in Syria; Heavy ement : A Fast Woman in the Case : No gro Insurrection on a Guano Island; Marine In-

The News.

By the arrival of the steamer Persia at Ne York, we are in possession of foreign papers which give news three days later than heretofore received The news is of interest. Twelve thousand troop are about being sent to Syria, one-half to be fur-nished by France; the Sultan of Turkey will also be called on to carry out his engagements to protect the Christians. News from Damasous to the 17th July approunces that the massacres had ended The Kards and Bedoging had retired into the int rior, but the Christians were still concealing then selves. The ship Magents, from Boston to London was abandoned at sea July 27. The crew were saved The English Parliament has agreed to vote tw millions sterling for the fortifications. Prepara tions are making for a great party battle in Parlis ment on the paper duty resolutions. Rumors ar affect of a contemplated interview between the text of the convention between Garibaldi and the Neapolitans is published. The evacuation of Sicily stimulated. The convention agreed upon a ssins stipulates that 4,000 Neapolitans sha guard the citadel, and not bombard the city unless the citadel is attacked by Garibaldi. Garibaldi en entering Messins, was received with enthusiasm movement at Aspino, in the Papa States, has occurred, but was suppressed. The people should for Garibaldi during the disturbance. The commercial news is important to American grain-growers. The weather throughout Gree Britain has been unfavorable for the crops, come quently wheat and flour show, an advancing ter dency, with no prospect, of course, of a fall.

We have news still later by the Parana at St

Johns'; but little additional, however, to what the. The U. S. steam frigate Powhatan arrived at our navy yard yesterday, in twenty-two days from Rio de Janeiro. It will be remembered that it was the Powhatan that brought the "Japa" from The Washington papers announce the death of

Mrs. Holt, wife of the Postmaster General. She was said to be a most estimable lady. Yesterday was the last of the exhibition of the Great Eastern at New York. Up to noon 2,700 persons had visited her, and it was expected that the number would be trebled before evening close the exhibition. By the way, we see that the London Times, of the 4th inst, states that the shares of the Great Esstern Steamship Company continu to decline, the latest quotation being 8s 6d.a9s per share. The fall in value was caused in part by a report that the Grand Trunk Railway Compan of Canada are about to institute a claim of \$60.000 damages, through breach of contract in the vessel basing been sent to New York instead

son with the corresponding period of last year, A very excellent account of the fistic jubilee Camao's woods, yesterday, will be found in The

sent in his resignation.

Press to-day. The readers of The Press will peruse wit relative to the Syrian massacres, collected fro various sources and published by us to-day. They only develop the meagre skeleton of the teld graph stery, of cold-blooded murders—of a fanati cism unreleating in its bloody, cruelty-of a week old monarchy, too feeble to defend those who do pend on its sword—of an army either aiding or con niving at the massacres of consuls powerless protect their flags from insult and their peop from death or danger, of scenes of tumult, raping and unspeakable wrong, and of missionary sta tions being rapidly abandoned after years of tin them. A bright ray amid thi loud of darkness is the humanity and course of Abl-el Kader, the celebrated chief of the A gerines, to whose bravery many new living in Seri own their lives, and to whose disinters conduct the world will unite in paying a tribute o

Tue Douglas State Executive Committee me yeslesday afternoon at Harrisburg. The attendance was large, every district in the State bein represented. It will be seen by the proceeding that all doubt about the formation of a pure Doug las electoral ticket is now at an end, and that the willy schemes of the Secretonists have been foiled. The New York Douglas Democratic State Con on met yesterdey, at Syraouse, and organize by the shoice of Ron. Daniel Pratt as temporar chairman, who delivered a short address, come tory in its tone. The following nominations were

ade: Governor-Wm. Kelly, of Duchess county, Lieutenant Governor-Wm. Fallen, of Oswego Caual Commissioner-Wm. W. Wright, of Ontarie county.
State Prison Inspector—Wm. C. Rhodes, of Cheming county.

A committee on the electeral ticket was ap polated, and the Convention adjourned till to-

Bith sets of delegates from New York city were admitted, with power to cast one vote each. The Tammeny members remained in the Convention, but refused to vote.

A Bell and Everett meeting was held last ever ning in the First Congressional district, at which the Mon. Elward King, the nominee for Congress, made a speech, which will be found reported in

The Fusion Plot Overthrown. Tens of thousands of Democrats in Pennsylvania, and in many other quarters of the Union, will rejoice to learn that the action of the Democratic Executive Committee, which represents the Douglas sentiment of the State, at Harrisburg yesterday, effectually and com pletely overthrows the infamous fusion plot which was concocted by the Disunionists, and sustained by the Welsh Committee in Philadelphis on the 2d of July, and more recently

The committee has resolved to select a pure D as ticket, and to oppose all schemes des gied to lure the Union-loving citizens of the old Keystone into the support of BRECKIN-BIDGE: Of the wisdom and justice of this policy every faithful friend of the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, and every honest supporter of the principle of Popular Sovereignty, is firmly convinced.

It is rumored that a new hotel will be erected at Atlantic City, to be ready for the next season. It will be two squares from McKibbin's United States Hotel, and one square nearer the beach. If it be put up under the anspices carrying concealed deadly weapons, and using of the indefatigable Dr. JAYRE, of this city; as is promised, it will be a success in every re

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.—A spirited paper has recently been started by the friends of Judge Douglas in Nortistown, called The National De.

Auction Notice -The attention of purchase is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry was, as a renowned representative of purillam. goods, sorbracing lots of desirable articles in wool-les, worsted, cotton, and silk fabrics, to be persuptority sold by catalogue, on air months' credit, com-meaning this morning at 10 octook, to be centin-avid the greater portion of the day, without inter-intesium by Myers, Clagborn, & Co., auctioneers,

No. 4131 and 415 Arch atreet. Avorion Nurios -We are requested to call the Advantes Series to the large sale of, 1,500 cases stout arms for self-defence than upon destruc-** Acoustic control of the property of the pro

Trade Interests.

For the last ton days our leading mercantile thoroughfares have worn again of business.

Gur jobbing-houses have been, completing their stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that the stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion that in the first stocks, making the commission mion mind the part of one merchants. We called to the boat that in the depth of water at our wharves, we surpass all other important scapping the special stocks and the part of our merchants. We called to the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the part of our merchants. We called to the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the part of our merchants. We called to the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the part of our merchants. We called to the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the part of our merchants. We called to the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the part of our merchants. We called to the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the part of our merchants. We called to the boat that Philadelphia is the peat constituent of the part of the peat constituent of boast that Philadelphia is her best customer, with her efforts at all times to injure her! What we objected to then was, our jobbing perchants patronising New York runners to the detriment of our own commission houses, superior system of railway communications, in buying by sample, from parties who pay in this city neither tax, rent, nor license, goods bulk of her foreign importations through a which could be obtained in this, market with equal advantage. Of course, so far as it re- large annual contribution to enrich it, gards prices, every good business man will buy where he can do so most profitably, and matters not in this respect, whether his place of doing business is north of Mason and Dixon's

line or south of it.

That there are certain classes of foreign light, advantage over us, is not denied; but for every hundred pounds of goods to which this f such as make up the bulk of the country buyers' purchases in which a fair percentage can be saved by buying in this market, which, considering our superior facilities for cheap transportation, unquestionably throws the balance in favor of Philadelphia. Yet, we innot consistently urge Ohio, Tennessee, and Georgia to give our market the preference while our own merchants patronize anothe for goods which they could buy on Front street at the same, and sometimes lower prices, and save the additional expense of reight. But, as intimated on a former occasion, there are many collateral advantages attending the sustainment of a good list of firstclass package houses. Nothing could more seriously damage the distributing interests of this city than for the impression to go abroad that manufacturers were withdrawing their consignments from this market. There is, of course, no imminent danger of this while, to their credit be it said, the most prompt and efficient consignees of manufactories anywhere are those located in Philadelphia; still, the most sagacious business men, in the jobbing as well as in the commission business, cannot at be crippling in its tendency, and, if perof goods to concentrate their operations in the ands of such agencies as seem to them most his goods in the hands of agents in this city and New York. The New York operator procan to the jobbers in his own city, at the same ime despatching runners to Philadelphia to supply our jobbers here by sample. In the eantime, the Philadelphia agent has the same goods, offers them at the same prices, and makes the same effort to sell them, yet in reward to the stockholders. many instances, through a misguided notion of making goods more saleable by importing them from Manhaitan, the New Yorker carries off the palm, and thus the importance of his agency, in the eye of the manufacturer, looms

But the difficulty does not end here, nor is it confined entirely to domestic fabrics, as we have stocks of goods now in several departments of trade imported direct from Europe, which, for extent and completeness, are not equalled by any other city in the Union. These runners, after they have sold to the obbers, not unfrequently go to work, and self the jobbers themselves, by placing the goods in the hands of their city retail customers, at the same prices. To our personal knowledge, one of these unlicensed salesmen entered a prominent importing and jobbing house here recently for the purpose of selling "a job lot" of goods-"a dead bargain," of course, offer-

ing, as a special favor, to put them at a cer-Portland One of the members of the Board had tain "rulnous" figure, provided they would cake the entire lot-some two hundred pieces. vest, but another soon did on the New Yorker's terms, when the latter deliberately roceeded to the retail customers of the purchasing party, and sold a number more pieces on precisely the same terms, closing the entire of at every turn. How a system so detrimental o our business interests, and withal so inconsistent with every principle of mercantile proorbearance than the business shrewdness of emebody, and we hope that the substantial true Philadelphians in the trade who have deermined to abate this growing mistake, to call t by no harsher term, will be heartily sustain-

prosperity of our metropolis.

The Sparring Exhibition. The sparring exhibition at Camac's Woods resterday attracted a large number of spectators, and, to the surprise of many present, it was a quiet and orderly assemblage, a large proportion of those on the ground being soper well-behaved and respectable persons, while but few, except the "special police" elected for the occasion, bore any outward iread of easy going, law-and-order citizens. The extended notoriety which HEENAN acquired by his contest with SATERS, and the rong desire thus created to behold him in als fighting costume, were the only things which made the exhibition attractive, or satisded the audience with their investment. The parring was too safe and tame a performance o possess any tragle interest, too dull to be udicrous and farcical, and not protracted enough to impart any considerable amount of oxing knowledge to the uninitiated, or to students of "the manly art of self-defence." A few rounds were tolerably well contested by the combatants, but, as in spiritless theatrical performancer in which the actors are utterly unable to forget themselves in their rôles, the audience were never even for a moment oblivious to the fact that a mere sham-fight was be-

ing enacted before them, and that the pugilists

were not only gloved, but careful to deal as gently as possible with each other. The physique of HEENAN was universally admired, as well as his activity in parrying the thrusts of his assailants, and in bestowing upon them vigorous blows. But mere idle curiosity, whetted by the accounts of his exploits, and of the incidents connected with them, more than any other motive, attracted the large audience which witnessed his performances yesterday. All his movements, from the time he challonged SAVERS, until the "mill" at Farnboough, and the final settlement of the momenious Champion Belt question, having been duly chronicled by nearly every newspaper in the and, and his contest invested with a sort of and, and his contest invested with a sort of national interest, it is but natural that thousands who care nothing whatever about prizelighting in itself should be anxious to see one
M. Kline, John M. Lacid, E. T. Orth, and R. E. who has gained so much notoriety. The furore he creates may, it is true, induce some anthusiastic vonths to attach undue importance to the development of dormant puglistic. faculties: but even if this result ensues, it will not prove an unmixed evil if it tends to destroy the dangerous and growing practice of them on slight provocation. It is bad enough to administer a stunning blow, or to blacken the. eye of an adversary in a moment of passion, but it is much worse to inflict a dangerous or deadly wound with a bowie-knife or a revolver. It is the duty of every man to cultivate a peacemovant. It is a very handsomely printed sheet, and is edited with considerable ability. The Radio collisions if possible; but the old Saxon floral Democrats of Montgomery will doubtless that is a much better and manifer weapon for find its feithful organ of their sentiments. the petty strifes which seem to be sometimes inevitable than the Italian stiletto, the slung. shot, or the pistol. The influence which HEE-

can exert upon any class of society will

probably be but temporary, for new excite-

ments will quickly turnish other ephemeral

selebrities; and it is possible that his career

may do almost as much good, by promoting the growth of the sturdy virtue of courage,

which, in a noble cause, is of priceless value,

and by inducing men to rely rather upon their

dinary severity. That a city thus favored, and which also possesses great wealth, enterprise, and immense internal trade, a complete and should continue year after year to obtain the neighboring and rival port, and thus make a just been adopted: which, if expended at home, as it should be,

would greatly enhance our growth and prosperity, is one of the most surprising business anomalies of modern times. It can only be partially accounted for in the superior faciliies furnished by the numerous steamship lines goods in which New York has a slight, very | which ply between New York and various European ports. But the question recurs—why cannot lines of Philadelphia foreign steamers applies, there are a thousand—and that mainly also be established? We are satisfied that under proper auspices they would prove not | vulged. only remunerative but profitable to those who embark in such an enterprise. The line established between here and Liverpool some years ago originally met with liberal encour-agement, and notwithstanding the numerous Hall at eight o'clock. years ago originally met with liberal encourligarters of its vessels, an immense amount of freight was shipped in them. There was carcely a single voyage which did not yield liberal return to the owners of the line. But, unfortunately, our merchants had no sooner will be elected by the people, or by Congress, and become thoroughly accustomed to patronizing whether Douglas or Bell, Johnson or Everett, the it than the Crimean war broke out, and the Republic will be safe. His preference was strongly steamers were suddenly withdrawn to convey for Douglas, whom he enlogized as more decidedly troops to Sebastopol. It is not singular that our importers were disheartened and discouraged when they found that, in addition to the loss of the City of Glasgow, the wreck of the loss of the City of Glasgow, the wreck of the City of Philadelphia, and other calamities, the regulation of their importations in what nominally Philadelphia steamers depended upon the uncertain changes of the of slavery. toreign policy of England, which, by entering into a war, as it is liable to do every impolicy now so justly complained of by our year, might deprive them of their accustome acilities. It was, therefore, not strange that when, after the war was completed, an extra number of vessels commenced running, and sisted in, may even induce prominent makers | an unusually severe winter locked up the Delaware, that they failed to meet the expectations of the proprietors, who somewhat sudimportant. Let us look for a mement at the | denly withdrew them Under a fair test. node in which we are now contributing to foreign steamships to this port proved success this result. An Eastern manufacturer places ful, and only unforeseen and unusual disadvantages deprived us of them and rendered us tributary to New York. Our past expericeeds at once to sell as many of them as he ence, properly understood, shows that a new line, controlled by Philadelphia capital, and which could not be suddenly removed by the

> WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from "Nox."

exigencies of any foreign Government, would

be profitable, and not only confer a general

benefit upon our city, but a direct pecuniary

ndence of The Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 15, 1860. No paper is more looked for than The Press.
The Breckinridge men, especially, are very anxious to know what Forney has to say to the Cresson Convention. Even Mr. Buchasan, as I understood yesterday, does not disdain to inquire what his former friend John thinks of the political

prospects of Pennsylvania.

J. B., the immaculate chief magistrate, who abhors to see money used in elections, and is down on all kinds of Covode Committees, feels very indig-nant that the commissioners appointed to investigate the demands of certain parties against the Paraguavan Government have not only reported against them, but have shown that, instead of being entitled to be indemnified by Paraguay, they are indebted to that country for large advances of money and other assistance. You recollect that in a special message to Congress the President made hose fraudulent claims, one of them amounting to hould send out a warlike expedition to that far-off Congress, believing the representations or mr. time, heing constantly shused, by the Administraion press for not proteoting the interests of our officens abroad-actually passed a bill authorizing the President to punish Paraguay, because she would not pay money she did not owe. A large expedition was despatched, costing the country sistent with every principle of mercantile pro-priety and honor, can be countenanced by our Judge Bowlin, the commissioner, was unable to find merchants it is difficult to conceive, and yet any cause for exercising his power, being civily the case above cited, we are assured, is but a sad courteously treated by Lopez the President of specimen of many similar ones. That it should that small republic. It was decided upon that a poetine of many similar ones. That it should be septimentally more complimentary to the joint commission should be septiment to investigate the claims of our citizens, the result of which inthe claims of our clissens, the result or which investigation should be binding on both parties. This commission, composed of honest men, has now decided. It has been discovered that the claims of our swindling companies are fraudulent,

without the smallest shadow of justice, and that ed by all who feel a pride in the fair fame and this great, powerful republic has made war upon a small sister republic without the least cause, merely upon the representations of swindlers and humbuggers. Our State Department, which ought to have examined those claims, in order to find out whether they are just or based upon fraud, has proved anew its incapacity as an old-fogy insti-Mr. Buchanan, instead of inquiring into the

matter, has caused the country a loss of some five millions of dollars—the cost of the expedition—and has weakened our influence abroad. For what must other countries think of us, if we make war esemblance to the rowdy class which is the upon a small country on the most unjustified principles of corruption and fraud? But the best of it is, that "the old public functionary" is down on the commission for not having sanctioned wrong, and compelled Paraguay to pay those fraudulent claims because he has declared in his mes sage that the money ought to be paid. Democrats usually have praised the foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan. I woulder whether they

will do so now, after this beautiful piece of states manship has come to light. Alsa! the old man is to be pitied! As to the state of our party politics I have to refor you to the first verse in the Bible. There yo will find a most beautiful and true description.

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press. MEETING OF THE DEMOSRATIC COMMIT-

TEE AT HARRISBURG. THE FUSION PLOT DEFEATED!

[Special Despatch to "The Press."]

HARRISBURG, August 15, 1860. A joint meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, and of the Democratic Corresponding and Executive Committee, appointed under the resolution of the Harrisburg Convention of July 26th, was held at 3 o'clock to-day, at the Buehler House, General A. L. ROUMFORT, chairman of the After some general consultation, to which re-porters were not admitted; but in which we under-stood the prevalent spirit was unhesitatingly in

Wright.
After a recess, the committee submitted their re-The preamble recites that the State Committee by their action of July 21 committed usurpation, by presenting to the Democracy candidates not nominated by the National Convention, but sancnominated by the National Convention, our sauc-tioned merely by bolters and Disunionists. That the committee on the 9th of August, refusing to resoind their former action, or to call a new Con-vention, have mutilated the electoral ticket formed at Reading, by striking from it the names of two electors; have devised a scheme nuknown to our laws, which the election officers are not sworn to execute; have intensified the most obnoxious por tions of the resolution of July 21, inasmuch as the recent scheme presents inducements to the Disunion electors, should they hold the balance of power, to obstinately refuse to vete for Douglas and Johnson, and thus compel electors to vote for Brockinridge and Lane, though they should not have received a hundred popular votes; that by the recent proposition the Democratic electors are empowered, in an unexampled and dangerous manner, to vote for any man claiming to be a De-moerat, under which notorious Disunionists, such as Yancey and Rhett, might be yoted for. . The first resolution protests egainst the neurpa-

tion of the State Executive Committee, in regard to the national contest, and declares that, so far as the Presidential election is concerned, we place ourselves exclusively under the direction and auspices of the National Committee as the only supreme executive power in which final supervision of the Presidential campaign has constantly been Resolved, That no better evidence of the insincerity

quivoal support of the nominees of the Democrat party, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson. All the above resolutions were adopted. The committee took a recess from 8 till 10, and is now (half past eleven) in session. Whether their further action of to-night will be divulged is doubtful. Twenty o'Chock -The following resolution ha

Resolved. That we now proceed to the selection alternates, to act as Douglas and Johnson electors. alternates, to act as Douglas and Johnson electors, in case the electors, or any portion thereof, appointed by the Reading Convention shall refuse, upon interrogation, to support Douglas and Johnson, the regular nomines of the Democratic varty, and them only; and failing to complete the list, the duty to do so is referred to a committee of seven to be appointed by the chairman, to act in conjunction with the members of this co-mittee in the districts where such action is necessary.

sary.

The committee are now engaged, in pursuance of the above resolution, in forming an electors ticket, which will not, for the present, be di

ITHIRD DESPATCE] GREAT DOUGLAS MEETING. A large and most enthusiastic meeting of the

Ex-Governor Foote, of Tennessee, was the speaker. He was most cordially received.

He began by congratulating his friends that Lin-colnism in the North, and Yanceyism in the South, are rapidly on the decline. A Union President a popular favorite than any man since Andrew Jackson. Referring to the proposed fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge men in Pennsylvania, he rejoiced at the defeat of that scheme by the ac new legislation, either for protection or prohibition

He made an elaborate defence of popular sove-reignty, and severely denounced Lincolnism and Panceyism as equally destructive to our country's peace. He accused Buchanan and his adherents with supporting the Breckinridge movement, in order to scoure the election of Lincoln, a contingency on which Yancey and his apostles are ready to break up the Union. He denounced forcibly the prevalent corruption by Federal patronage, and closed by urging a union of all Union men, to defeat fanatics of the North and the South. The speech was masterly and the enthusiasm great.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE PARANA AT ST. JOHNS, N. F The Paper-Duty Resolution in the Commons.

MUTINY OF TWO NEAPOLITAN REGIMENTS. Garibaldi's Volunteers in Calabria will soon Advance on Naples.

COTTON FIRM. CONSOLS 933-8 a 931-4.

Sr. Johns, N. F., Aug. 15 .- The steemship Parana arrived yesterday from Galway, with date the 7th instant. The steamship Vanderbilt had strived at South ampton, and the Nova Scotia at Liverpool. GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Ministry had carried the paper-du-ty resolution through the House of Commons. The majority in favor of the resolution was 33.

Advices from Turin state that 5,000 additional volunteers had left for Sioily, and that two Napo-litan regiments had mutinied with shouts of "Viva Garibaldi!" aribaldi!"
Fifteen hundred of the Garibaldian volunteers

ported he has been summoned by his friends.

FRANCE.

Sittings at Paris, devoted to an inquiry into the cotton trade. M. Rouler, Minister of Commerce, presided, and great numbers of English, French, and Belgian manufacturers attended.

The tondon Times' city article, dated. Monday evening, the 5th inst., says: The English funds continue to show depression on account of the unfavorable state of the weather and the state of the Paris Rourse. The corn market was heavy, at an favorable state of the weather and the state of the Paris Bourse. The corn market was heavy, at an occasional reduction of 1a2s per quarter for wheat About £4,000 in har gold was taken from the bank to day for export. These small withdrawals are chiefly for transmission to Spain.

A new five-per-cent. Sardinian loan for six millions has been formally announced for home subscription. The price is expected to be 30 per cent. The stock market to-day was dull and heavy, and the funds experienced a fresh decline of i per cent. The possibility of a drain of gold from the bank attracts discussion.

Bridge, have been returned. Their liabilities are believed to be moderate.

A general meeting of the City of London Brewery Company was held yesterday, and a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, both on the preference and ordinary chares as declared.

The London Daily News, alluding to the division on the paper duty, remarks that the lists were too unequal, and the issue of the battle too well known to make the contest exciting, but it is probably one of the last of the kind our generation will witness. It was most instructive, and closed the assion with celat.

The Southeastero Reliway traffic shows this week an increase of £4.027.

The ships Usprey and Drummond have arrived from China, with 1,083,100 lbs. of tea.

The mark's Lene Express says the weather of the past week, though below the usual temperature, with rome rain, has further improved the condition of the crops, and has been more calculated to produce a good harvest than a hot sun, The Queen was on her way to the Bighlands of Scotland. A despatch from York, dated luesday, says: Our journey from the metropolis to this polant, over the Great Northern Railway, has been pursued with unerring accuracy. Her Majesty's journey northward was resumed at 2 20 P M. point, over the victor in the lawy, has been pursued with unerring securacy. Her Majesty's journey northward was resumed at 2 20 P. M. The Government has fixed Thursday for the vote on the subsidy to the Galway line. It is hoped that no I rish member will be absent.

DENMARK AND SOHLESWIG.

Quarrels have taken place between the officers of the Danish service and the citizens of Reads berg.
Turin, Aug. 7.—One thousand volunteers left to day for Sicily. Five thousand preceded them of the 4th, and started for their destination in steam ors.
Garibaldi's arrival at Naples is awaited with much impatience by his adherents in that city and

at Rome.

COMMFRCIAI, INTELLIGENCE,
LIVERFOOL, August 7. P. M.—The Cotton
blosed firm, with shies of 10,100 bales,
LONDON, August 7.—Consols 33% 253%. New York Douglas Convention. New York Dougias Convention.

Stracuse, Aug. 15.—The Bougias State Convention was called to order at noon.

Judge Pratt, of Onondagua, was selected as temporary chairman.

On reassembling this afternoon, the Convention was permanently organized, and the following nominations made:

Governor—Wm. Kelly, of Duchess county.

Lieutenant Governor—Wm. Fallon, of Oswego county.

ounty.
Canal Commissioner-Wm. W. Wright, of Ontao county. State Prison Inspector-Wm. C. Rhodes, of Jhemung county.

A committee on the electoral ticket was appoint-

The Arabia resolved Queenstown at 5 P. M. on

The advices by the Persia, direct from Liver-

pool, are barely one day later than those received via Londonderry per the Anglo-Saxon. By way of

Queenstown, however, the news is two days later.

GREAT BRITAIN.

the 3d.

In the House of Commons on the 2d instant, the Government proposition in regard to fortifications was considered. The pending question was that a vote of twe million pounds be granted for the works in question.

Mr. Lindsay moved an amendment that the defence of the country chiefly rested on the navy, and that it was inexpedient to spend a large sum on land fortifications
A general debate ensued, in the course of which
Mr. Bright made a long and characteristic speech
in denunciation of the proposed scheme, and of the
increasing burdens upon the people for warlike

increasing burdens upon the people for warlike purposes.

Lord Palmerston earnestly appealed to the House to sanotien the Government plan for the interests of peace and the security of the country.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 39 against 263, and the vote was agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d, Lord Brougham presented a polition from the Auti-Blavery Scolety, praying that immediate ateps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the slave trade.

The affairs of Syris were dobated in both Houses, and ministers explained that a protocol had been drawn up at Paris by the ambassadors of the great Powers, in which it was determined that, on the requisition of the Porte, a force of 12,000 troops should be sent to Syris, half of which would be furnished by France. It was provided that their stay should not exceed six months. Another protocol was also signed, calling upon the Porte to carry out its engagements with respect to the Christians which it had entered into in 1855; but it was provided that no right of intervention should be granted on future occasions.

Mr. Bright depressated interference in the affairs of Syria.

Lord Palmorston repiled, and asserted that Tur-

Mr. Bright deprecated interference in the affairs of Syria.

Lord Palmereton replied, and asserted that Turkey had made great progress of late, and if leftfree from interference, except good advice, he believed her dissolution was not so near as predicted

On the evening of the lat inst, a public meeting was held in Spadelds Chapel, London, in celebration of the anniversary of negro emancipation in the West Indies. A resolution was carried welcoming Dr. Cheever, of New York, to England, and expressing the bighest admiration for, and sympathy with, his anti-lavery labors in the United States. Dr Cheever returned thanks, and in a long spaceh dwelt upon the support which is given slavery by the churches in America.

A great party battle was expected in the House of Commons on the paper duty question, and ministers were making great riforts to defeat the Opposition, whose sole obj et was believed to be to drive Mr. Gladstone from the Cabinet.

THE AFFAIRS OF SYRTA.

ever, suit the Emperor's purpose to solve the scheme just now.

Advices from Beirut to the 16th July state that the majority of the Mussulmen had not taken part News from Dath Damagus.

The duty named that the massacre had ended the Kurde and Bedouiss had retired into the interior, but the Ohristians were still concealing themselves.

ians were still concealing themselves.
Fusd Pasha strived at Beirut on the 17th inst
Sir Henry Bulwer has advised the Sultan to recall the Grand Visior.

THE LATEST.

A Paris despatch of the 3.1 says the following notice was posted up at the Bourse:

All the Powers have agreed upon the condition
of an European intervention in Seria. The Con-

of an European intervention in Byris. The Con-ference will assemble at three o'clock to sign the taken in common."

Another despatch gives the following summary of the contents of the convention as agreed upon at the Conference:

The intervention will last only as long as the taken in common.

An interview between the Emperor and the Queen of Spain was spoken of as likely to take place about the time of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, when the Queen will be in Catalonia.

The Bourse had been flat, but closed firmer on the 31 at 86 30c. The Courser de Paris, an Opposition journal, had been suppressed.

NAPLES AND SIGILY.

The Courses de Paris, an Opposition journal, had been suppressed.

NAPLES AND SIGILY.

The text of the convention signed at Messina between Gen. Clary and Col. Medici is published in the Payrs Monitur. It is merely a military convenien for the evacuation of Souly from metives of humanity. Four thousand Neapolitans would guard the cliedel of Messina, and would not bombard the city unless Gartbaldi attacked the citadel. The outer forts were occupied by Col. Medici. Gartbaldi, on entering Messina, was received with great enthusiasm. It is now asserted that the military executions ordered by him at Melazzo were only six, and that the men were shot as assessins, not as combatants. Late despatches state that Garibaldi was preparing to transport troops to the mainland.

The Neapolitan Government was occupied with convocations of Parlinment.

INDIA. CHINA: AND AUSTRALIA.

The overdine mais by the steamer timla, which had resched Aden with her main shaft broken, had been telegraphed via Trieste, and would reach England in two or three days.

The dates are Bhanghae, May 30; Hong Kong, June 7; Melbourne, June 19. There had been a great panie at Shanghae among the natives, owing to the approach of the rebels. The native banks were closed, and trade was suspended. The steam transport Assistance had been totally lost, but all on board were saved.

The commercial depression at Melbourne continued. The crops were promising. The gold shipments since last mail were over 130,000 ounces. No active measures had been taken against the rebels in New Zealand.

The above units reached Marsellies on the 3d

No active measures and rebels in New Zealand
LATER.

The above mails resched Marrellies on the 3d.
The Calcutta dates are to June 18. The indigo prospects were never more favorable, and quotations were 4 rupees higher. Exchange, 2s. 3d. Freights unchanged. Shirtings dull, but mule Freights unchanged. Shirtings dull, but mule twist tending upward. Exchange at Shanghae, 1 per cent. higher. Freights unchanged
London Money Marker —The firmness in the

THE CITY. THE BENICIA BOY AT CAMAC'S WOODS. SPARRING ENCOUNTERS.

HEENAN AND OTTIGNON. HEENAN AND AARON JONES. Scenan and His Two Seconds, Cusick and Macdonald.

PRICE AND AARON JONES. AARON JONES AND MACDONALD.

Macdonald and Cusick. Scenes of Rowdvism and Brutality

control and a great part of the health and the should be added to a batter of the should be added to a state of the should be desired. Aftily outworf follows the bod of what a soo as obsert load streamed. A way of a number of loadier who the three was to great the proof of the should be desired the wise of the should be desired to the should be des Mr. Gladstone from the Cabinet.

Nothing certain was known as to the state of the negotiations at Paris for intervention in Syria. It is asserted by various authorities that the points of dissension were so marked and important that the Conference could not grapple with them, and the ambassadors were compelied to adjourn and refer matters to their respective Georenments. According to a me writers there was little prospect of the Conference reassembling, but others asy that after our Governments, another meeting will take place. A Paris telegram of the 2d says:

"In addition to the plan of a convention in six articles, which the Conference drew up, the mem." It is also defined at this moment is being submitted to the approval of the Great Powers. The protocol is for the purpose of precisely defining the object of the intervention in Syria, and sets forth that as the co-operation of the Great Powers takes place by the desice of the Gultan, and inconcert with the Sublimo Ports, the foreign troops shall act at all times in unusion with the Turkish forces.

"The protocol stipulates that as the Great Powers, in giving their assistance to the Sultan, do not seek vangesnee, but merely wish to discover the guilty parties, who are to be punished, no rigorous measures shall be taken, except affect. Powers, in giving their assistance to the Sultan, do not seek vangesnee, but merely wish to discover the guilty parties, who are to be punished, no rigorous measures shall be taken, except affect as promotion in graph of the convention."

It is stated in a Paris letter to the Daily News that the salider of the state of the Sultan do not seek vangesnee, but merely wish to discover the guilty parties, who are to be punished, no rigorous measures shall be taken, except affect as promotion in graph of the convention."

It is stated in a Paris letter to the Daily News that the salider of the convention."

It is stated in a Paris letter to the Daily News that the salider of the salidation of the salidation. The protocol remains a pro

ing of the convenion."

It is stated in a Paris letter to the Daily News that the alleged cause of the breaking up of the conference is an unexplained split between France and Russis. Russis, it is announced, claimed the execution of certain premises which the Emperor had made come time since, in pureuance of which the entire E-stern question should be rateed on the first opportunity, such, in fact, insisted that the moment had arrived for the partition of Turkey. Russis was ready to sond 100 000 men to make a short, end of the business, but had no notion of a restricted intervention in Syria. It did not, however, suit the Emperoy's purpose to come into this scheme juit now. bottles of smoky liquor, with flaming labels, were brought out, and a keg of ale, propped up in a species of saw horse. The mind of the analytic Dr Cox would have been delighted with small portions of the contents of these buttles. There were few indications of a symbolic wel-

There were few indications of a symbolic welstretched across the broad avoid a symbolic welstretched across the broad avoid a symbolic across
flags and banners. We saw, in sancy, magnificently
worded mottoes of "Welcome, Heenan!" "Long
live the Champion!" "Gullant Defender, hai!!"
etc. A nearer inspection revealed the sublime
fact that within the enclosure were to be obtained
excellent beer and the best of liquors; that on
some future occasion the American Deer was to run
one hundred miles in fifteen hours, and that Camun's Woods (out of respect, we suppose, to the
original tenants) was to be henceforth denominated
"Woodville Park."

We made our way through acres of small boys,
and, by dodging a limities number of peanut
stands and oake booths, succeeded in reaching the
gate.

stands and cake booths, succeeded in reaching the gate.

A powerful bruiser sat in the ticket office, and over the grounds roved scores of devout musclemen, with badges about their hats, labelled "Special Police Force," and each carrying for a pligrim's staff a heavy club. Could the Reserve Corps have beheld this saintly throng they would have blushed in very admiration. Some wore boots and some had a boot and a shoe. Some were small, gristly, and knotty; others were broadchested, bloated, and scowling; all were seedy seemingly reckless, and fitted for the crowd with whom they were to deal Some others per sonated the simon-pure policemen, by wearing starry symbols of tin or pewter. We counted cleven bars or drinking booths within the enclosure Some were as yet unoccupied. "Gentlemon" were modestly admovished to purchase twenty-five heer-tickers for one dollar, and not lay themselves open to the temptation of spending their small change.

ARRIVAL OF HEENAM AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

ARRIVAL OF HEENAN AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

The Champion came upon the grounds at two o'clock. He domesticated himself in an upper chember, and, with a small party of congeniat disposition, ast down to a repast. Parties were from time to time admitted to this pleasant circle, who shook Mr. Heenan's hand with symptoms of awe, and drask his health with modest wishes for mutual luck. In the meantime the crowd was monontarily augmented. All the up-town railways did a heavy business, and Eleventh street, above Columbia, was surging with men. At three o'clock there were about five thousand within the enclosure, and twice as many outside. There were also about three hundred women on the grounds. They behaved, as a general thing, in a decorous manner. The major part of them came unaccompanied by males. ARRIVAL OF HEENAN AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrengements for the day were interably made. The boxing platform on which the mimo fray was fought was laid upon rows of piles driven into the turf, standing some four feet above the surface. The platform was capable of holding more than a hundred persons, and was ecoupled by invited guests—the "fancy" and the reporters. This was enclosed by a circle of white-washed posts, girded with strong ropes, inside of which the "police" were placed as ring keepers. The whole shair bore little similitude to the turf ring of Farnborough, and the only point in which the "mimic fray" resembled that classic locality consisted of a total disregard of shade; for the ring was pitched in an open area, and the spectators underwent a partial reasting in the full rays of the sun. THE ARRANGEMENTS.

was promet a partial rousting in the full rays of the sun.

To behold the puglists conveniently, a "haloony" had been provided for the "ladies" exclusively; the latter consisted of three sectues of rough plank seats, without railing, standing about fifty feet from the platform, facing the full rays of the aftermon sun, and of very questionable security. The "balcony" seated probably a thousand persons Between the balcony and the platform, and about the whole area of the ring, the multitude stood Shortly after four o'clock the puglists drove into the o'crole. Tae cerrisge contained Cusies, Price, Macdonald, and Aaron Jones. They were greeted with irregular cheers as they mounted the platform. Most of them were ilesh-adored leggings knee buckles, and gatters, and had their waits encircled with beits or slik handkerchiefs. They proceeded to divest themselves of their overcoats, and appeared in full fighting costume. Aaron Jones alone had his haft cropped short. Amid great disorder, James Smith, of Baltimore, introduced to the crowd

For earth by the protection. The protection of t

Notwithstanding his general ferceity of physicgnomy, however, Jones exhibited during the pummeling he received, evidences of good humor, its is one of the oldest price against in this contry, and has conducted himself in this city with a de-

Scenes of Rowdylsm and Brutality.

The Philadelphia reception to the "Champion and a mayor to take the pupilisate worthists by the hand in the property of the pay of many and the second of a may a woods. The affair was the second of a may a woods. The affair was the second of a may be worded in the leading cities of the Union. The renowned "Boy" having has raded to distribute, which must not be leaf for posterly to grant the engige of its country, right of the to advance the engige of its country, right of the to advance the engige of its country, right of the contraction of the grant the engige of its country, right of the posterior of the property to pay. The first ovation (given at Jones' Woods was formerly the summer real active to the word of the contraction of the grant that the nation owes him a debt of pay. The first ovation (given at Jones' Woods was formerly the summer real active to the word of the contraction of the grant that the nation ower him a debt of pay. The first ovation (given at Jones' Woods was formerly the summer real active to the pay of the pay of the contraction of the grant that the nation ower him a debt of pay. The first ovation (given at Jones' Woods was formerly the summer real active to the pay of the

bibited a sprightliness never before withessed this city.

HERNAN, CUSICK, AND MACDONALD. REENAN, CUSICE, AND MACDONALD.

After a short delay Heenan essayed to cope with both Macdonald and Cusick at the same time with the manual time about as if they were children, and many them that were about as if they were children, and the many times the times. finally them about so it may were entured, and can be fine arms. This was the comming feat of the day, and was illustrative of the last round of the hight at Farnborough when Heenan engaged in combat with the two seconds of Sayars. Heenan bowed on every side, and tremendous cheers were given as he entered his carriage and was driven to the cottage.

HEENAN AND THE PUBLISTS MAKE SPERCHES.

After the "mimfo frey" was concluded, and Heenan domesticated in the upper chamber of the cottage, an immense throng collected beneath the windows, and shook the sath with their shouts. The champion came forth, and being introduced, said: The chainpion came forth, and being introduced, said:

"Gentlemen: I thank you very much for the reception you have been pleased to accord me. I have already appeared before you to initiate the battle I fought in England with my friend, Tom Snyers, three others, I and, beyond expressing my obligations, can do nothing to interest you beyond exhibiting the colors I were about my waist when I fought in England. I shall be proud to defend the same colors for the rest of my life." [Nine chases]

I tought in England. I shall be proud to defend the same colors for the rest of my life." [Nine choers]

Heenan here exhibited the genuine Heenan colors, which were heartily cheered.

Some speeches were then made by the remaining bruisers. The longest emanated from Price, of Boston, who waxed patriotic, and announced his intention to stand up for his country—with his remaining hand.

Jack Macdonald said that he was Heenan's friend for all time—that he had stood by him when he was being purceived at Farnborough, and should be happy to look on when he should be punched on all future occasions. This gratified the whole sudience. They told him to go in and win, and not to fear the cry of "police," with many other choice expressions.

Heenan loft the grounds in his cab, at six o'clock. The horses, driven in a gallop, took a by-road leading to Broad street, and were pursued by a host of urchins.

Heenan was gerenaded at the Girard House, last night by Heek's band, and he ventured upon another speech, which was a cruel punishment of the Queen's English throughout.

He left in the late train for New York. He will be in Boston on Friday, and Lowell, Springfield, and Providence during the entuing week.

be in Boston on Friday, and Lowell, Springfield, and Providence during the enuing week. The proceeds of the exhibition yesterday were said to amount to \$1,200 after expenses had been de-Inoted.

The favorable termination of the proceedings of restantian was generally commended. Constof yesterday was generally commended. Considering the characters of many of the participants we anticipated a small matter of broken heads and frequent skirmishes

We were foreibly reminded of camp meeting by the scenes winessed yesterday, in the woods. The great number of teams, the grove, the vending of confectionaries, and the smooth summer road were not unlike the memorable transactions of a Sunday of the state of day at camp-meeting
Had the platform been pitched in the shade, the comfort of visitors on the excession would have been enhanced; as it was, there were many who lamented that they had entered the grounds.

lamented that they had entered the grounds.

ROWDYISM ON THE GREURD.

The outside delegation exhibited indications of uneasiness several times during the afternoon They gathered in the greatest number on the northeastern corner of the ground, and attempted to climb the board fence. The "police" made no scruple about giving preliminary orders to descend, but crept steatithly beneath the pales, and suddenly starting up struck the offenders in the lace and temples.

This created somewhat of a riot. There were about a thousand roughs and children outside Some of the former proceeded to shake down the fence. At this intimation, the ruffians appointed to secure order leaped over, and began an indiscriminate assault. The old and the young were assaited and driven, bleeding and bruised, across the fields and up the Germaniown Rullroad Some of them eams back when the "police "I had reived, to repeat the attack upon the fance, but they were too few or too cowardly to be effective.

For such an occasion the affair passed off most harmoniously. The only riotens and brawling characturs were the ruffians appointed to keep the peace. They walked about insulting the most generable of the visitors, and a single remonstrative word secured a blow or a stroke from the clubs. Respectable gentlemen, attracted to the grounds from curiousity, were compelled to give up toor seats to hosts of unseemly and half-intoxicated women. Euch utterly abandoned characters to secure good order we have never seque. Their faces were villationed beyond all description.

ROWDYISH ON THE GROUND.

BELL AND EVERHER MEETING IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD KING. A Bell and Everett flag

pulmoling he received, evidences of good humor? lite is one of the oldest prise aghters in this country, and has conducted himself in this city with a degree of kindness and joytality which has procured him a large circle of friends. He was frequently and lustily cheered. Ned Price, of Boston, is a swarthy, broad-ohested individual, whose movements indicate an early acquaintancesh; with the wax-end and the last. He employed but his left hand, his right hand having been badly cut in a late encounter in the streets of New York. He managed his left "mawley." however, with wonderful effect, and appeared to astonish Jones by his dexterity and swiftness.

The difference between the two men was very marked when they engaged in active compat, Jones towered half a foot above his competitor, and his braw y, heavily-kult limbs appeared very massive compered with the lighter members of Price. They had three rounds, and, in the judgment of a gentleman supposed to be posted in details of such nice transactions, Jones was constituted to such nice transactions, Jones was constituted by great confusion, and the sun shone full on the uncovered heads of either party. The sparring of these gentlemen was nacceeded by great confusion, and the sor anxious to take tho pugliked worthes by the band.

Heenan's were made, and every into the craving for place that impelled him to become a candidate for Congress. Honors he had hed in abundance. Twice he had been the contest of the conditions of the craving for place that impelled him to become a candidate for Congress. Honors he had had in abundance.

on terms of intimisty. He desired to lacerate no man's feelings, and asked the support of his friends for the principles he advocated.

Begging the induigence of his heavers for the allisions he had made to himself, he proceeded to discuss the political issues now agitating the country. He declared that there were but two parties, matter by what other names the parties or fragmenter to parties may be called The issue between these two parties was the all-absorbing alavery question in the Territories.

He believed that all sections possessed equalifying in the Territories, which were procured by the blood and treasure of the whole Union, and we of the North had no right, owing to our superior numbers, to take possession of these Territories and exclude our Southern brethren. This question, to remarked, was the tap-root of the Republican party, which seeks to repeal the fugitive-slave law, or to emasculate it in such a manner as to render it inoperative or inefficient. The success of these principles would inevitably inalienate the two sections, and create a bitter hostility between them. He declared that this excluding of the South was a wholesale confecution of the Territories, so far as the South were conserved.

Let us suppose, said he, that the South had a

Aaron Jones again prepared for combat, but did not prove so formidable a competitor as Professor Ottignon, for Heenan pressed him twice heavily signing the rupes, and in a succession of c inchings which ensued he was considerably worsted. He sparred with judgment, however, but had not the spairty necessary to cope with the champion. It was a matter of general remark that Heenan extended that the first processor is the country. He then drew a comparison, showing that if Lincoln was also the country. He then drew a comparison, showing

that it lincoin were elected the country would be in a state of anarchy and Corgress become a "bear garden." for members to fight about the slavery question, neglecting all other public measures, the tattif, the Pacific Railroad, &c. And if either Douglas or Breckinridge were elected, it would be no better, as each would be opposed by bitter political factions. The administration of John Boll, and no friends to reward nor ensemies to punish, like the other candidates.

The Judge then spoke at length upon the wonderful growth of our country, from three millions at the time of the Revolution, to thirty-three millions now, and prophesied that at the close of the present century we would have a population of one hundred millions. He called Literation to the fact that our population doubled every twenty-five years He appealed to the meeting for their suffrages like a man, honestly and openly, and said that tor years they had truated him with the administration of their lives and other property, and he was too old a man now to destroy the good character he had labored so long to establish.

At the conclusion of his address, the Judge was At the conclusion of his address, the Judge was

loudly cheered.

Mr H. Bucher Swope, of Clearfield county, was Mr H. Bucher Swope, of Clearfield county, was introduced, and spoke a short time, when he was interrupted by the arrival of the Minute Men of '55 who came on the ground with a hand of music, torobes, transparencies de. After cheers had been given for Bell and Everett, the Minute Men. for Judge King, and others, Mr Ewope resumed his remarks, making a strong "American" address, avoxing himself one of the Fillmore men of 1856. He denounced Mr Lincoln strongly, as an Abolitionist, and charged that Mr Douglas, i. elected, would be existently by Archibahop Hughes, of New York. Mr Ewope could see no salvation for the country, except in the election of Bell and Byerett. Everett. The meeting was very well attended, and was kept up till a late hour.

THE FARMERS' MARKET. - This elegant

market-house, situated on Market street, between

Eleventh and Twelfth, is now fast approaching completion, and will be ready for occupancy about the middle of September. The length of the building, from Market street back to Filbert street, the middle of September. The length of the building, from Market street back to Filbert street, is three hundred and six feet; front on Market street, one hundred and fifteen feet: height from the floor to the summit of the girder, sixty feet; height of skylight, thirteen feet—making a total height of skylight, thirteen feet—making a total height to top of skylight, of seventy-three feet. The height of the front, from parement to pinnacle, is eighty four feet. The building is to contain four hundred and seventy-eight stalls, which will be built four in a block, twenty blocks in a row, and six rows of stalls. Two stalls are out off by a stall-case—making, in all, four hundred and seventy-eight. There is a cellar eighteen feet wide and ton feet deep, extending entirely round the building, while the middle is the selld ground. The basement in from will be fitted up for a restaurant. A gallery is being erected on the inside of the Market House Company will be built.

The pavement of the unarket house is being laid in the most substantial manner. The ground is roughly leveled, and a layer of concrete is spread over it. This is allowed to dry, when another layer of Roman cement is spread over the concrete. In this cament the bricks are to be laid. The intersices which remain between the bricks are then filled with dry cement and water poured over. This arrangement secures a cheap, yet perfectly water-tight floor. The front of the building on Market street is handeomely decorated with Preton etone faciongs and sills. The farmer's coat of arms, a beautiful work of art sculptured on white marble, gived a find appearance. The girders which support the root are one hundred and fifteen feet span, with a rise or versed sine of twenty-six feet, and they are each turnished with two iron tension rods, one quarter inch in diameter. The roof is of Carollon plane, and covered with tim. In the erection of non quarter inch in diameter The roof is of Caro-lina pine, and covered with tin. In the erection of this building nearly three miffion of bricks have been used. The walls are strong and thick, which it necessary for the heavy strain they have to bear NEWTOWN AND BRISTOL RAILEOAD. -The

Daylestown Democrat, of Tuesday last, says: "The subscription books for stock in the sum-pany to build a railroad from Newtown to Bristol. were opened in the former place on the 8th and