The Press.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Personal; Publications Received; From Hamburg, Pa.; From Lake Superior; Philadelphia vs. New York; Foreign Miscellanies.
FOURTH PAGE.—List of Letters at the Post Office; Arrivals at the Hotels.

The News.

The Steamer Ocean Queen was boarded off Cape Race on Saturday, and her news obtained by the Associated Press. It is four days later than the last advices. Nothing, as yet, has been done by the conference in session "by the margin of fair Turkish waters." The American ship Ben Bolt has been wrecked. The Russian twelve-million loan had all been taken. The work of raising the sunken fleet at Sebastopol, by the American company, was being proceeded with in a manner that left little doubt that the task would be accomplished before the close of the term for which the contract was made. Consols were quoted at 95¼@95¾. Cotton was firm, with an upward tendency in price, while breadstuffs continued very dull, and provisions weak.

The bark James W. Page has arrived at New York, bringing advices from Monrovia to July 20th. The vessels sent from Baltimore and New York by the African Colonization Society had arrived safely at Liberia, and the cargoes were sold at good profit. The liberated Africans from the slaver Echo are doing well in Monrovia. Many are distributed among private families, and learn fast the habits and customs of civilized life. The intelligent colored people that have emigrated from the United States to Liberia speak in the highest terms of the latter country. Mr. John W. Hohn, a colored New Yorker, writes to the agent of the Colonization Society in that city:

"When I left New York for Liberia it was under the impression that I would not find the place suited to my desire, which impression arose from a misapprehension of Liberia to me by a few acquaintances in New York. But having been privileged to see and to tread upon the delightful shores of Liberia, I am prepared to affirm, without any fear of contradiction, that no place under the sun is better adapted to the colored man than Liberia."

Minister McLane arrived in Washington yesterday. The Americans throughout Mexico are said to be largely in favor of the Liberals, and would like to see more sympathy expressed for them in the United States. They want the "sinews of war," to enable them to cope successfully with the Reactionists. Eight of the crew of the U. S. steamer Brooklyn, had been tried for deserting. Miramon was about to take the field against Gen. Degollado. The latter was at San Louis Potosi, with twelve thousand men.

The captain of the bark Armenia, at Boston, from Constantinople, reports that his vessel was fired at, two shots, from the Spanish fort at Tarifa Point, near the Straits of Gibraltar. Everything has a cause, but the captain of the Armenia gives no cause for the offensive act in question.

According to the report of the Board of Health, the number of interments in Philadelphia for the week ending on Saturday, was but 169. This is a decrease of 17 on the report of the week previous, and indicates a healthy condition of the city.

The following appears as a Washington despatch in yesterday's New York *Herald*. We know nothing of the correctness of the statements, but as the parties are well known, the item may be of interest to their friends:

"Collector Baker, of Philadelphia, is in a tight place. Theophilus Fiske, of that city, wanted a situation in the custom house, and was promised it if he could find some one there who would resign in his favor and take a place in the Post Office Department here, vacated by the death of Judge Allen, of Maine. The man was found, and the whole thing arranged to take place on the 1st of September. On that date Collector Baker objected to giving Fiske the place on account of religious intolerance. He is a Presbyterian, and he is highly indignant. He is a Presbyterian, but is anti-Know Nothing and opposed to proscription for religious opinions; Fiske is said to be an estimable man, formerly editor of the Philadelphia *Argus*, and well fitted to perform the duties of the office to which he was designated. Mr. Baker will probably have to follow Westcott if this act is proven upon him to the satisfaction of the President."

Summary punishment has been inflicted on a party of Indians who were concerned in the late massacre of the overland emigrants to California. Lieut. Gray, with a party of forty-two dragoons, surprised them, and, after a sharp fight, twenty of them were killed.

From Utah, we learn that W. H. Hooper, had been elected delegate to Congress from that polygamous section of country. Of course, Mr. Hooper is a Mormon.

The steamship Tennessee will resume her semi-monthly trips between New Orleans and Vera Cruz on the 26th of October. She will carry the United States mails.

The deaths in New York last week numbered but 476—a decrease of 101, as compared with the mortality of the week previous.

The Dollar Mark.

There is no small difficulty in ascertaining the origin of the Dollar Mark. The *Cyclopædia of Commerce* says that, as the Spanish dollars once circulated here were called "pieces of 8," (consisting of eight reals, stamped on the coin "8 R,") the two vertical lines were run through the figure 8, in this manner $, to distinguish it from the mere numeral. A correspondent reminds us "the same mark is used on the *mil-reis* of Portugal or Brazil, where there are no dollars nor pieces of eight—thus a mil-rei is indicated 1$000."

Speaking of the Spanish Dollar, the *New American Cyclopædia* says "the best known variety was the pillar dollar, so called from the two pillars on its reverse, representing the Pillars of Hercules, the ancient name of the opposite promontories at the straits of Gibraltar. The rude imitation of these rude pillars in writing, connecting them by a scroll, is said to have been the origin of the dollar mark ($) now universally familiar." The same authority adds, however, that the derivation of the mark from "the Spanish dollars being called pieces of Eight" is "a more plausible explanation." The question, though not important, is curious and interesting, and ought to be cleared up.

As regards the comparative value of the French 5-franc piece and the American dollar, the facts are: The French coin has 344.9 grains of pure silver. The American coin weighs 384 grains, and is worth 96 cents 9 mills. The old American dollar weighs 412½ grains, and is worth $1.04. But two half-dollars, coined since 1853, weigh only 384 grains, value 50c. current value. The French 5-franc piece contains 344.9 grains of pure silver. The American dollar of 1892, has 368.8 grains of silver. The dollar of 1798 contains 374.9 grains of pure silver. The American $1 pieces were not affected by the Act of February 21st, 1853, which lowered the quantity of silver in our coins. The weight of *two* half-dollars, issued since 1853, is 384 grains of silver and alloy against 412½ grains of the old $1 piece. We have not ascertained the exact amount of pure silver in such half-dollar pieces, but believe that they are more valuable than the 5-franc piece, but not much.

A Lesson in Geography.

Over and over again, we have remonstrated with the foreign news-suppliers of the Associated Press, on their persisting in sending to this country paragraphs, altogether and palpably incorrect, from that most unreliable and unscrupulous journal the London *Morning Advertiser*. Here is a paragraph from that paper, supplied in the summary of news, by the *Europa*—which we published yesterday:

"Engineers have been sent to Cologne to survey the whole line of coast thence to Calais, that they may fix on a spot for the formation of a seaport sufficiently spacious to contain a fleet of fifty transports, and the Minister of Marine has notified his subalterns that fifty transports, each capable of containing two thousand men, must be ready and waiting on the coast opposite Dover by the commencement of the ensuing year."

A journal which could treat the inland city of Cologne as an intended seaport, and talk of its "line of coast" is utterly ignorant. Cologne happens to be an inland city on the Rhine, at least 200 miles from the sea; it is in Germany, and divided from the sea by Holland. It is utterly impossible that France could survey "the whole line of coast" from Cologne to Calais—as that survey would have to include not only the whole seaboard of Belgium and part of that of Holland, but over two hundred miles of the Rhine, in Germany.

News by the Ocean Queen.

The Ocean Queen steamer which left Havre on August 31st, and Southampton on September 1st, dropped a summary of her news, in passing Cape Race on Saturday, to the news yacht of the Associated Press. The intelligence is scanty enough, but, at times, "no news is good news." The Zurich Conference appears to be actively busy doing nothing. The London money market continued firm. Provisions were declining in price; Breadstuffs dull; and Cotton on the advance.

SHERIFF'S COURT AND EXECUTORS' PERMANENT SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—Stores, &c., to-morrow (Tuesday), at twelve o'clock noon, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogue, sixteen pages. Eighteen properties, *the larger portion peremptory sales.*

The trade sale to booksellers will commence to-morrow morning, at the auction rooms, at half-past eight o'clock.

American Journals—Harper's Weekly.

An experiment in Journalism which has been pursued for nearly three years, with a success resulting in a weekly circulation of between 80,000 and 90,000 copies, has ceased to be an experiment. It becomes a fixed fact, and the journal itself is elevated to the condition of an "institution" in the land. Such is *Harper's Weekly Journal of Civilization*, which is more extensively read, we suppose, than any other publication of the sort in the United States.

The immense quantity of contributions which reached the Conductors of *Harper's Magazine*, now in its 19th volume, probably gave rise to the project of establishing a weekly paper, which should, at once be a paper of news, literature, and illustrations. This threefold object has never been lost sight of. We have carefully examined the files of *Harper's Weekly*, (of which the first number appeared on January 3d, 1857,) and have observed that the editors have invariably made it not only a Pictorial History of the Times, but also a mirror in which are reflected the Literature and Social Life of this and other countries also. The foreign correspondence has always been faithful and lively, actually written from distant lands, by competent and well-informed persons, and not of home manufacture, like so many fictitious foreign letters which meet us in many journals.

To make their paper truly a Pictorial History of Events, in all parts of the world, Messrs. HARPER have judiciously availed themselves, though not very exactingly, of the most striking illustrations of foreign journals, many of which (more particularly the German and French) are scarcely known in this country. This gives additional value to the *Weekly*, because it substitutes authentic representations for mere fancy sketches. It is plainly impossible for any American published to illustrate European events so fully and correctly as can be done by journals published upon the spot or near by; just as no European illustrated paper has succeeded, with any kind of correctness, or to any considerable extent, in representing American life and affairs. The great value of *Harper's Weekly* is that it is not merely American but Cosmopolitan. That the publishers do not spare expense to secure original illustrations where these can be got, is sufficiently proved by the number and excellence of American scenes by our best native artists—such men as DARLEY, MCLENAN, HOPPIN, &c. The London pictorial journals, it may be noticed, are not above copying illustrations from French and German papers. The editorial comments upon political and social questions, have engaged our admiration, from their thoughtful and able manner, even when we have sometimes taken an opposite view of their subjects. The condensation of domestic and foreign news has always been a decided feature, from its capital execution, in this journal. In combination with the illustrations, it shows "the very age and body of the time, its form and pressure."

But the *Weekly* does more than this. It publishes the best stories of the day, and by the most successful authors. At this time, three novels, each of unusual excellence in its way, are appearing serially in its columns, illustrated by artists who stand at the head of their line of arts—DICKENS's "Tale of Two Cities," by MCLENAN; CURTIS's delightful American story, "Trumps," by HOPPIN; and CHARLES READE's "Good Fight," by KEENE, a rising artist of London. Numerous short stories and sketches, by the best of our story-writers, are also given.

Lastly, the Portrait Gallery of *Harper's Weekly* is in itself worth the cost of the whole paper. No sooner does any man, American or European, come prominently before the public, than we find his face and interesting particulars of his life in the *Weekly*.

In short, whether for the ability of its editorials, the general merit of its "Lounger," or the general excellence and interest of all its parts, *Harper's Weekly* stands far ahead of its competitors; as it does farther, in this—that its conductors do not dispose of its pages for purposes of puffing, but, on the contrary, aim purely to interest and instruct their multitudinous readers.

The convenient size and clear print of its pages is a great recommendation. We suggest that its readers should carefully preserve the successive numbers, which, at the year's end, will give him a volume of 828 semi-folio pages, with title-page and index, the history of the year, illustrated by hundreds of engravings, and a large amount of literary matter; in short, each volume is a little library in itself, almost exhaustless in information and entertainment.

The Trotting Match at Suffolk Park.

There are few exhibitions so attractive to the generality of mankind as a well-contested trial of speed between two or more fleet horses, and in nearly all civilized countries horse-racing, in some shape or other, is a favorite popular amusement. While, in consequence of the infamous surroundings which are unfortunately intimately associated with the race-course, the English system of racing has been prohibited by law in many of the American States, a number of trotting courses are kept up, and they are always attended by an immense concourse of spectators when horses of known fame are placed upon them. Besides, however much the fact may be disguised, the great attraction at the numerous agricultural fairs which are frequently held in every Northern State, and in almost every important county, is unquestionably "trials of speed" between fast trotting horses; and upon spectacles of this kind thousands of our best citizens, of fair ladies and innocent children, and of the great mass of our people, gaze with intense delight wherever a convenient opportunity is afforded them. While the old-fashioned English system of racing has been effectually tabooed, the capacity of our horses for fast trotting, a gait better adapted to the customs and habits of our country, has been developed to an unprecedented extent. Although celebrated American races are now rarely or never heard of in the Northern States, the fame of fast trotting steeds resounds throughout the land, and their admirers grow ludicrously enthusiastic in praise of their favorites. The development of the speed of racers almost necessarily requires great expense, as the horses must be full-blooded to hope for eminence, and must be nursed in luxurious ease. Fast trotters, on the other hand, have been discovered among almost every breed of horses possessed in this country, and the superiority of those which have become most celebrated has been gradually acquired, and first noticed while they were being usefully employed as ordinary carriage horses. It is said that the first time a horse ever trotted in public in America for a stake was in 1818, when a match was made for $1,000 that no horse could be produced which *could trot a mile in three minutes.* A horse named Boston Blue won the stake, contrary to general expectation, by trotting the mile in a few seconds less than the prescribed time. Gradually the speed of American trotters has been increased since that period from three minutes until the public ceases to be astonished when Flora Temple trots a mile in two minutes and twenty-three seconds, as she did on the Suffolk Park on Thursday. This favorite mare was foaled in 1845 in Oneida county, New York; and is, therefore, now fourteen years of age. In 1850 she was sold for $175, and shortly afterwards purchased for about double that sum by a resident of New York city, who first became conscious of her superior speed by trials on the ordinary roads against well-known fast horses. Since then she has won a very large number of purses. In 1856 she trotted a mile in the then unprecedented time of 2 minutes 24½ seconds in a match against Tacony, but she has since, repeatedly, excelled her speed on that occasion.

While we understand that many of the spectators of the late trot on Suffolk Park greatly admired the beauty of the course, &c., general dissatisfaction was expressed with the manner in which the trot was conducted, the conviction being almost universal that the result of the match was arranged and understood in advance, and that therefore no fair trial of the speed of the two horses took place. The grounds were also surrounded with the gamblers, sharpers, thimble-riggers, etc., whose nefarious practices have rendered the race-course odious. If, in future, Suffolk Park, or some new trotting course open to the public, and readily accessible to our citizens, can be freed from such associations, and rendered attractive even to ladies, as the exhibitions at agricultural fairs are, it would prove a profitable investment to its owners, and attract an immense crowd of spectators whenever celebrated horses appeared upon it.

Reforms in Austria.

Some time ago, we stated that the Austrian Ministry and other high officials were doing all that they could to turn the Emperor's promise of extensively liberal administrative reforms into a mere nullity. These people believe that Reform would only unsettle the public mind—that the promise of it was in a manner forced from the Emperor FRANCIS-JOSEPH, by the crisis which followed his defeat in Italy—and that if delay can be gained now, it will not be difficult to postpone any and all changes *sine die*.

A change of Ministry at Vienna, which has just been announced, would indicate that the Emperor of Austria is not satisfied with his principal State advisers. M. ALEXANDER BACH, Minister of the Interior, has been suddenly dismissed, and his place given to M. GOLUCHOWSKI, who is *not* a liberal in politics. Baron BACH, now in his forty-seventh year, came into political notice in 1848, as deputy from the order or class of advocates, he then being a practicing lawyer of considerable repute. He was a representative to the Central Committee of the Provincial States of the Austrian monarchy, and was appointed a member of the first Liberal Ministry appointed by the Emperor FERDINAND. He held the office of Minister of Justice, and was also, by popular election, a member of the Constituent Assembly. He was much respected for the zeal and ability with which he applied himself to reorganize the judiciary system of Austria. He was unpopular, however, by his resistance to liberal concessions to Hungary, which he considered as an integral part of the Austrian Empire, without any distinctive nationality. The insurrection of October 6th, 1848, compelled him to resign office, which he subsequently resumed under the Ministry of Prince SCHWARTZENBERG STADION, whom he succeeded as Minister of the Interior, in May, 1849. Baron BACH is what is called "crotchetty," with liberal tendencies. M. DE HUBNER, Austrian Minister at Paris, to whom NAPOLEON gave the memorable scolding on last New-Year's day, becomes Minister of Police at Vienna. The English journals describe him as "notoriously a creature of the Jesuits," but his public career (almost wholly diplomatic) has not shown him as a man of arbitrary will or contracted views.

The reforms which the Emperor FRANCIS-JOSEPH desired to carry out relate to the national finances—to the development of civil and religious liberty—to the better government of the cities and towns—and to a system of national representation which will really make all parts of the Austrian Empire have a voice in framing the laws and in distributing the public money. As an absolute monarch, FRANCIS-JOSEPH would merit well of his people by carrying even *one* of these reforms. He appears earnest in his intention of granting them all.

The Government journal at Vienna, when stating what reforms the Emperor proposes, hints against the obstacles which have been raised against them, and significantly adds, "Too great caution in advancing is as much to be avoided as too much haste." This, if it mean anything beyond a generalization, is a decided hint to the officials not to waste any more time. The Emperor apparently is a well-meaning man, who, when he promised reforms, really intended to keep his word. He is a man of decision, too, and the partial Ministerial change which he has made may be followed by a complete alteration of his whole system of official government. Things are at a pretty pass, indeed, when a Sovereign, wishing to do justice to his people, is prevented by his officers of state.

Letter from "Occassional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1859.

The triumphal tour of Judge Douglas through the West, is now the universal topic in political circles here. The extraordinary evidence of his popularity afforded by the cordial and enthusiastic manner in which he was greeted at the various prominent railway stations in your State and Ohio—at Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati,—clearly point out to the Democracy their true policy in the selection of a Presidential candidate in 1860. While these significant popular demonstrations are exceedingly gratifying to the numerous admirers of the "Little Giant" in our city, they are as distasteful as gall and wormwood to the illustrious denizen of the White House. Political jealousy is a marked trait of his character, and against Judge Douglas it has assumed the most virulent type imaginable, for as the approval of the proscribed rebel necessarily carries with it the condemnation of his enemies, every token of public regard which he receives is considered by J. B. as an assault upon himself; and he is therefore being politically tortured to death by a thousand imaginary victims of witchcraft in olden times, who felt innumerable pins and needles rankling in their sides.

One of the happiest hits of the great champion of popular sovereignty, in his late speeches, is his skilful reproduction of the extract from Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, in 1856, which says that "the people of a Territory, *like those of a State, shall decide for themselves* whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." This sentence is destined to eternal remembrance. It will be recollected and cherished by the American people when all other expressions of Mr. Buchanan will have passed away into oblivion. It presents the essence of the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the most concise, emphatic, and unmistakable language in which it has ever yet been expressed. It sweeps away all the miserable sophisticles by which the Interventionists seek to bolster up their mischievous and impracticable theories. Mr. Buchanan is, therefore, destined to achieve a singular renown, and to occupy a peculiar position in the future history of the country. While the name of Patrick Henry is intimately associated with the expression, "Give me liberty or give me death;" while Jefferson's name is closely connected with his maxim, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" while with Jackson's fame is coupled his expression, "The Federal Union, it must be preserved;" while Webster's greatness is linked with his famous remark, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," Buchanan, when remembered in future ages, will be quoted as the author of the expression that "*The people of a Territory*, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, shall *decide for themselves* whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." But though the lives and public characters of all the eminent men I have just named have harmonized with the expressions closely associated with their memories, except the latter, Buchanan will be remembered for *his treachery to the doctrine he had so clearly enunciated.* An opinion prevails in England "never *said* a foolish thing, and never *did* a wise one," and the present occupant of the White House may felicitate himself at once upon his ability to *avow* on the voted question of the day, a correct doctrine, and his eagerness to *betray* it; and to punish to the extent of his power its faithful adherents; upon his capacity to *know* what was right and to *do* what was wrong; upon the wisdom of his precepts and the wicked folly of his performances.

The Constitution of last evening contained a six-column article in answer to the article written by Senator Douglas for *Harper's Magazine*, on Popular Sovereignty. This is the famous production upon which all the genius of our rulers and their satellites has been expended during several weeks past. I have not yet had time to read it carefully, but incline to think that the popular verdict will be that the Administration mountain has only brought forth a mouse.

It is astonishing to notice how rapidly the vast political machinery of the nation is being put into motion by all parties, preparatory to the canvass of 1860. An infinite number of preliminary movements are being made to advance the fortunes of Presidential aspirants, and their "name is legion." I shall watch the development of these movements as closely as possible, and from time to time inform your readers of their progress. It is daily becoming more and more doubtful which of the two great political divisions of the country, the Democracy or the Opposition, is most distracted. The Administration is the most potent element of mischief and discord in the former, but as its lease of power grows "small by degrees and beautifully less," and the disposition of the Democracy to discard it altogether, and to unite upon the cherished and time-honored principles of the party, increases, the Democratic ranks are being closed up and strengthened, while the divisions of the Opposition are becoming daily more and more apparent.

OCCASIONAL.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD.—From our attentive friends, Henry A. Brown & Co., of Boston, agents for the publication, we have received the *Illustrated News of the World* of August 27th. In addition to the domestic, foreign, artistical, dramatic, musical, and literary news of the week, it contains sixteen fine engravings on wood, the principal of which "Sunset near Honfleur," from a picture by M. Francais, in the Paris Exhibition of 1859. The portrait on steel, with memoir, is that of Mr. Henley, President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's Ministry. Among the immediately proximate additions to this Portrait Gallery will be the likenesses of Clara Novello, Lord Macaulay, Baron Humboldt, and the Hon. Edward Everett. These portraits are peculiar to this paper, and a great attraction.

Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, Mass., has been unanimously elected President of Antioch College, Ohio.

Rev. Morgan Dix, of Trinity Church, New York, has received a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Milwaukie.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe.

THE STEAMER OCEAN QUEEN OFF CAPE RACE.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN TAKEN.

WRECK OF THE SHIP BEN BOLT.

COTTON ADVANCING—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS 95¼@95¾.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 10.—The, Vanderbilt steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Sanderry, from Havre via Cowes, passed Cape Race at five o'clock this Saturday) morning, on her way to New York, where she will be due on Wednesday next.

The Ocean Queen was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, by which means the following summary of her news was obtained.

The Ocean Queen sailed from Havre on the 31st of August, and from Cowes at two o'clock A. M. of the 1st of September. She has three hundred passengers, a large cargo, $40,000 in specie, and a heavy mail.

The purser's report says: September 4, 3 o'clock P. M., passed the steamship Fulton, from New York, off the Lizard, bound in.

Sept. 9, lat. 50.12. long. 21.30, passed the steamship Vanderbilt, from New York for Southampton and Havre.

The Ocean Queen experienced heavy westerly gales for three days.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Associated Press says the steamships Anglo Saxon, for Quebec, and the Kangaroo, for New York, were detained till the night of the 31st ult., the stormy weather preventing the embarkation of their passengers.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York 13th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, the 23th ult.

The steamship Tentonia, from New York 15th ult., arrived at Southampton on the 30th ult., *en route* to Hamburg.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 31st ult., the stormy weather preventing the embarkation of their passengers.

The steamship Circassian, from New York 18th ult., via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 30th ult.

The steamship Persia, having on board the mails from Falmouth, was wrecked at Brendoz on the 25th ult.

The steamship Europa, with the Russian twelve-million loan had been subscribed, and exchanges on St. Petersburg had in consequence fallen 3 per cent.

The Russian loan was negotiated by defraying the military expenses of the country had been issued at 98½ per cent.

Nothing of importance had transpired in relation to the transactions of the Zurich Conference.

Advices received from Calcutta report the assolution of the Greek Churches.

The latest intelligence from Sebastopol states that the operations upon the sunken fleet were proceeding rapidly and successfully. Only twenty-three vessels remained to be raised, and it was thought the existing contract with the American Company does not expire till the 1st of October. Twelve Apostles, the largest vessel sunk in the harbor, is to be raised, if possible, and the attempt was soon to be made.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the three days ending the 30th ult. in the ordinary course of business, of which speculators and exporters each took 2,500 bales. The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency, and in some instances prices were 1-16d. higher, which also said had been built there after she left. In the morning the place was dug up to the depth of three feet, but the digging was without nothing, gave up the search. Jane, the sister-in-law of Z., will be examined, as she has been sent for by the authorities. Mrs. B. denies the charge, and all the citizens of Harrisburg place no reliance in it. Cathariner, however, tells a straight story, the circumstances favorable for the corps, but the harvest was almost over. Flour was very dull, and prices were in favor of the buyer. Wheat continued very dull; red 7s 6d@9s, white 9s@9s 3d, and prime white 9s 6d. Corn was truly low 5s 6d@5s 9d, white 7s 7s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market has a declining tendency. Beef was heavy and nominal. Bacon dull, and nominally unchanged. Lard dull and lower. Tallow slow of sale, but prices are unaltered. Butchers' tallow 55s.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Corn was steady, at 5s 6d@5s 10d for common. Sugar steady. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet. Ashes dull, at 27s@28s 6d. Spirits turpentine, at 34s 6d. In Quercitron Bark the sales have been unimportant.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols were steady, and closed on the 31st at 95½@95¾.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday evening, Aug. 31.—The Cotton market is steady; the estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Holders offer freely, but do not press sales. Breadstuffs dull; sales unimportant.

Provisions dull and heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Arrived to-day ship Havana, from New York.

LONDON MARKETS, Wednesday evening.—Wheat and Flour dull. Tea unchanged. Sugar and Rice heavy. Coffee quiet. Tallow firm.

Washington Affairs.

RETURN OF MINISTER M'LANE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Minister, U. S. Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day, having left Vera Cruz on the 24th ult. Reactionists at the Capital had ordered him two months leave of absence. Reliable accounts just received mention that Senor Puente, who had held the cabinet portfolio of Foreign Affairs, under Zuloaga's Reactionist administration, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, the office vacated by the resignation of Senor Ocampo, who remains in charge of the House Department under the Constitutional Government. All our citizens in the interior of Mr. Black, at the city of Mexico, are everywhere officially recognised.

The most bitter feelings are expressed by the Liberals for the United States, from which they expect assistance in their struggles against the Reactionists. The Liberals are greatly astonished at their surprise that so much indifference is manifested in this country towards them, and continue to be enthusiastically animated by the hope of success, the immediate want of money alone crippling their energies. Notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Black, all the city of Mexico, are everywhere officially recognised.

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