The Press.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1857.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
JAMES THOMPSON,
OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

☞ If any of our subscribers do not receive their papers regularly they will confer a favor upon us by giving notice at the office, 417 Chestnut street.

☞ Editorials on our First Page—Are We Anglo-Saxons? and The Uses of Extravagance.

PRENEY'S WEEKLY PRESS.

The want of a weekly paper, which, while it would be Democratic in its politics, would be equal to all the requirements and tastes of the general reader, has long been felt in this country. PRENEY'S WEEKLY PRESS will, it is believed, satisfy this want. It is our design to pay special attention to this journal. Every department will be carefully filled. The news, the literature, the agriculture, and the political intelligence, will be collated from the best sources, and the editorials will treat upon all subjects, independently, courteously and fearlessly.

The proprietor and editor of THE WEEKLY PRESS, during his long experience in public life, has made many acquaintances, and many devoted friends. Thousands are not indifferent to his opinions, nor uninterested in his success. To these he makes an especial appeal; not in their aid in a doubtful enterprise, but in their help in giving to a thorough and genuine public journal an extensive circulation in their respective neighborhoods. Even to those who are strangers to him, such a journal may prove to be acceptable. We offer it to all, and invoke the best efforts of all in its behalf, pledging in return a consistent and steady determination to present a print which, cheap enough for those of restricted means, will be worthy of general confidence and commendation.

The Future, with all its thick-coming events, lies before us. We are in the midst of a rapid and a forward age. The Spirit of Inquiry is abroad among the masses. Every land, far and near, feels the quickening impulse of the times. We cannot stand still if we would; for to move is to live; and to halt is to die. We must discharge our duty to ourselves, and so to others. We must know what is transpiring around and beyond us. The great questions that concern our common humanity are no longer mysteriously confined to the few; they are interesting to the world and to all its tribes of men. Let us be up to this age. Let us be equal to such an era. And we can only be so by pouring into every corner the light of that knowledge which, thanks to a free and fearless press, illuminates the pathway of Liberty, and exposes to the contempt and abhorrence of the historian the errors and the vices of her foes. The questions which relate to our own Destiny are profoundly interesting. The obligations we owe to our Constitution should be sharply defined; the relations we bear to each other, as citizens, and the relations of each State to every other State; the attachment we owe to the covenant of the Union; the opposition we should give to fanaticism, North and South; the narrow extent of time that intervenes ere the old nations with all their memories of dead greatness; the novelties of our position, with its inventions, its wonders, its pleasures, and its dangers;—what a field for action—what a theatre for ambition!

"Mind, mind alone,
In Matter, and Hope, and Life and Power!
Earth's deepest night from this blest hour,
The night of mind is gone!
Far Passaic! all lands shall sing,
The Press, and The Press we bless,
All lands to bless!"

OUR BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

While some of our citizens have been absent enjoying themselves at the various watering-places and summer resorts, the cool and agreeable weather which has prevailed during June, July, and August, up to this time, has retained in the city a large class of our business men. Never has our beautiful city been so healthy as during the present summer, and we can account for the complaints of many of those who are interested in seeing large crowds at the various fashionable points during the warm weather, on the sea-coast and in the mountains and valleys of this and other States, by the fact that most of our people have preferred the comforts of home and the preparations for the coming business season, to an absenteeism which was certain to be disturbed by cool and unpleasant weather, and various other disagreeables. It is worth remarking that owing to the extraordinary facilities presented by our different railroads, by which Western and western merchant can be hurried to our city in a few hours, the characteristic which distinguished our trade fifteen or twenty years ago—an early hastening to the East for the purpose of purchasing for the fall and winter trade—distant buyers do not generally appear upon the ground until late in August or early in September. But it is different during this season. Our hotels are already crowded with southern and western merchants, and a walk along Chestnut, Market, Arch, Second, Third, and Fourth streets will convince our citizens at home we are to have a very active time in all our business operations between this and November.

SAGGING THE FRENCH.

One of the notable plans of the Executive in British India is the passing of a law by which a censorship of the press is established. In almost every part of Europe, with the exception of Great Britain and Ireland, the press is under the most stringent restrictions, and there is universal indignation that such is the case. That this censorship should be extended to British India is as absurd as it will be fruitless. It is not by newspapers that intelligence is spread among the Hindoos, (who cannot read English,) and the restriction will be of no use unless it extends to a prohibition against London and other British journals, whose comment most freely on Indian politics and affairs. If these are allowed to be circulated, while the comparatively weak papers published in India are under supervision, the whole scale will be stupid in the extreme.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

The first number of THE WEEKLY PRESS is for sale at our counter to-day. It is a fine quarto sheet, printed on heavy white paper, with new, clear type. It contains the latest news of the day, markets, original and selected articles, poetry, correspondence from Washington, the watering places, and from all parts of the country. The editorials are selected with care, and are all upon subjects which are now claiming the attention of the public. THE WEEKLY PRESS only needs to be seen to establish itself in the good opinion of every citizen, and find an entrance into every family.

California Files.

We are indebted to WELLS, FARGO & Co. for files of California papers to July 20th, received by the United States mail steamer Central America.

Dramatic Again!

[illegible] a strange mixture of tragedy and farce in the Pennsylvania Parish case, from the court of Common Pleas, to prime high, [illegible] in the past and accessory-after of District Attorney [illegible] and Dr. Hill. The law proceedings [illegible] have [illegible] attracted no [illegible] at Fifth street, have been [illegible] Barnum's Museum, for [illegible] to shew [illegible] Barnum really has some hard [illegible] As an earlier Fenny Lind "that [illegible] will describe Mr. Judkins Ar[illegible] this church." This exhibition is Barnum's [illegible]

[illegible] OF GOLD AND METALLIC CURRENCY.

[illegible] annual exportations of the precious metals excite general regret. We have the most productive auriferous region in the world, and the opportunity is thus presented us of accumulating an immense supply of gold. We are no longer obliged to depend upon other nations for this valuable article. The only problem is, how we can best retain a fair proportion of that dug up from our own soil. Methods to effect this end are constantly being suggested. They are naturally as diversified in their character as the political training of those who originate them. Various nations have, at different times, prohibited, by direct legislation, under heavy penalties, the exportation of the precious metals; but with commercial countries this experiment has always proved an utter failure, no matter how absolute and despotic the Governments which attempted it, nor how arbitrary the measures devised to secure its success. The laws of trade will inevitably rise above such legal enactments, and the master passion of avarice boldly drive four-horse coaches through such barriers. High protectionists point to their favorite tariff system as a safeguard against the exportation of gold. In their eagerness to develop manufacturing interests, whether adapted to the national genius and taste or not, they would not hesitate to impose enormous burdens upon the American people; to fetter, and in a great measure to destroy, a commercial interest which now nearly equals, and soon will far exceed, that of any nation on the globe; and to dam up the outlet of the agricultural productions of the great granary of the world. We rejoice in the many marked triumphs of American manufactures, and in the splendid exhibitions of human skill, genius, enterprise, and energy evinced in their development; but it seems clear that the only legitimate policy which the national Government can pursue toward them is to persevere in its present course of extending such incidental protection as the adjustment of a tariff for revenue, (levying very low rates, or admitting free of duty raw materials,) fairly permits, and with this assistance, leaving their development to depend upon the inherent energy and intelligence of our enterprising manufacturers, rather than upon a system which would at once unjustly discriminate against our commercial and agricultural interests, and tax the many for the benefit of the few. Much, of course, would be done towards diminishing the exportation of gold, if we could combine our present large exportation of other articles with more limited importations. Some of our heaviest articles of import, however, we neither produce at all, or evidently cannot supply in sufficient quantities to meet the existing demand, and a protective tariff would be of no avail in checking their importation. Our imports for 1856, of coffee and tea, were very large; of sugar, $21,205,154; of woolens, $30,705,161; of linen fabrics, $11,009,797; of silk fabrics, $30,636,998. Against all these, and thousands of other articles, swelling our aggregate imports to $314,639,942, our excess of exportation over importation of gold was $41,537,858. The value of the finer materials of our apparel imported, therefore, far exceeded our exportation of gold. The value of our silks and linens equalled it. Our broad cloth coats and other woollens added to the cost of segars, brandies, wines, and a few other *etcéteras* of luxurious consumption equalled it. The value of our importation of sugar was one half as great as our exportation of gold, and if to the former are added our importations of tea and coffee the amount would no doubt far exceed the latter.

*No nation in the world is so deeply interested* in the cultivation of commerce as our own. Our extensive sea board constantly invites us to this pursuit, and the redundance of our agricultural productions compels us to seek a market abroad, if we prosecute the operations for which so extended a theatre is afforded us *with any degree of vigor whatever.* The value of our exports from 1821 to 1856, inclusive, of breadstuffs and provisions was $798,022,257; of cotton, $1,958,630,098; of tobacco, $280,028,945; of rice, $78,918,089. A nation capable of such productions cannot wisely entertain for a moment the idea of fettering her commerce.

How then, are we to retain our gold? We do not believe that any other practical and legitimate method can be devised at home by prefixing an additional of all bank notes of small denominations, and thus rendering it necessary that small gold coins should pass into universal use. *This is the true and only remedy. Our gold* goes abroad because other nations, which do not issue small notes, require it for their ordinary circulating medium, and are eager to minister to our extravagance to obtain the precious metals. We make no serious effort to obtain a metallic currency for our small business *transactions. We are satisfied with bank* notes. We are still willing to run the gauntlet of counterfeiting, defaulting, and bank-breaking dangers. We authorize our legislators to bestow banking privileges to an immense number of corporations, and to allow them to issue notes of small denominations of $5, and even $3, $2 and $1. The worst currency always attains the greatest circulation. In the presence of small notes gold vanishes, or is left to accumulate in the hands of brokers and bankers, ready to answer the call of any merchants who desire to obtain it in large quantities for foreign goods. Reverse this system, and a marked and speedy change would soon occur. Drive out small notes from circulation, and when a California steamer arrives a hundred channels in our own country would eagerly seek its golden freight to fill the vacuum; and this counter-demand would, without serious inconvenience or detriment to the general business of the country, keep our gold at home, at least until all our legitimate wants were supplied, and our circulating medium placed upon a firm and substantial basis.

While we have ample opportunities of securing the best, we really have the worst, currency in the world. We make no serious effort to retain our gold and apply it to its proper use as a measure of value. It frequently happens that those who clamor most about the exportation of it are closely wedded to a paper currency of small denominations and large issue. They are alarmed at the idea of gold leaving the country; but when it is here, they refuse to assist in the adoption of such measures as would render it really useful to our citizens, and, by actively employing it in the business transactions of the whole nation, prevent its export. If we have our twenty-six millions of people an opportunity of clenching in their hands the gold we produce, it will be very difficult to wrench it from them. If we continue to flood them with small notes and leave our gold lie idle in the great cities until its very abundance tempts the cupidity of those engaged in foreign trade, and urges them on to extensive importations, we cannot expect to retain much of it, but it will continue to flow out to those who more justly estimate its value, and who apply it to its legitimate purposes of general circulation.

There is little reason to doubt that the framers of the Constitution of the United States keenly appreciated the importance of a metallic currency, and earnestly desired that it might form the principal portion of the circulating medium of the country. They had been subjected to the most frightful evils of a depreciated paper currency during the revolution. They had seen $100 of these "promises to pay" scarcely an equivalent for a single meal, and $1,000 of them necessary to buy an article of apparel. They had learned how dangerous it was to put their trust in notes issued even by the different States of the Union, with their whole resources impliedly pledged for their redemption. Hence the Constitution declares, that no State shall "emit bills of credit," nor "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." The fundamental law of the land thus emphatically recognises the right of the creditor to exact from the debtor not merely a paper representative of money, but money itself—"gold and silver coin"—possessing intrinsic value proportioned to the amount of his claim.

Banks and bank notes have now become so common that they are generally regarded as an absolute necessity. Possibly, under existing financial arrangements, they may be. It must not be forgotten, however, that they are of modern invention. It is but a comparatively few hundred years since they have been in existence. The business of the world was for many thousands of years transacted without them. From time immemorial gold, silver, and copper had been used for purposes of currency. Sacred and profane history alike bear abundant testimony of this fact. The coinage of ancient nations, like Greece and Rome, was of the most extensive character, and the quantity of metallic currency in circulation among their inhabitants must have been very large. We read, that at a time of revolt in Rome, 7,000 men from the mint alone united in it; and JULIUS CÆSAR is spoken of as having distributed to his immense army, on a single occasion, $800 to each foot soldier, and to each equestrian five times that sum. NERO spent in the same way $80,000,000; and when the vacant empire was put up at auction, a bid equal to $800 to each pretorian soldier secured it.

At this moment no nation is so lavish in its manufacture of paper money as our own. We now have an opportunity of greatly increasing our metallic currency; but it can only be done by insisting that it shall supersede the notes of small denominations. Thus gold can be retained in the country; and our people receive, instead of notes of doubtful authenticity, and doubtful solvency, a circulating medium intrinsically and universally valuable, indestructible in its nature, and possessed of such attributes that its genuineness can always be readily tested by fixed and infallible rules.

BRITISH INDIA.

The insurrection at Delhi appears to be something more than a mere *emeute* of the Bengal Sepoys at some fancied insult to their religion, or at some aggravated act of martinetism on the part of their European officers, characteristic enough of those fresh from England. While it may be accidental as to the point where it first shows itself, it is now most likely to turn out to be the development of a deep-seated discontent—spreading from the Himalaya to Cape Cormorin, and from the Indus to the Brahmaputra—fomenting all the native races and classes, who have, through a century and a half's oppression of a detested race of conquerors, at least, been ground into a homogeneity of hatred. If the intensity and vigor of this discontent and hate may not best be shown and sustained from one centre like a volcano, then it may burst forth from a thousand points into a general conflagration over the whole of Hindostan.

"Among the native troops called Sepoys there is a complete intermixture of tribes, castes, and creeds; but the infantry consists chiefly of Hindoos; and the cavalry of Mahommedans. The Hindoo soldiers of the Bengal army are mostly of high caste, more than twenty thousand being Brahmins. The soldiers of the Madras army are principally Mahommedans, and are reckoned the most persevering, hardy warriors; but they observe their religious customs so strictly that the least deviation from them might have a dangerous effect on their discipline. The Bombay soldiers are the most easily disciplined, being generally of the lower castes. The troops are not raised by any forced levy or conscription; military service in India is voluntary, and is so popular that each regiment has a number of supernumeraries ready to take the place of such soldiers as die or leave. The men are well clothed, fed, and paid."

[illegible] wrote a liberal and intelligent Englishman, familiar with Indian affairs, some fifteen years ago—a description doubtless true *in the main at the present day.*

We should esteem it criminal to a high degree to instigate an insurrection among another people whose fate we should not be compelled to share, unless we could clearly trace its course and distinctly see its successful end. Yet the forbearance we regard as a *duty must never be accepted as any mark of* sympathy with a Power which never rules distant provinces held under its subjection, but in its own interests.

When an outraged and oppressed people have the manliness to rise against their rulers, the length of their endurance gives no sanc*tion to tyranny, but may greatly add to the* justice of their cause, and may indeed serve, in a great measure, to extenuate acts of vengeance that would, in themselves, make humanity shudder.

The individual Englishman, in the ordinary routine of duty or business, is constantly carried into many positions where he would be under no ethical accountability for the surrounding circumstances; he would, of course, be entitled to and receive our sympathy, when brought into jeopardy among Hindoos and Mahommedans by no personal act of his own, and he would moreover receive our applause when he extricated himself or performed his part with skill and courage.

We, as a people, have no interest in the maintenance of the British Empire. The loss of India will cripple, if take from England much of that prestige which now enables her at times so effectually to interpose barriers to our own progress and development. The idea of an American drawing a sword or shouldering a musket to stay or prop England's tottering power in the East is intuitively revolting to every sentiment of our heart. If there should unfortunately be any among us who wish to denationalize themselves, God speed them, is all we have to say; for their loss can but prove a gain to these States.

## STATE POLITICS.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—The Democratic County Convention met at Laporte on the 4th. Col. James Deegan was appointed President, Hon. Wm. A. Mason and Rev. Richard Redford, Vice Presidents, C. C. Finch and Wm. Evans, Secretaries. For Representative, Geo. D. Jackson was declared the unanimous choice of Sullivan county, subject to a conference with Columbia. Walter Spencer was nominated for Treasurer, John Duffenbach for Commissioner, and C. C. Finch and G. W. Morse, Auditors. X. Y.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—The Democratic citizens of Delaware county will hold their County Convention to nominate a ticket to be supported at the election in October, on Thursday, the 27th day of August, at ten o'clock A. M. The delegates will be elected on Wednesday, the day previous.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—CHRISTIAN SEILER has been chosen President of the Democratic Standing Committee of Dauphin county.

PADANG.—A correspondent informs the State Department at Washington that the port of Padang is occasionally visited by American vessels for the purchase of the coffee which is sold at stated periods by the Netherlands colonial Government. Afterwards, if they have any available room, the vessels are filled, when possible, with spices and other Indian produce, or they proceed into the Straits of Malacca, to complete their lading. Padang is the chief port in the Dutch possessions in the island of Sumatra, and is distant from Batavia about 500 miles. There is no American resident at Padang, and the American trade is limited. Batavia is the chief seat of authority in the Netherlands East Indian possessions. The colonial authorities in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and throughout the Archipelago, have no authority to treat with foreign consular agents without the approval of the heads of the department, or the Governor-General of Batavia.

THE WAY THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE INCREASES IN SIZE.—The St. Louis *Leader* says three years ago the national Democratic vote in that city and county was only 450. The Hon. Thurston Polk was the standard-bearer and candidate for Congress, and the gallant manner in which he conducted the canvas and led on the forlorn hope endeared him to the Democracy of the whole State, and was one cause, among others, why they subsequently crowned him with the highest political honors in their gift. Since, the cause of Democracy has been onward in St. Louis. At every election its vote has increased, until on the 3d inst. it reached the sum of nearly *five thousand.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Promenade Concerts, which have been so popular here, are coming to a close. In a short time Italian Opera will be in the ascendant, and we perceive that MAX MARETZEK, now in Europe, has engaged Signor Ronzini's fine ballet *troupe* for Mr. Marshall. The operatic programme will appear in two or three weeks.

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—We perceive that the season here will commence to-morrow evening, with the comedy of "The Belle's Stratagem," and the farce of "State Secrets," both strongly cast. Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT will play *Letitia Hardy*, supported by Mr. WHEATLEY's *Doricourt.* Between the play and the farce there will be a musical melange, directed by CHARLES DODWORTH, the well-known musician and composer. There will be a rush, no doubt, to see the house, so beautifully re-modeled, as well as to witness the performance.

The cotton mills in Saco and Biddeford, Me., are reducing the amount of manufacture by stopping a portion of the looms and running their work on shorter time. This is caused by the high price of cotton and comparatively low price and little demand for cloth.

Wm. Lynch, Esq., an old citizen of Frederick county, Md., is dead.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1857.

Next to the outbreak in India, in importance, is the condition of the cotton-growing interest to the people of Great Britain, and to the manufacturing world. In England the consumption of cotton annually is 900,000,000 pounds, 700,000 work-people are engaged in the trade, and a population of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 are indirectly dependent upon it. At the beginning of 1857 there was on hand a stock of the material equal to about twelve weeks' consumption. Cotton has risen 35 per cent. within the last two years, and the corresponding rise in the manufactured article is not more than from 20 to 25 per cent. The supply is not equal to the demand. A few years ago a movement was started for the culture of cotton in Algeria, and with what success will be seen by a statement just received from John J. Mahony, Esq., Consul of the United States at Algiers. He says that the Sea Island, long-stapled, and Nankin or yellow species of cotton, are cultivated in Algeria. They are all annuals. In the summer of 1854 the planters were advised to try to make these varieties perennial, by letting the plants stand for the ensuing season. With a few isolated exceptions, however, they were killed by the winter rains. The long-stapled variety is cultivated to the best advantage; as, being first to mature, it is less exposed to the autumnal rains than the other sorts.

The cotton-plant had been grown with varying success in the Botanical Nurseries since 1847, when, three years ago, the Emperor offered a bounty to encourage its cultivation in Algeria, and the Government agreed to purchase, at several times its market value, all that might be grown here. The seed came from the United States, through the French Consul at Charleston. But one good specimen had been produced, which was grown in the province of Oran. The deterioration, in every sense of the term, is so rapid that imported seed is required almost every year.

The product of 1854 amounted to 150,552 pounds. There are no manufactories of cotton in Algeria; the entire crop is exported to Havre, where it is sold on account of the French Government.

It is impossible to ascertain the cost of producing cotton in Algeria, but something may be learned from the fact that, notwithstanding the high prices paid by the Government, its cultivation is for the most part abandoned because of its unprofitableness. The soil is doubtless well adapted to its production, but the climate is unfavorable, in consequence of the lack of rain, the very light dews, the heat of summer, and the almost incessant rains of autumn.

The experiment in Algeria has failed, and manufacturers cannot look there for an increase of the supply.

The *250,000,000* pounds raised annually by Western India will be affected, without doubt, by the Indian revolt.

The United States has Great Britain bound to keep the peace toward them, with fetters stronger than "hooks of steel." Even during the last year, when the British supply from India was lame—128,000,000 pounds—we furnished her with four-fifths of the quantity she consumed.

This cotton was slave grown, and afforded us the means, with tobacco, to make some show of keeping up a balance of trade with foreign countries. I do not think, then, under all the circumstances, that the cotton manufacturers on the other side of the water will look with any complaisance upon the new scheme to do away with the cheap productive laborers of the cotton fields of the South, the only quarter of the world to which the cotton manufacturers of Manchester and Lancashire can look with any certainty for a continuous supply of cotton. Indeed, if the South were assaulted with a determination to destroy her, leaving out of view the clear obligations of the Constitution, it is well known, and by none better than New England men, that her shield of protection is her cotton fields. The Southern cotton plantations furnish the life-blood of the New England factories, and when deprived of the labor that works them to advantage, they will go down, carrying with them those factories, which are the great source of New England's wealth, employing, as they do, thousands of operatives and fleets of vessels.

I have the best reason for saying that the rumor that Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, of Georgia, are inclined to oppose the present Administration is utterly without foundation. It is true that they sympathized in the feeling of disapprobation which was so generally expressed in Georgia against some things said by Gov. Walker in his Kansas speeches; but I am informed, from a source that admits of no question, that the Administration will find in both of these gentlemen warm and efficient supporters in the next Congress.

Col. Seward, of the Chatham district of Georgia, will surely be elected.

The recent elections in the South have disappointed the hopes of the opponents of the Administration of creating a division among the Democracy on account of the Kansas difficulties. Every Democratic member of Congress is known and recognised as a firm friend of the Administration, and of the remaining States, Georgia, Mississippi, Maryland, and Louisiana, you may confidently depend upon the election of none other than sound and reliable supporters of the Administration on the Democratic ticket.

Lieut. James G. Maxwell has been ordered to the sloop-of-war Cyane.

Lieut. Thos. C. Harris has been detached from the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

Lieut. Jas. B. McCauley has been ordered to relieve Lieut. Harris.

Surgeon S. Ridout has been detached from the Cyane, and Surgeon Wheelwright ordered to relieve him.

Surgeon J. O'Connor Barclay has been ordered to the receiving ship Ohio at Boston.

The following light-house appointments were made to-day:

L. H. Delkusp at Ashtabula, Ohio, $450 per annum, vice A. Saxton, removed.

*Jno. Bollin* at Sunken Rock, New York, $350 per annum, vice Jacob P. Wagner, removed.

Francis H. Rathbone at Beaver Island, $300 per annum.

David K. Farnsworth, Nash's Island, Maine, $350 per annum; vice David Curtis, removed.

A. Johnson at Lloyd's Harbor, N. Y., vice John Wood, declined.

Jno. D. Reynolds at Isle au Motte, N. Y., $200 per annum. X. Y.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13th, 1857.

Orders have been issued for a body of four hundred and fifty recruits to march from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, about the 5th proximo, to reinforce the regiment of mounted riflemen and the third regiment of cavalry serving in New Mexico. Several of the officers of these regiments, now on leave of absence, will avail themselves of this escort to return to their posts.

A board of officers, to be composed of Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Beall, First Dragoons; Major Henry Hill, Paymaster; Captain Thomas Duncan, Mounted Rifles; Captain Henry Heth, Tenth Infantry; Captain Thomas J. Brereton, Ordnance Department, and First Lieutenant John Gibbon, Fourth Artillery, is ordered to assemble at West Point, New York, on the 17th inst., to make trial of breech-loading rifles with a view to ascertain which is best suited for military service.

An informal cabinet council was held to-day.—The regular council will be held *to-morrow.* Now that the President has returned there may be some final action on the New Grenada Affair, which has been lingering along for so many weeks.

Gen. Walker of Nicaragua is traversing the South and South west preparatory, it is said, to another descent upon Central America where all is anarchy and turbulence arising out of dissensions amongst the allies and the unwillingness of a large majority of Nicaraguans to agree to any partition of their State. X. Y.

MISS MADELEINE SMITH.

We had five minutes' conversation, yesterday, with an intelligent Scottish gentleman, who left Glasgow on the 29th ult. He mentions that the *general feeling in Scotland was in favor of* MADELEINE SMITH. It was generally considered that she was more sinned against than sinning, and it was not supposed that she really had committed murder. The trial took place at Edinburgh, and not in Glasgow, (where she lived, and where the alleged crime was said to have been committed,) because so much excitement prevailed in Glasgow, *that the proceedings could scarcely have* been carried on there with necessary decorum. It is true that a very large fund was raised by subscription to defend her. She bore up with apparent *sang froid* and self-possession during the trial, yet, though she sat seemingly unmoved during the public reading of her love-letters, her pulse, when taken back to prison, was as low as *twenty-eight. Her family were reputed wealthy,* but could scarcely be considered so, though her father kept a private chariot and pair, for he lived fully up to his income. MADELEINE SMITH, we learn, had no idea of visiting the United States. Her purpose, the execution of which was delayed by her mother's dangerous illness, is to go to India, where she has rich relatives. L'ANGELIER, we learn, was a *flirting, frivolous young fellow,* who danced well, and though his intellect was low, was a general favorite with the steady "bonny lassies" of Scotland. He is very much unlamented, and it was believed that his attention to MISS SMITH was on account of her reported wealth.

The body of an unknown man was found on Rockaway beach on Tuesday, Aug. 11, and an inquest held by Coroner Nichols. The following is a description of the unknown man: 5½ feet high, stout built, from 25 to 30 years old, dressed in a black cloth dress coat, drab pantaloons, and light vest, with a linen shirt marked E. P.; on his person was found a heavy gold ring, marked inside E. P. 1852, also two gold watches, one of which was a lady's, also a pocket-knife, night key, and a purse containing small change and some paper money, much defaced; also a receipt from T. B. Van Antwerp, dentist, to Edward Pitcher, for a set of teeth for his wife, dated July 13, 1857.

J. Henry Hawley, a well-known merchant of Memphis, Tennessee, died suddenly on the 4th instant.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1857.—In the death of Mr. DOBBIN, late Secretary of the Navy, Philadelphia interests lost a true friend. He never failed, when called upon, to respond to the call of our citizens. I am glad to perceive that the employees of the Government from North Carolina have called a meeting for the purpose of paying an appropriate tribute to his memory.

Among the candidates named for Chief Engineer MARTIN's places are Messrs. ARCHIBALD, NEWELL, GAY, and others. A great effort is making in favor of NEWELL—with what success remains to be seen.

The project of building light iron vessels, which commends itself to the mercantile marine, is now seriously considered by the Secretary of the Navy, and deserves to be praised by Pennsylvania through its most influential men.

It is said that during Mr. BUCHANAN's stay at Bedford he met a number of distinguished men from the South, all of whom ardently supported his Kansas policy, and pledged themselves to stand by his Administration.

Late intelligence from Nebraska gives us the pleasing news that Col. SAM. BLACK, (late of Pittsburgh) and now Justice of the Supreme Court in that territory, is discharging his duties with eminent ability and fidelity.

Col. ANDREW HOPKINS, appointed register for Nebraska, is still at Washington, Pennsylvania, awaiting orders.

The name of GEORGE BANCROFT, the great historian, has been revived in political circles for the place of Minister to England or Minister to France. Mr. BANCROFT is engaged upon important historical works, but from the first was a great friend of Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, editor of the Louisiana *Courier*, will be strongly backed for printer of the House by many friends North and South.

Great feeling has been lately excited in regard to the public lands in Northern MISSOURI. The tendency of speculation has been towards Nebraska and Kansas; but inasmuch as lands can be purchased in Northern Missouri for one dollar and one dollar and eighty cents an acre, a number of the enterprising capitalists of New York and St. Louis are now engaged in buying up large bodies of this land. It is said that one house lately located $20,000 worth of land warrants in Northern Missouri, at one dollar an acre, and expect to realize in the course of a year eighty to one hundred thousand dollars.

The news that the Democrats and Republicans in the Minnesota Convention are about to compromise their troubles and organize that important body is received with great delight. It is said that one of the most influential men in producing this reconciliation has been the efficient delegate in the last House, and senator that is to be, Hon. HENRY M. RICE.

The reported story, that there is a party in Oregon in favor of making it a slave State, would be a sufficient absurdity, if it was not notorious that the Wilmot Proviso was extended over that Territory by the Oregon treaty of 1846, which President POLK signed under protest. They might as well try to make Pennsylvania a slave State.

B. BARNWELL RHETT, of South Carolina, a candidate for United States Senate in place of BUTLER, deceased, will not find much encouragement, I think. The day for secessionists has gone out of fashion. Mr. CALHOUN would have dignified any cause. He made a good cause irresistible, and he rescued a bad one from disgrace. It is a little too late for anybody to imitate JOHN C. CALHOUN at this business.

Senator Bates, of Delaware, whose severe fall you have heard of, is still feeble, but it is hoped by his friends that he will be able to take his seat in the next Senate.

THE PRESS has become an institution of Washington. It reaches here every evening in advance of all the New York papers; is sold by all the agents and newsboys, and the supply does not meet the demand. The merits of the paper are everywhere canvassed, and it appears to be the universal opinion that THE PRESS is to be the leading journal of the country. SOLITAIRE.

The Yankton Indians—Trial of Breech-Loading Rifles, etc.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A letter received to-day from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northwestern Superintendency of Minnesota, states that the Yankton Indians had driven all the settlers from the neighborhood east of the Big Sioux River, and that a portion of them have expressed themselves favorable to making a treaty. The Superintendent is inclined to believe that before all the troubles with the annuity of the Sioux can be permanently settled, it will be necessary to make new treaties with them, by stipulations of a strong and binding character, to the observance of peaceful relations with the United States, and responsible for all depredations.

Colonel Bell, of the First Dragoons, Major Hill, Paymaster, Captain Duncan, of the Mounted Rifles, Captain Heth, of the Tenth Infantry, *Captain Brereton*, of the Ordnance Department, and Lieutenant Gibbon, of the Fourth Artillery, compose the board to assemble at West Point on the 17th inst., to make a trial of breech-loading rifles, with a view to ascertain the best for military service.

The Bureau of Construction will advertise to-morrow for the transportation of 4,000 tons of anthracite coal from Philadelphia to China.

The regiment of mounted rifles and third regiment of infantry, now serving in New Mexico, are to be reinforced early next month, by 450 recruits from Fort Leavenworth.

The President having returned to Washington, the members of the Cabinet paid him a visit of respect.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

ST. PAUL'S, MINN., Aug. 10.—The Republican branch of the Constitutional Convention, to-day, passed unanimously Judge Sherburne's resolution, appointing a Committee of Conference, which was rejected by the Democratic branch on Saturday.

Yellow Fever at St. Mary's.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 13.—A case of yellow fever is reported at St. Mary's; a boarding-house keeper has died. The fever was caught from the crew of a Spanish ship.

The Suspension of N. H. Wolfe & Co.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The liabilities of Messrs. N. H. Wolfe & Company, whose suspension has been announced, were upwards of a million of dollars.

The suspension was caused by the stoppage of a large house in Rochester.

Later from Mexico.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The *Picayune*, of Havana, received by the arrival of the Empire City, contains dates from Mexico to the 20th of July.

The revolutionists in the neighborhood of Lake Chalapa, who were intended for service in Lower California, had rebelled against the military leaders of the country. Considerable skirmishing had resulted, and the mutineers were still at large on the 6th.

The revolutionist, Miguel Correo Bravo, who was captured by the troops of General Alvarez, was shot in Chulpancingo.

It is thought that some additional light will soon be thrown upon the Sonora fillibustering expedition. All of Col. Crabbe's correspondence had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans, and is to be published.

Still Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, August 13.—The steamship Isabel has arrived, with Havana dates to the 10th inst.

The banks resumed payments on the 10th. No failures had occurred, and confidence was restored.

The Isabel brings Key West dates of the 10th inst.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—Sales of cotton to-day 2,200 bales, the market closing firm at 15 cents. Lard firm at 16 cents. Other articles unchanged.

CHARLESTON, August 13.—The sales of the week have been 600 bales; the market closing firm. The total decrease in the receipts of cotton at all southern ports now reaches 580,000 bales. Large sales of wheat have been made at 165 cents. Rice is selling at full rates.

Revolution in St. Domingo—150 Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The schooner Castilian, from Port au Platt, reports a revolution at Santiago, on the south side of St. Domingo, against President Baltic.

A battle had taken place in the interior, during which one hundred and fifty men were killed.

The President had a thousand men before the city of St. Domingo.

Fires in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—A fire this morning destroyed a part of Thomas & Company's stables, consuming seventy mules and fourteen omnibuses. Loss $30,000; insurance $10,000.

A fire also occurred on White street destroying property valued at $8,000.

The Yacht Regatta at New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 13.—The great regatta in our harbor came off to-day, and was witnessed by thousands. The day was kept as a holiday. The following is the result:

First class boats—The Haze took the first prize, and the Juliet the second prize.

Second class boats—The Minnie took the first prize, and the Modgie the second.

Third class boats—The Richmond took the first prize, and the Bonita the second.

[From the London Times.]

The Goodwood Cup.

The Goodwood Cup for this year is really what it professes to be—a cup, and not a palm tree, a group of pugnacious warriors, or flying steeds. It is a noble vase of oxidized silver in the ornamented or *renaissance* style of the sixteenth century, and is, beyond all doubt, one of the most effective and artistic imitations of the mediæval silver work which has yet been produced. The upper part is subdued and simple in style, being only ornamented with flat engraving of ivy leaves and berries upon a bright matted ground. The handles form an altogether novel and striking combination, and are so interlaced in the quaint elaborate style of the *renaissance* period as to present the effect of four winged figures of Fame rising from their base.—The body is adorned with a finely executed *bas relief* of Queen Elizabeth reviewing the English forces near Tilbury. The figures are beautifully chased and grouped with excellent taste, and the costumes of the soldiery are taken from the best authorities; the features and dress of the Queen from the coins of her reign. The opposite side has an ornamental tablet for inscription, enriched with bosses, wreaths and sunken damascene work. The foot is formed by *prowned* tritons supporting chased medallion portraits after Holbein, of Lord Burleigh and Sir Francis Drake. The general effect of the whole piece is unusually striking and attractive, and the imitations of the steeled damascene being perfect, gives the vase the aspect of an antique piece of family plate rather than a work fresh from the jeweller. The design modelling is by Mr. Armstead—the workmanship such as only comes from Hancock's.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—The *California Express* is informed that an outbreak occurred on Sunday last, about eight miles above Bidwell's Bar, between the Indians and whites. It appears that an Indian was killed during the latter part of last week, in that neighborhood, and some one informed them that a Mr. Newcomb, who lived in the vicinity, was the aggressor, and the Indians thereupon sent word to Newcomb to remove his women and children, as they intended to visit and kill him and burn his house. On this information being received, Newcomb sent his family to Bidwell's Bar, and informed the sheriff of Butte county of their threats, when he immediately proceeded to the place, with about fifty men. It is rumored that the Indians muster five hundred strong.

## THE CITY.

*A Sad Sight.*—We saw yesterday afternoon, at the Central Police Station, a young man of very respectable family, who was arrested on the charge of larceny. A few years ago he was an industrious student at college, and for a little youthful indiscretion he was expelled—sent into busy life with this disgrace hanging about him. Away from home and friends, he formed the acquaintance of evil companions, and a love of strong drink was at once acquired. Lost to all parental restraint, he relinquished his books, and to-day, though he has just reached man's estate, he is in our prison walls, a confirmed drunkard, charged with crime! We thought, as we gazed on the young man, after he had been committed by Alderman Enue, of the inside progress of intemperance, and its influence upon his still early days. How vainly its victims strive to break asunder its unyielding fetters, and, while contending, are struck down by its iron