# The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 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.

Editorial on first page—"Next News from British India."

**SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WEEKLY PRESS.**

Every mail brings us in long lists of subscribers from the different sections of the Union to the WEEKLY PRESS. Throughout our own State there is scarcely a town which has not sent its club of twenty, and some have reached as high as two hundred; whilst from New York Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana, and other States, we are daily receiving large clubs. We find it utterly impossible, owing to the immense pressure of business, to answer these letters in detail, but hope to do so in a few days. In the mean time we call upon our subscribers to give us prompt notice of any delay or neglect in the reception of their papers.

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

By the mail-steamer *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on the 8th instant, we have three days' later news. There was no further intelligence from India, but the belief had grown more confirmed in London that the British troops had driven the insurgent Sepoys out of Delhi. The Queen of Oude, who is now in London, had addressed the House of Lords, affirming the loyalty of her son, the ex-King, and entreating his early trial that his innocence might be proved. Petitions were being signed in London, praying an augmentation of the military reinforcements for India. It is clearly felt that the continuance of England, as a first-rate power, depends on her being able to resume and retain her footing in the East. The state of public feeling among the London moneyed men is indicated by the fall of Consols to 90¾. Napoleon and Eugenie, accompanied by Count Walewski, were visiting Victoria and Albert, in the Isle of Wight. As Lords Clarendon and Palmerston were guests at the same time, the affair looked like a political re-union.

The death of the Rev. Dr. BLOMFIELD, ex-Bishop of London, is announced. He was born in 1786, made Bishop of Chester in 1824, translated to the See of London in 1828, and resigned in 1856, on a pension of $30,000 a year. His nominal income for the last twenty-six years had been $68,500 per annum; for a considerable time it was six times as much, from the increase of London, on ground belonging to the bishopric, and leased at heavy rents.

The general foreign news may be briefly summed up. The Porte, having adhered to its action on the Moldavian elections, the Ambassadors of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia had ceased to hold diplomatic relations with Turkey. Naples had got into a quarrel with England, and declined giving satisfaction. Telegraphic communication between England and Denmark was to be made. Spain was largely augmenting her army to carry war into Mexico. The Prussians had won a victory over the Circassians. The laying of the sub-Atlantic cable was immediately to be commenced.

Madame FREZZOLINI, the opera singer engaged for the Academies of Music at New York and Philadelphia, had arrived in the *Niagara*.

**YOUNG MEN NORTH AND SOUTH.**

The common schools of the free States are an inappreciable advantage. They are the great wonder to the stranger, especially if he comes from the over-swollen cities of ancient Europe. We are ourselves justly proud of them. But with these unrivalled facilities presented to our children, it is bare candor to admit that the Southern States, where the same advanced condition of popular education does not exist, greatly excel us in the number and the calibre of their present public men, young and old. However mortifying the concession, it is the truth, and cannot be successfully denied. There is not a State in the South in which the observer will not be surprised to see this statement made good. The youth of the South are naturally politicians—we had almost said statesmen They seem instinctively to understand the theory and the practice of the Government. Their readiness on the hustings, their skill in debate, their chivalry, (often, it is true, carried to ridiculous extremes), and their eagerness to learn, mark free-State men as a rare race of men. It is no uncommon thing, in any active canvass, political or commercial—for these forward intellects are not all partisans, or men of one party, but inquirers into the concerns of trade, population, commerce, agriculture, &c.—it is no uncommon thing, in such a canvass, to find every county sending out some new contribution to the general stock, some able and well-matured champion of a particular idea or individual. We present no such record in the free States. It is true, we shall be answered that our young men are more practical and less political than their brothers over the mason and Dixon line; that they are better mechanics, better engineers, better sailors, better railroad managers, better merchants, &c. This is, doubtless, a good part of it, correct. But, from our abundance of opportunity and of material, we should be great in all things—and especially should be in advance in education, as well in our schools as in the greater battle of life.

There is a very fair reason, however, why Southern men are excelling, as they have excelled us, in the particular referred to. They are compelled to know their rights that they may maintain them. They are taught to understand the fundamental law, because it concerns their relations as citizens, and especially as citizens of States continually criticised and condemned by unsleeping enemies. They are trained to the arena of public debate. They are, from childhood, induced to know fully their own public privileges. But, whatever the cause, they deserve great credit for superiority in those elements which go to make up a nation's renown, and enter into the honorable history of civilized man.

**WHO SHALL TAKE THEIR PLACES?**

The men of our Augustan age have nearly all passed away. CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, CLAYTON, have gone. Of their cotemporaries, Mr. BUCHANAN and General CASS are the only remaining distinguished representatives. It has doubtless often occurred to our readers to inquire for the growing men of the present—those who shall, in coming times, fill the vacancies which time is constantly making. At first the response will not be encouraging; but we must not forget that every crisis produces, if it does not create, its special hero. The men of our generation are too apt to believe that their posterity have degenerated; too eager to elevate all their own great ones into gods; and it is a habit common to old age to depreciate his juniors. Looking over the vast expanse of our beloved Union, we can see hundreds of men fit to grapple with the future and its responsibilities. To name them would be invidious. They are not all politicians, nor office-seekers, and many have not yet begun to aspire to representative positions. But they will be ready when wanted. While this is so, however, a very important duty devolves upon the teachers of the rising generation. Our youth should be educated for their country. The paths of distinction are opened to them on all sides—radiating to every point of the compass, and offering a fair field to every variety of inclination. Our public schools invite them to enter. A thousand new avocations—mechanical, scientific, professional—are spread out before them from which to choose. Let "Young America" see to it before it is too late. The great lights we still follow, even when they are fading at the portals of the grave, did not feed their early aspirations with such rich repasts of lore, and such inspiring hopes of eminence, as are now freely offered to their countrymen and their descendants.

**THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.**

This body met at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 10th instant, and continued in session for four days, adjourning on the 18th instant. About eight hundred delegates were in attendance. Every Southern State, except Texas, was represented. A variety of propositions were introduced, and many questions discussed, during its session. A resolution was adopted, after a protracted debate, recommending that the eighth article of the treaty with Great Britain, ratified in 1842, providing for keeping a squadron on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, should be annulled under the provision of the first clause of the eleventh article of the said treaty. In advocating this resolution, the design of favoring a revival of the slave trade was disavowed by its author, who urged its adoption mainly on the ground that the efforts of the parties to that treaty had totally failed to secure the object professed. A resolution recommending the Legislatures of the slave-holding States to pass acts exempting one or more slaves in the hands of each slaveholder from liability for debts contracted after the passage of said acts, was adopted. Also, resolutions favoring the establishment of lines of steamships from southern ports to Europe—the supply of increased facilities in the South for the acquisition of learning, particularly of the higher branches—the extension of more aid and protection to the Territory of Arizona by the General Government—as well as reports on the following subjects:

On the securing an exclusive right to the Tehuantepec route. On the repeal of laws granting bounties to those engaged in the northeastern fisheries. On the letter of Major Chere, of Florida, contrasting the advantages of slave labor over the apprenticeship system advocated by England, which was ordered to be embodied in the proceedings of the Convention, and published therewith. On the establishment of agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and educational associations. On the more extended cultivation of the grape. On the publication of the proceedings of the Convention. On recommending to the General Government to procure the repeal or reduction by foreign countries of the duties on raw and manufactured tobacco. On procuring exclusive control of the Isthmus in Central America.

Resolutions favoring a resort to a system of direct taxation by the General Government, in lieu of the present tariff duties, were discussed at length, but were not adopted. Resolutions endorsing Gen. WALKER's movements in Nicaragua were introduced, but defeated by a large majority. The next Southern Commercial Convention is to be held at Montgomery, Alabama, on the second Monday in May, 1858.

The general tone of the proceedings of this Convention appears decidedly more conservative and national than that of the generality of its predecessors. While it was composed of delegates exclusively from the Southern States, a desire was frequently manifested to consider the questions submitted for its action rather in a national than in a sectional spirit. No better proof of this could be given than the closing proceedings of the Convention, which are thus reported:

Mr. Blunt, of Mobile, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

The integrity of the Union of the United States is the first wish of every true patriot; its preservation under the Constitution demands the best energies of its citizens.

The Southern slaveholding States, in their loyalty and devotion to its continuance, do not assume to themselves more credit than is due to the conservative spirit and patriotic feelings which exist among that portion of their Northern fellow-citizens with whom they will cooperate to arouse a spirit of resistance to the anarchical tendency of large masses of the Northern population, and bring back the government of the Union to the purity and simplicity with which it was administered in the better and happier days of the Republic.

To properly direct wholesome public sentiment of the North—to separate the political elements of disturbance and revolution from the great popular opinion of the free States—to bring into active and healthy exercise the wholesome patriotic impulse still existing among them, and to make a concert of action with them and the conservative influences governing the popular feeling of the South, be it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and mechanical classes of the whole Union are deeply interested in its preservation under the guarantees of the Constitution.

*Resolved*, That a convention of delegates, representing the agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical, and commercial classes of all the States of the Union, be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the third Monday of July, 1858, to take into consideration the state of public affairs, to devise ways and means for the perpetuity of our institutions, the enforcement of all the constitutional guarantees by the General Government to the several States, the unqualified recognition of the rights of the States, and the prompt execution of all laws constitutionally enacted under the supreme authority of the Union, would, in the opinion of this Convention, go very far to advance the public welfare and curb the wild spirit of anarchy and fanaticism which now disturb the peace and happiness of our common country.

The place for holding the convention was changed from Louisville to Memphis, Tennessee, Kentucky being only represented by one in this convention.

We are alike pleased with the tone of the resolutions above quoted, and with the proposition they suggest, which is well worthy of the consideration of the whole body of the American people. We cordially favor the idea of a grand National Industrial Convention. There can be no question of the substantial identity of the interests of the great body of the American people, when they are properly considered, without reference to sectional divisions. To a great extent the bonds of commerce unite together the whole civilized earth in a community of interest, and certainly they have, to a wonderful degree, mutually promoted the welfare of all the people of all the States of this Union upon the grand theatre of free trade, afforded by the happy arrangement of a country so large in extent, and so varied in its productions, being under the control of one General Government.

The foreign trade of this nation is but a trifle compared with its internal commerce. Facilities for the rapid communication of intelligence and the speedy transportation of goods are rapidly being multiplied. The North and the South unquestionably have their mutual industrial affairs so closely entwined that any real benefit to one section would, directly or indirectly, benefit both. The intimate connection between our agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and manufacturing interests is indisputable. Let zealous and overheated sectionalists say what they will, who can fail to discern that any serious blow to one section would be felt by all? Let all, then, meet in council. Let the North, South, East, and West be represented. Our word for it, if this matter is properly understood, old Pennsylvania will delight in such an assemblage. National to her heart's core in all her sentiments, she views with no feelings of jealous envy the prosperity of any of her sister States—she will cheerfully do what she can do, justly and properly, to advance the interests of any and of all of them—and, deeply impressed with the value of the Union to herself and to all its component parts, her loyal heart will rejoice in any efforts she can make to cement it and to bind its ligaments together with indissoluble ties.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The return of Madame Johannsen has greatly pleased the numerous frequenters of the popular Promenade Concerts. She has a charming voice. Miss Richings also sings with sweetness and skill. Mr. Frazer's ballads continue to gratify the public. Mr. Pickanesser has been very successful. The additions just made to the beautiful collection of statuary, just imported from Italy, are greatly and deservedly admired. The Concerts will very speedily close.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The new play, "Charity's Love," (in which Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport perform the original characters,) has so much gratified crowded houses here, that it seems destined for a run. It will be repeated this evening, is judiciously cast, and well played. "St. Marc," "Love's Sacrifice," and the "Lady of Lyons" are underlined. That unfortunate Pauline! we wish that somebody would marry her right off the stage. Never was a Lyonaise lady so repeatedly brought before the foot-lights.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The juvenile players are meeting with decided success. Only think of them playing the nautical drama of "Ben Bolt," with songs and dancing. Julia Christine takes a benefit to-morrow evening, and there will be a juvenile *fete* here on Saturday afternoon.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—This temple of the Ethiopian muse is crowded every evening. The amusing farce of "The Frightened Family" will be played, with other entertaining performances, this evening.

CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The National Theatre is filled every night with an amused audience. The performances have variety as well as merit. The orchestra is capital.

**IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.**

A New York paper of yesterday publishes a letter, dated "United States Flag-ship San Jacinto, Hong Kong, Saturday, June 9, 1857," giving the following details of the intended seizure of Formosa (a fertile island between Chusan and Hong Kong) by a United States naval force:

"I stated, in my letter of May 25, that there was a project on foot for the seizure of the rich island of Formosa. By a letter received yesterday by an official, to which as yet very little publicity has been given, I learn the following additional facts. They are perfectly reliable.

"Some three months since Capt. J. D. Simms, of the United States Marine Corps—attached to the San Jacinto—was mysteriously missing, gone nobody but our executive knew where. It was understood after a few weeks that he had been detailed for duty—where, and for what kind, was known only to the elect. It is now ascertained that *his instructions were to proceed to Formosa, and in the city of Fungshan hoist the American flag and take formal possession of the island.* It is to be held as an indemnity for the losses sustained by American citizens during the present war. Ours being the prior claim will, of course be respected by the contending parties, be they English, French, or Spanish, all of which Powers may have a finger in the pie."

The journal in which it appears declines endorsing its contents, but says:

"While it comes from a source likely to be well informed, we hesitate about giving full credence to it. It seems improbable that such a step should be resorted to without a previous demand for indemnity, followed by a refusal to give it. The seizure of a portion of Chinese territory can be regarded by the Chinese in no other light than as an act of war; and it is hardly conceivable that our Government should have resolved upon war without a preliminary effort to obtain satisfaction by other means."

If the island of Formosa had been taken by the United States, intelligence to that effect would have been transmitted to England from Hong Kong. As yet, therefore, the matter, if anything, is but an *intention* up to the latest date. It is not stated, either, that Captain SIMMS, of the Marines, took any of his corps with him—rather a necessary step, it must be owned, considering that Formosa, in the capital of which he was to "hoist the American flag and take formal possession of the island," contains "over two millions of Chinese inhabitants, besides an unknown number of natives."

Only that our New York friends are never *sold*, we would ask whether Mr. RICHARD ADAM LOCKE had been lately seen about the newspaper offices in Gotham? But the celebrated Moon-Hoax, with its circumstantial details, was more probable than this capture of Formosa by a military marine.

**THE TRUE PLATFORM.**

As having a bearing upon the Kansas question, and as indicative of the creed of the State-rights party, we ask the attention of our readers to the following noble sentiments, which were published in the far-famed address of the Southern members of Congress of 1849. The address was called forth by the questions touching the admission of California, and it was penned by Mr. CALHOUN himself, and signed by such men as HUNTER, MASON, BUTLER, ROBERT W. JOHNSON, JEFFERSON DAVIS, JACOB THOMPSON, BARNWELL RHETT, ATCHISON, and WM. R. KING. Read it:

"We hold that the Federal Government has no right to extend or restrict slavery any more than to establish or abolish it; nor has it any right whatever to distinguish between the domestic institutions of one State or section and another. As the Federal representative of each and all the States, it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its powers, equal and exact justice to all. We ask not—as the North alleges we do—for the extension of slavery. That would make discrimination in our favor as unjust and unconstitutional as the discrimination they ask against us in their favor."

The Paducah (Kentucky) *Herald* says:

"Th is is the standard by which we shall judge the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. This is the test which State-rights Democrats will apply to it. If at the end of one year the glorious old Patriot is found lacking to this standard, we shall not be slow to denounce where we now defend."

**THE ELECTIONS.**

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.—The vote in Missouri has been so close, that nothing but the official returns can settle the question of "Who is Governor?" The St. Louis *Republican* (old line Whig) of last Monday has the following despatch, dated Jefferson city, August 15:

"The mails are all in for the evening. Official returns from eighty counties—Rollins is *sixteen votes* ahead in the eighty official and twenty-three reported counties. You will notice that Sterett gains by the official returns. Democrats here are more sanguine than ever. The counties to be heard from are Butler, Dunklin, Oregon, Ripley, Shannon, and Howell—the latter a new county formed out of Oregon."

The Missouri *Democrat* of the same day gives Rollins four hundred and thirty-eight majority.

NEBRASKA.—The election in this Territory was hotly contested, mainly with reference to the location of the seat of government. Four candidates—Chapman, (National Democrat,) Thayer, (Independent,) Rankin, (Democrat,) and Ferguson, (Democrat,) started for the race, a half dozen or more having been choked off prior to that time; and all of them came up to the judge's stand pretty well together. B. D. Chapman, it is understood, was the successful candidate, beating Judge Ferguson about fifty votes.

**Railroad from Cresson to Ebensburg.**

The projected branch railroad from Cresson to Ebensburg bids fair to end in something more than mere talk. The parties most deeply interested have taken up the matter in good earnest. The Ebensburg *Democrat* says: "Several of the most influential and wealthy citizens of that place intend visiting Philadelphia shortly, for the purpose of calling on the president of the company, and ascertaining what arrangements can be made. The project is by no means a visionary one. If the matter is once taken in hand in earnest, from fifty to seventy thousand dollars in stock will be taken in this place and vicinity. The road, if constructed, will pay as well, if not better than the Indiana branch, and will not be so expensive to construct."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 19.

The English difficulties in India will soon be reechoed from the English colony in Australia. There has been more than one symptom from this quarter already. The Anglo-Saxon element and the Yankee-phobia will do the work neatly and thoroughly, when they begin it. The work of annexation to the United States will be accomplished, as in the case of Texas, *by the people*. There is a good time coming.

There is a story in Washington, founded upon a reported letter from a Republican leader in New York, that there is to be a secret effort made to defeat General Packer for Governor next October I mention it with no confidence in its truth, but it may serve to keep you on the alert.

A gentleman, direct from Kentucky, says that Hon. J. B. Clay will visit New York and Philadelphia very shortly.

Most of the reports in the papers about appointments are manufactured. Rely on this.

You may expect some interesting scenes before Mount Vernon passes out of the hands of the present proprietor. It is said that his price advances as the ladies' funds increase.

A gentleman from Tennessee thinks that Gov. Andrew Johnson will certainly be elected United States Senator from that State.

It now appears that Mr. Stephens thinks Gov. Walker ought to be recalled from Kansas. And yet I do not doubt that Mr. Stephens will steadily support Mr Buchanan's Administration. He is too sagacious and discreet a statesman to allow himself to get wrong on such a question.

Edward Stanley's somerset into the Republican ranks, in California, is a strange event. He was the most ultra, and, for a long while, the most embittered Southern partisan in Congress. He was always ready to take advantage of his opponents, and got into more personal conflicts (you remember his and Gov. Wise's) than any other man in the House. He was nothing if not personal. And now he is acting with the Abolitionists! Various causes are assigned for this conversion. Mr. Stanley lost his wife very suddenly some time ago, and since then has seriously talked of joining the church. In this mood of mind he became an easy prey to *a conscientious appeal*.

SOLITAIRE.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

**President Buchanan vs. Prof. Silliman and Others—Kansas Affairs, etc.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1857

The President, a short time ago, received a letter from Professor Silliman and others, including several Doctors of Divinity, of New Haven, objecting to the employment by him of the United States military forces to execute the so-called laws of Kansas, and assuring him they will cease not to pray that he may have the proper course of duty pointed out to him, or something to that effect.

To this letter the President has just replied, briefly but pointedly, denying their premises, questioning their knowledge of those laws, and, after acknowledging their validity, he calmly assures them that, by the help of God, he will enforce them, in accordance with his oath of office.

The principal officers ordered to the steamer Merrimac, which is to take the place of the flagship of the Pacific squadron, are Commander Wainwright; Lieuts. Cresson, Arnold, Harp, and Breese; Surgeon of the fleet, Dr. Edwards; Passed Assistant Surgeon Schriver, Assistant Surgeon Bloodgood, Purser Belknap, and Chief Engineer Long. Passed Midshipman Ramsey has been ordered to join the ship as paymaster.

At the special Cabinet meeting to-day, appointments to several of the auditorships and comptrollerships, and Commissioner of Patents, were considered. Certain gentlemen have been designated for these posts, but their names have not yet transpired.

The President has appointed Charles Lindley, of California, receiver of public money at Marysville, in that State, vice Rust, resigned.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

### THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

DEFEAT OF THE CIRCASSIANS.

THE TURKISH DIFFICULTIES

Diplomatic Relations Suspended with France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia.

The Telegraph Cable Landed at Valentia Bay.

The Italian Conspirators Convicted.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

Cotton Steady—Corn Declined.

CONSOLS 90¾@90⅞.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The Cunard steamship Arabia arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th instant, being three days later than received by the Columbia.

The landing of the telegraph cable at Valentia Bay was accomplished successfully on the 5th inst., and the squadron started for Newfoundland.

The Italian conspirators have been found guilty of the alleged design against the life of Napoleon. One has been sentenced to transportation, and the others to imprisonment for fifteen years.

Nothing later from India has been received.

The Right Rev. Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, is dead.

It is rumored that the negotiations in relation to the Spanish and Mexican question have been suspended. Spain continues her military preparations.

The misunderstanding between France and Turkey continues, but the report that Turkey has declared the Moldavian elections void is considered doubtful.

The proceedings of Parliament have been unimportant.

Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, with Counts Walowski and Persignan, are at Osborne, in attendance on Queen Victoria.

The steamship Arago, from New York, arrived out on the 6th inst.

Among the passengers in the Arabia is Madame Frezzolini, the celebrated soprano, engaged by Mr. Ullmann for the New York and Philadelphia Academies of Music.

The steamer Khersonese has been withdrawn from the St. Johns and Portland line, having been chartered to carry troops to India. The steamer Orissa will take her place soon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell presented a petition from the Queen and Princess of Oude, residing in England, expressing regret at the revolt in India, and that suspicion should attach to their relative, the ex-King. Also, stating that the petitioners had received assurances from the King of his entire innocence from all complicity in the outbreak, and praying that the charges against him might be announced, so that he might establish his innocence. Objections were raised and the petition was withdrawn.

The bill authorizing the embodiment of the militia was read a second time.

A petition praying that Parliament increase the intended reinforcement to India is receiving numerous signatures in Liverpool.

It is understood that Ledru Rollin is about to prosecute the London *Times* for the article charging him with a complicity in the recent conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon.

SPAIN.

The Government is actively engaged in military preparations for the expedition against Mexico. The effective strength of the army will soon number 120,000 men. It is rumored that the Royal Guard, dismembered under the regency of Espartero, will soon be re-established.

ITALY.

A trouble is brewing between England and Naples, in consequence of the unauthorized search of an English steamer by Neapolitan officials. It is said that England has remonstrated against this act, but without eliciting a reply.

The wheat harvest in Italy has been secured, and it averages a crop and a half. There is also a considerable increase in the vine crop.

TURKEY.

The French ambassador at Constantinople struck his flag on the 5th inst., but would not leave his post for some days.

A fire at Galatea has destroyed 200 houses.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has got leave to return home from Constantinople.

DENMARK.

An English company has obtained a concession to lay a telegraphic cable between England and Schleswig.

RUSSIA.

A despatch says that Schamyl's troops in Circassia have been beaten by the Russian troops at Isalateria. Four hundred were killed.

Russia has applied to the Porte for a modification of the treaty of Paris, so as to enable her to employ a large number of vessels of war for operations on the coast of Circassia.

**The Latest—By Telegraph from London.**

LONDON, August 8.—The *Times'* city article says that the belief in the fall of Delhi has become almost universal.

The London *Post* publishes a despatch from Constantinople, under date of the 6th inst. which says that the Porte has refused to award his decision with regard to the late elections in Moldavia, and in consequence the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, have broken off diplomatic relations.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

**Liverpool Cotton Market.**

The Circulars report the Cotton market as closing quiet and steady. The sales were slow at the former prices.

The sales of the week were 33,000 bales, 2,500 bales of which were to speculators, and 3,600 bales to exporters.

The following are the quotations reported: Fair Orleans, 8⅞; Fair Mobile, 8⅞; Fair Uplands, 8⅞; Middling Orleans, 8⅜; Middling Mobile, 8⅜; Middling Uplands, 8¼.

**London Markets.**

Messrs. Baring & Co.'s Circular reports Breadstuffs as quiet. New Wheat had declined 2d. Sugar was heavy and Coffee dull.

The following quotations are reported: FLOUR—Western Canal, 30s.@30s. 6d.; Southern, 30s.@31s.; Ohio, 32s. WHEAT—Red, 8s. 1d.@8s. 6d; White, 9s. 3d.@9s. 8d. CORN—Mixed, 37s.; Yellow, 37s.; White, 45s.@46s.

The estimated sales on Saturday, the day of sailing, were 5,000 bales. The stock of cotton, American, in port was 395,000 bales.

**Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.**

Breadstuffs generally closed dull. Mixed corn had suffered a slight decline.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and other circulars, report flour steady; also wheat steady at the decline reported on Tuesday.

The Brokers' Circular of the Liverpool Breadstuffs market reports Flour dull, at a decline of 1s; Wheat is dull at a decline of 2@3d, and Corn dull at a decline of 1s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION AND PRODUCE MARKETS.—The circulars report Beef firm; Bacon dull; Pork firm; Lard dull at 70s.

Sugar was heavy and 1s. lower. Coffee quiet.

**London Money Market.**

The money market is unchanged since the previous report; Consols quoting at 90⅞@90⅞ for money, and 90⅞@91 for account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had declined £370,000 during the week.

**State of the Trade.**

The Manchester advices were favorable although the average business was without quotable change.

India goods in the Liverpool market were stagnant.

American securities continue unchanged.

Tallow was firm. Rice dull and 3d. lower. Tea firm. Turpentine Spirits dull. Rosin firm; sales of the week 5,000 bbls., closing at a slight advance in all qualities.

**The Telegraph Cable.**

NEW YORK, August 19.—A letter from Valentia Bay says that the expectation is that the Telegraph squadron will arrive at Newfoundland, with the cable, in about twenty days. Their arrival at Newfoundland cannot, therefore, be expected before Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

**Fire at Lexington, Missouri.**

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—The hemp factory of Messrs. McGrew and Brothers, at Lexington, Missouri, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss amounts to $30,000, but is insured.

**Rain at New Orleans.**

BALTIMORE, August 19.—Private letters from New Orleans, dated the 13th inst., say that it had rained for thirty-eight days consecutively, and was still raining. The city was, however, healthy.

**Robbery and Shooting Affair at Ann Arbor, Michigan.**

DETROIT, August 19.—Mr. S. M. Holden, a lumberman, formerly of Saginaw, was shot at, and then robbed of $500, at Ann Arbor, last night, while on his way from the Railroad Depot to his residence. His wounds are considered mortal

## THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

FRANCE.

*Trial of the Italians accused of an attempt to Assassinate the Emperor.*

PARIS, Friday evening, Aug. 7.—The trial of the Italians accused of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor, terminated at 5 P. M. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances in favor of Bartoletti and Grilli. The Procureur-General demanded the application of Article 89 of the Penal Code to the three accused, modified by Article 460 as regards the two latter. The Court, after deliberating in the Council-chamber, sentenced Tibaldi, to transportation, and Bartoletti and Grilli to 15 years' imprisonment.

The trial of the conspirators began on Thursday, and excited very little interest. There are eleven witnesses—six for the crown, and five for the accused. No new facts were elicited, and the court adjourned till Friday, when the proceedings are expected to be more important.

The Emperor and Empress will be present at the opening of the new buildings in the Louvre, on the 11th instant.

FRANCE.

The Minister of War has decided that Kabylia, recently conquered, shall form a new military sub-division.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, August 6.—The notes of the four Powers, directed against Prince Vogorides, were identical, though presented separately.

Two hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Galata. The establishment of the *Sœurs Francaises* was saved.

The tribes of the Mutualis had pillaged the Christians in the town of Sour. M. de Lesseps, French Consul at Beyrout, had gone to the spot to demand a public repression of the outrage.

Prince Vogorides had proceeded to replace the Metropolitan of Moldavia, because he had refused to preside over the Divan.

The Paris *Pays*, of the evening of the 6th, announces that the new Turkish Cabinet had consented to declare the Moldavian elections null and void, and that it proposed to fix the 15th of August for the new elections. On the other hand, the *Times* of the following morning contained a telegraphic despatch which states that the French Ambassador at Constantinople hauled down his flag on the 6th.

Yesterday afternoon the following despatches reached London from Paris:

PARIS, August 17.—Despatches from Constantinople of 5th August have been received at Vienna. It is stated that M. Thouvenel had again threatened a rupture of diplomatic relations, in consequence of the refusal of the Sultan to recall the Kaimacan of Moldavia. The Sultan had declared that he would communicate directly with the Emperor of the French by an autograph letter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 6.—The Porte having refused to accede to M. Thouvenel's demand for the annulment, immediate, absolute, and without examination, of the Moldavian elections, he has broken off diplomatic relations with the Turkish Government, and to-day at half-past twelve the flag of the French Embassy was hauled down. It is not yet known whether the Ministers of Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, who have threatened to follow the example of their colleague, will do so.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Constitutionnel*, states that Russia has made an application to the Porte with a view to such a modification of the treaty of Paris as would enable her to employ a larger number of vessels of war for carrying on her present operations on the coast of Circassia.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF DELHI.

The *Times*, in its stock exchange news, gives an extract of a letter from Point de Galle, dated July 24, in which the writer mentions the receipt of the following news from his brother, an officer in the 37th regiment:

"Delhi is taken. We have killed upwards of 7,000 Sepoys. The loss on our side is very considerable."

The *Daily News* gives the following extract of a letter from an Indian field-officer:

"AGRA, June 17.—Our troops are in possession of the town of Delhi, but the insurgents still hold out in the citadel or palace."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape state that the men of the German Legion were settling down cheerfully on the lands allotted to them, and that they seemed likely to become a most valuable acquisition to the colony.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT OSBORNE.

The meeting of the royal family with the Emperor and Empress of the French was of the most cordial character. Nothing is known as to the future movements of the visitors. A private visit to the dock-yard and the James Baine is probably all that will be done, as the imperial party will leave on Monday.

The most stringent regulations to prevent the approach of any strangers by sea or land continue to be maintained.

The discount market was comparatively free from pressure, and in some exceptional cases foreign bills have been negotiated at a fraction below the bank rate.

SHIPPING TO THE EAST.

The British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company are progressing very rapidly with the erection of an overground line of telegraph along the highway between Killarney and Valentia, for the purpose of connecting the existing telegraphic system with the Atlantic cable at the latter place, by means of which, under an arrangement entered into between the Magnetic and Electric Companies, the whole of the lines in the three kingdoms—10,000 miles in extent—will be available for the rapid transmission of intelligence between Europe and the American continent.

The line is already completed beyond Killorglin, where the Magnetic Company have established a temporary station. The entire through communication to Valentia is expected to be completed by the middle of next week, when intelligence as to the progress made in the paying out of the cable will be daily received and sent forward by Mr. Seward, the Secretary of the Company, who will remain there with the staff of the manipulators until the completion of the undertaking.

DEPARTURE OF THE TELEGRAPH SQUADRON.

KILLARNEY, Thursday, Aug. 6.—The Lord Lieutenant and a large party left this for Dublin at 8.50 this morning, and will reach Dublin about 3 o'clock. Last night the shore end of the cable was hauled to his Excellency on the main land near Valentia, and laid aside factorily, and the ships immediately sailed to Newfoundland; all as well as could be desired.

# THE VERY LATEST!

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND AND CANDIA.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN NAPLES.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 4.—The latest advices from Constantinople mention as accredited a report that Turkey was going to cede a port in Candia to the English Government.

There is no other foundation for the report than the fact that English officers are now surveying in that part to complete a chart that has long been in preparation.

It is understood that Ledru Rollin is about to prosecute the London *Times* for the article charging him with a complicity in the recent conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon.

SPAIN.

The Government is actively engaged in military preparations for the expedition against Mexico. The effective strength of the army will soon number 120,000 men. It is rumored that the Royal Guard, dismembered under the regency of Espartero, will soon be re-established.

ITALY.

A trouble is brewing between England and Naples, in consequence of the unauthorized search of an English steamer by Neapolitan officials. It is said that England has remonstrated against this act, but without eliciting a reply.

The wheat harvest in Italy has been secured, and it averages a crop and a half. There is also a considerable increase in the vine crop.

TURKEY.

The French ambassador at Constantinople struck his flag on the 5th inst., but would not leave his post for some days.

A fire at Galatea has destroyed 200 houses.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has got leave to return home from Constantinople.

DENMARK.

An English company has obtained a concession to lay a telegraphic cable between England and Schleswig.

RUSSIA.

A despatch says that Schamyl's troops in Circassia have been beaten by the Russian troops at Isalateria. Four hundred were killed.

Russia has applied to the Porte for a modification of the treaty of Paris, so as to enable her to employ a large number of vessels of war for operations on the coast of Circassia.

**The Latest—By Telegraph from London.**

LONDON, August 8.—The *Times'* city article says that the belief in the fall of Delhi has become almost universal.

The London *Post* publishes a despatch from Constantinople, under date of the 6th inst. which says that the Porte has refused to award his decision with regard to the late elections in Moldavia, and in consequence the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, have broken off diplomatic relations.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

**Liverpool Cotton Market.**

The Circulars report the Cotton market as closing quiet and steady. The sales were slow at the former prices.

The sales of the week were 33,000 bales, 2,500 bales of which were to speculators, and 3,600 bales to exporters.

The following are the quotations reported: Fair Orleans, 8⅞; Fair Mobile, 8⅞; Fair Uplands, 8⅞; Middling Orleans, 8⅜; Middling Mobile, 8⅜; Middling Uplands, 8¼.

**London Markets.**

Messrs. Baring & Co.'s Circular reports Breadstuffs as quiet. New Wheat had declined 2d. Sugar was heavy and Coffee dull.

The following quotations are reported: FLOUR—Western Canal, 30s.@30s. 6d.; Southern, 30s.@31s.; Ohio, 32s. WHEAT—Red, 8s. 1d.@8s. 6d; White, 9s. 3d.@9s. 8d. CORN—Mixed, 37s.; Yellow, 37s.; White, 45s.@46s.

The estimated sales on Saturday, the day of sailing, were 5,000 bales. The stock of cotton, American, in port was 395,000 bales.

**Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.**

Breadstuffs generally closed dull. Mixed corn had suffered a slight decline.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and other circulars, report flour steady; also wheat steady at the decline reported on Tuesday.

The Brokers' Circular of the Liverpool Breadstuffs market reports Flour dull, at a decline of 1s; Wheat is dull at a decline of 2@3d, and Corn dull at a decline of 1s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION AND PRODUCE MARKETS.—The circulars report Beef firm; Bacon dull; Pork firm; Lard dull at 70s.

Sugar was heavy and 1s. lower. Coffee quiet.

**London Money Market.**

The money market is unchanged since the previous report; Consols quoting at 90⅞@90⅞ for money, and 90⅞@91 for account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had declined £370,000 during the week.

**State of the Trade.**

The Manchester advices were favorable although the average business was without quotable change.

India goods in the Liverpool market were stagnant.

American securities continue unchanged.

Tallow was firm. Rice dull and 3d