The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1857.

☞On the first page will be found an editorial on the Star System—two very interesting letters from Nebraska and the Indian Country—and a report of a sermon by the Rev. Mr. CHAMBERS. The fourth page contains another number of "Jottings of Travel."

THE GREAT REVOLT IN INDIA.

The British Government have fairly got the wolf by the ears. They dare not let go, and it is dangerous to hold on. The affairs of India have ripened into a peril of monstrous magnitude—portending, in any event, a certain great loss of human life on all sides, and an expenditure of millions of money. The wolf of revolt has become unmanageable. He may be held in restraint, but by the last indications he was on the eve of breaking into the bloodiest excesses.

This war in India opens a volume in which the student of history can learn some valuable lessons. It is a book filled with admonitions to Governments and to men. It tells us not only of the strength of England, but also of her weakness. It exposes to the gaze of the world the misrule which has brought "the most considerable part of her empire" to the brink of a fatal disruption from the Crown, and holds up to civilization the extraordinary means resorted to to keep that extended dominion within her grasp. It foreshadows, in all probability, the march of the great western hordes to new conquests in British Asia; and discovers to those nations over whom England has extended her *protection* the important secret, that she has need for her statesmanship for herself, and that her armies and navies have abundant occupation in keeping intact and whole those mighty regions, which called forth the figure of WEBSTER when speaking of Great Britain: "Her morning drum, beginning with the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

It is in a crisis like this that we realize the value of the vigor of the British press, and feel the contrast furnished by the muzzled journalism of France, where editors write either with moral fetters on their wrists, or with a prospect of iron fetters in their dungeons.

Punch declares that the East India Company—"John Company," as that merciless executioner of public men describes that vast corporation—is at fault, and openly demands that he should be blown up; carrying its criticisms so far as to illustrate its notions by a caricature in which a British artilleryman is setting fire to the priming of a great cannon, loaded to the muzzle with the rotten combustibles of the Company, while the explosion scatters to the four winds such sacred relics of mal-administration, as "Avarice," "Misgovernment," "Blundering," "Supineness," "Nepotism," interspersed with the fossil fogyisms of the East India House, viz: spectacles, gold-headed canes, memorandum-books, and plethoric bags of gold. But *Punch* is not content with this sort of partisanship. Hear him speak:

HOW TO MAKE AN INDIAN PICKLE.—Intrust the selection of materials and the whole management of affairs to a commercial company, like (for instance) the East India Company. Allow them to make use of as much corruption as they please. Throw in various green things, such as incompetent judges, cruel tax-gatherers, and overbearing military officers. Stir up the compound with a large spoon of the Ellenborough pattern. Mix the above with native superstitions, and by no means spare the official sauce. Allow the above quietly to ferment for several years, without taking any notice of how matters are going on. When you come to look into the state of things, you will find that you have as fine an Indian Pickle as you could wish. The metal will be found yourself about the jars, for they will be supplied to you afterwards, gratis. For further particulars, inquire of the great Indian Pickle Warehouse, in Leadenhall street. N. B. No Pickle is genuine, unless there is the mark of "John Company" plainly visible on the face of it.

Reynolds's Newspaper says:

"SPREAD OF THE INDIAN REVOLT.—The news from India is decidedly unfavorable. Delhi holds out; and if the rainy season, which is close at hand, prevents General Barnard before the capture of the city, he will, in all likelihood, be compelled to raise the siege. The mutiny is rapidly spreading, and as proof of the panic raging amongst the Europeans, money cannot be obtained, and Government securities are falling. Within a few days the ministers will have digested their Greenwich whitebait dinner, and the first session of the new Parliament will be closed. It cannot be said that the session terminates under the most cheering or happy auspices. On the contrary, never, perhaps, was the English Parliament dispersed in face of such a threatening and lowering perspective. Even the success of the Crimean campaign was not of such vital importance to England as is the suppression of the revolt in India. The difficulty of our position there seems to be, that we should enter on the shores of the Black Sea. When prosecuting the Crimean campaign we knew where to concentrate our forces, for it was before Sebastopol the struggle must inevitably take place. Our troops, when landed at Balaklava, had, as it were, reached their destination, and arrived at the scene of action. The climate of the Crimea was congenial to the British constitution. We were supported by a powerful ally, whose proficiency in the art of war is an admitted fact. All our energies, all our power, all our aggressive might, were concentrated within a few miles. How differently are we situated in India?

"From whatever point of view we examine the Indian revolt, it persuades us that England was never before engaged in such a perilous and all-important conflict. Strip us of our Indian empire, and we at once sink to the level of second-rate Powers; our colonies will soon shake off the English yoke, our foreign possessions in Europe will speedily declare their independence, and the gigantic dimensions of Queen Victoria's dominions will—even during her reign—in all probability be reduced to a comparative shadow."

The same paper talks with great bitterness of the call for troops to go to India. Rhodomontade as it is, it is significantly free-spoken:

"Come, all ye loyal Britons, your Queen requires your aid! Come ye stalwart navigators, lay by the pick and spade! Come, and for the salvation of the State, shoulder the rifle, and practise the goose-step.

"And ye, too, ye grim of aspect, strong of arm, and true of heart, who sweat and labor at the forge, come forth, your Queen and country call, and scotch the hideous hydra of revolt; come, and you may rely upon it that the gratitude of the rescued State will acknowledge your services by conferring upon such of you as may have the good luck to escape the bullets of the sepoys, or the more murderous sun of India, the munificent pension of not less than sixpence per diem, which sum we don't say is adequate, princely, and royal compensation for the health and limbs you have lost, and for the wives and children who have been allowed to starve while you were engaged fighting for your Queen and country!

"And ye, also, ye swarth children of the mine—ye, who from childhood have daily braved the fire-damp demon, come and defend your country from the dear allies of your beloved Sovereign—those allies, who, now that that Sovereign is in distress, look on in silent expectation for the moment to snatch some of the jewels which are now loosed and falling from her crown. Come one and all; come from the loom, the forge and the field; come, ye pale-faced, famine-pinched Spitalfields weavers; come, ye starved and spirit-crushed Dorchester peasants; come, all ye variegated groups of ill-paid, coarse-clad, undefiled, British and Irish helotry, come, and save your crown perdition. Ye want novelty, ye pine for excitement. Now, here, at least, is something new under the sun. Your gods are in deadly peril; the exalted, the royal, and the supreme beings, on whom you have lavished all wealth and veneration, are now trembling for their thrones and their lives. The divine Olympians are in distress; the earth-born Titans are in arms against them; and the celestial divinities, getting the worst of the battle, are fain to crave the aid of the poor and despised children of men. You cannot surely be so cruel as to turn a deaf ear to the supplications of such interesting and resplendent beings. They ask no vote of assistance, for the red waves of revolt mount higher and higher; the dry land is rapidly narrowing around the gods, who, now that they are divested of their wings, are obliged to have recourse to boats, balloons, rafts, or ropes, or such other vulgar aids and appliances as mortals can afford. Consider the honor of saving your gods! The times, you see, are greatly changed. Once the gods saved men; now is the time for men to return the compliment. Come, then, at once, take the shilling, and save the empire from the effects of an exotic royalty, an effete nobility, a cruel, heartless, and pitiless huckstering class. Come, thou ragged Lazarus, from thy lair, and rescue Dives from the dusk of Africa's hideous gluttony; come, and thou shall be rewarded with a crumb from the table of the bloated and bursting old sinner. The men of purple and fine linen have failed; they are manifestly and confessedly unequal to the emergency. They stand appalled and paralyzed in the presence of the ghastly and blood-besmeared avenging spectre which has risen out of the black, bottomless abyss of British oppression. Come, then, ye English and Irish slaves, and save your taskmasters from ruin! You can save a State, though ye are not fit for the franchise."

Willmer & Smith's European Times talks in more respectful, but not less daring, language. In that paper of the 15th of August we find the following:

"This complexity and obstructiveness cannot be endured in the face of the monstrous grievances it has entailed on the nation. Foreigners who do not understand these distinctions, and who look only to results, are amazed at the blundering which has brought about this mutiny, and the whole continental press is engaged at the present moment in the consideration of the question whether we have the ability to suppress it. It will be suppressed, no doubt, but with what misery in the mass—with what retribution to the offenders! Men equal to the mighty interests committed to their charge would have done better than suppression can do—they would have studied and effected prevention."

The suppression of newspapers in India, by the English authorities, may be followed by a similar decree in England, if this free spirit is kept up.

The article of the London *Times*, which we give in another column, is scarcely less remarkable. That civilized journal calls Othello-like, for blood, blood! Every sentence seems to have been written under the goad. Every syllable is a dagger-blow or a pistol-shot. The *Times* wants Action, a military Governor of India, Reform, and Revenge.

Complaining of the atrocity committed upon English men, women, and children, by the mad and mis-governed natives of India, would it be discourteous to ask the *Times* if it has any recollection of those *British emissaries*, the Indians, who, during the revolutionary and late wars, ravaged our frontiers, and murdered our people without distinction of age or sex?

We do not wish to be understood as exulting over the misfortunes of the British Government. The events we comment upon are interesting to the world, and, as such, important to the United States. We discern in these events a Destiny which is now visible all over the face of creation. This Destiny may be delayed, but it cannot be successfully resisted. England will not regard the workings of Providence on these shores, in the spirit of that just philosophy which she is apt to invoke for herself. She will not see in our system of slavery, forced upon us by her example and her treasure, any evidence but that of our own dishonor. She will not admit that this system is continued as a political necessity, but insists upon holding us responsible for it, because we refuse to get rid of it by an act that would be wrong to ourselves and misery to the negro. We deal with her India problem more justly. We solve it more sensibly and more generously. In spite of the long years of blundering and plundering on the part of favorites who have successively robbed and ruled that Empire; in spite of the crimes of CLIVE and of HASTINGS and their imitators; in spite of the absence of all liberal legislation for India, we yet believe that it is far better for that Empire that England should wield control over it than that it should be the seat of rapine and of wrong, of heathenism and of barbarism; oppressed by warlike chiefs, who would alternately be the prey to each other, and remain savage strangers to civilization and religion. Providence has willed that all this should be. But it is no less clear to our mental vision, that, in proportion as Great Britain seeks to govern India well, so must she abandon the policy which has produced the present revolt; and in doing this, while she will rivet that region to herself, she will be compelled to liberalize and elevate the white millions that toil, suffer, and starve at her own hearth-stone, and whom she now invokes to bleed, that India may not be lost.

Truth from the Right Quarter.

The Philadelphia *North American* had an article on Friday in which the writer says:

"The division of mankind into races, with fixed traditions, habits, and thoughts, has rather developed peculiarities than produced strength. Weaknesses as well as virtues, prejudices as well as knowledge, have been perpetuated. The United States rose just at the hour when these separate strands of a common humanity were ready to be interwoven, and the great whole, when it is done, will effect the regeneration of the world. The varying traits of many nations, blended together, will tend to the preservation of what is worthy of saving, while the weak and merely traditional will go into oblivion. Only one component puzzles us The gentleman from Africa seems out of his element among so many white folk, or people at least un-African, whatever else they may be. The mixture of African with other blood seems the exception to the rule that intermarriages of different nations produce an improved stock. The pure African or the pure Caucasian is usually to be preferred above any in whom the dusk of Africa is changed by a lighter race.

"Those who recognise a Providence in the government of the world cannot doubt that in time will show what disposition is prepared of this, to us, insurmountable difficulty. As the African is never a voluntary emigrant from his torrid land, and as the forced deportation of the people of that remarkable continent must one day cease, it may be that the distinctive color of the race will fade out. It is not to be denied that the dark skin carried with it usually the evidence of both mental and physical inferiority. There are, we know, notable exceptions; and there are evidences also of a tractable spirit in the sable race which gives token of capacity for improvement. The full power of advancement of the African must, however, we think, be shown for him in his own land, and can be nowhere else; for to contact with the people of any other hue, the poor black does not improve; unless, indeed, the obedience of dependence be improvement. Nor are his masters benefited by his service, in any actual sense."

Emancipation and the Slave Trade in Brazil.

A writer in the Richmond *Enquirer*, supposed to be Governor WISE, says:

"The laws and customs of Brazil are extremely favorable to emancipation. Any agreement made by the master of a slave, either with the slave himself or with a third party, for the purchased manumission of the slave, is made irrevocably binding. The emancipated negro immediately assumes all the rights and franchises of a citizen of Brazil; nor does he find any serious obstacle to social advancement. The 'prejudice of color' is almost unknown in Brazil, laughed at even in the more refined circles of the Court, as displaying an unnatural fastidiousness. The priest at the altar, the general officer in the field, the merchant on change, the lawyer at the bar, or even the officer of the imperial house-hold, may be, and frequently is, an unadulterated negro, and in all grades of society there are specimens of whites and negroes is a thing of constant practice. Nothing tends more to foster this abnormal state of social relations, than the continuance of the slave trade, even when surreptitiously conducted. The household employment of Brazilian born negroes or of Africans who have lived long enough in their adopted country to acquire its language and habits, quadruples the demand for negroes, as compared with the market value of freshly imported Africans. These 'new negroes' are equally efficient on the coffee plantations, and the coffee planters make a constant profit by the sale of Brazilian and the purchase of African slaves.

"Many of the Brazilian negroes have connexions and associations with friends already emancipated, who help them to eke out their Indian savings carefully hoarded for the purchase of their freedom, for which every fresh importation of Africans offers a favorable opportunity.

"It may also be mentioned that during Governor Wise's mission to Brazil, almost every vessel bearing the flag of the United States, and captured or condemned for participation in the slave trade, was found to be the property of some Northern ship-owner. In one instance, such a vessel was captured, which proved to be the property of a Quaker in New Jersey, who abstained, *on principle*, from the consumption of sugar produced by slave labor."

Southern Presbyterian (New School) Convention.

This body assembled in Richmond on Thursday evening. There were one hundred and twenty-four delegates present from fifteen presbyteries in Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Mississippi, and Maryland. There were in addition two corresponding members from Philadelphia, and one from New Jersey. The Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, was chosen President, and Rev. Dr. BELL and PHILIP B. PRICE Secretaries. Nothing was done beyond the appointment of one clergyman and one layman from each synod, to constitute a business committee.

LIEUT. BEALE'S PARTY.—Intelligence has been received during the present week from Lieut. BEALE'S party. They were at Fort Davis on the 17th of July last, all in good health and fine spirits. It is a rule of the expedition to encamp early, and to travel twenty-five miles each day. The Lieutenant will put the party through in gallant style.

The Coal Wealth of Western Virginia

The coal fields of Western Virginia, it is stated, are two hundred miles long by one hundred wide, giving a working area of twenty thousand square miles. At the falls of the Kanawha the coal seams in the mountain aggregate one hundred and twenty feet in thickness. The Kanawha *Star* says:

It is not believed that the quantity or quality of the coal in the mountains about the falls of Kanawha are any better, if as good, as several of the other localities named. Indeed, the Elk canal coal has long been acknowledged as superior to any, and the Coal river next to it. Taking, one hundred and twenty feet as the thickness which has been found to exist, (and much more may be discovered where seams are now known,) and twenty thousand square miles as the area of this Western Virginia coal field, and taking a square foot in the bank as equivalent to a bushel of coal after being mined, we have 66,968,160,000,000 bushels of coal, which, at two cents a bushel, amounts to $1,338,-103,200,000. But, to avoid even the appearance of extravagance, let the estimate be made at only one-half the quantity ascertained to exist in the Kanawha hills, and we have $669,081,600,000 for the value of these coal fields, without including the value of the surface as land for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Only two more of those delightful "Promenade Concerts" can be heard, and then the beautiful Academy will close its doors for a while, but only to re-open them with additional splendor and novelty, which will shortly be announced. Now that it is positively known that Tuesday will be the last concert of the season, the house will be more crowded than ever.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Burton, whose face is so familiar to all play-goers, opens the National with a galaxy of dramatic attraction that has seldom been excelled since the days of his brilliant triumphs at "Old Drury." He announces in rapid succession our fellow-townsman, James E. Murdoch; the renowned tragedienne, Charlotte Cushman, and a host of other stars. Mr. Burton is a shrewd manager, and has collected around him a most excellent company. This evening he produces the "Poor Gentleman," and the "Wandering Minstrel," in which he appears as Dr. Ollapod and Jem Bags. If you want to laugh, go to the National and see Burton.

RE-APPEARANCE OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS AT THE ARCH.—This evening Mrs. D. P. Bowers will make her first appearance at the Arch since her recent domestic affliction. She plays Mrs. Haller, in the "Stranger." Mrs. Bowers has ever been an immense favorite in this city—a position she has won by her private worth, as well as by her talent and intellect as an artiste. Mr. Davenport plays "Walbourg," and we all know he ranks among the best stock actors in the country. The after-piece is the "Honey Moon," in which both Mr. Wheatley and Mrs. Davenport appear. With such an array of dramatic talent, the Arch cannot fail to be crowded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Costa Rica—A New Fillibustering Scheme in Nicaragua—News from Kansas—Stamped Envelopes—Light-House Appointments—Fort Yuma and El Paso Wagon Road, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1857.

I have seen a letter from Central Nicaragua, in which it is stated that Capt. Casey, who deserted Walker and joined the Costa Rican forces, brought with him, and had circulated in Rivas and Guanacasta, a *pronunciamiento* from General Canas, for the erection of a separate and independent State, to embrace the entire transit route and district. It is added that all duties on imports and exports are to be removed. The question arises, then, in what manner is revenue to be raised for the new Commonwealth? Either by sales of land, or by tolls to be collected on a ship canal yet to be constructed; but of this part of the design I am not informed.

In the Costa Rican army there are a great many officers formerly from the United States, and since Walker's expulsion, there has been engendered, whether by them or others, a propensity to fillibuster on their neighbors. The effort of Canas is an example. The result is not at all pro-libertarical. The intelligence and energy of character of these foreigners in that service must win them power and control of the State. If the change promise stability and a healthier condition of public affairs there, it is not one of which we can complain.

General Doniphan, of Missouri, but recently of Kansas, is staying here for a short while. He fully confirms Mr. Perrin's statement, that the Democracy of Missouri and Kansas sustain Gov. Walker and the policy he is pursuing. It is the general conviction of all those who have arrived from that Territory, that there will be no further disturbance; that the Constitution, when framed by the Convention, will be submitted to the people who have resided there for three or six months previous to the day of voting.

As inquiries continue to be made why stamps cut from stamped envelopes cannot be used in prepayment of letters in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps, the Postmaster General reiterates his decision made some weeks ago. The principal reasons why this cannot be permitted are: First, the laws gives no value to such stamps, and makes no provision for their use, except when connected with and forming a part of the envelopes prepared under the law, with suitable water-marks, &c., to prevent frauds. Second, letters in stamped envelopes may be carried outside of the mail, and, when so carried, it is believed that the stamps are seldom, if ever, cancelled. These are controlling reasons, and should at once recommend themselves to every reflecting person.

The following Light House appointments have just been made: Joseph M. Le Baron, assistant, at Choctaw Point, Alabama, vice Elam Phillips, removed. Salary $300 per annum.

Henry Leamer, assistant, at Choctaw Point, Alabama, vice Ben. F. Phillips, removed. Salary $300 per annum.

Stephen Francisco, assistant, at the mouth of the Passaic river, New Jersey, vice Archibald Darrack, removed. Salary $200 per annum.

Granville Lowell, assistant, at Saguin Island, Maine, vice James Marson, resigned. Salary $250 per annum.

Joseph E. Devitt has been appointed a pension agent at Philadelphia, vice S. D. Anderson, resigned.

Private advices from the Fort Yuma and El Paso Wagon Road have been received, under date of Doaksville, Cherokee Nation, August 13, from which it is learned that, after having experienced very bad weather and heavy roads in Arkansas, the expedition is now fairly upon the prairies and in rapid progress. The party will go from Doaksville, *via* Preston, Camanche Camp, and Delaware Creek, to El Paso, and will reach that place about the 1st of October.

The Attorney General has decided that the title to the site of the contemplated marine hospital at Wilmington, North Carolina, is sound and valid. The validity of the title was established by recent additional testimony laid before the Attorney General by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The venerable Shawnee chief, John Parkes, today waited on the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Charles E. Mix, and presented his credentials, signed by the most prominent chiefs and councillors of the Shawnee nation, and authorizing him to act as agent for the transaction of their business with the Government.

The Commissioner of Pensions has been informed of the re-arrest and confinement in jail, to await trial, of James R. Buchanan, of Jackson Port, Arkansas, for forging bounty-land warrants.

The Pension Bureau has received official information of the conviction, sentence, and imprisonment of Charles B. Miner, at Hartford, Conn., for forging bounty-land claims.

The Navy Department to-day received intelligence of the death of Commodore Stephen Cassin. He died this morning, at Georgetown.

Commodore Cassin has been in the naval service fifty-seven years. He entered in 1800, and was on the retired list at the time of his death. He commanded the Ticonderoga, under Commodore McDonough, on Lake Champlain, in 1814.

A SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 30, 1857.

Sunday in Washington! A day when the machinery of Government stands still; a day when the mighty heart of the Republic is in repose; a day of relaxation to the army of clerks; a day when the jaded Secretary can shut his door upon audience-hunting office-seekers; a day when the President may commune with that higher Power upon whose providence princes and empires depend. I wonder that nobody has ever yet written upon it.

The resident population of Washington is about 55,000, though in the Congressional season it is greatly increased. There are some forty churches in Washington, of which Roman Catholic, six Presbyterian, five Episcopalian, one Friends' meeting-house, seven Methodist, two Lutheran, one Unitarian, six colored churches. Crowds attend these different churches every Sunday. The West-End is here exclusively the seat and centre of fashion; and you know it is fashionable to seem to be pious. All the aristocratic churches are crowded this lovely day. In this quarter, the leading Catholic Church, St. Matthew's, and the leading Episcopalian Church, are located. The President visits the plain old-fashioned Presbyterian Church on F street, near Fourteenth. I do not know the denominations to which the members of his Cabinet belong. All appear to have their families with them. Mr. Lowry in Washington—the only unmarried member of the Administration being the President. Mr. Toucey has no children, but Mr. Black, Mr. Cass, Mr. Brown, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cobb, have their children around them. Mr. Floyd has, I believe, no child ren, but has adopted two, one of whom is, I think, married to Mr. Hughes, the accomplished associate of Mr. Ritchie in the editorial department of the Richmond *Examiner & Enquirer*.

Many distinguished clergymen figure in the Washington churches. Rev. Mr. Sunderland, of the Four-and-a-half street Presbyterian church; Rev. J. C. Smith, of the Ninth street Presbyterian church; Rev. Smith Pyne, Episcopalian; with several eminent Catholic divines, are not unknown to fame.

During the sessions of Congress the Hall of the House of Representatives is occupied every Sabbath by one or the other leading congregations. When an eminent pulpit orator reaches here, he is generally honored by being asked to preach in that great Hall.

At this season, Sunday evening is probably the most active of any other in the week. The officials are disengaged; the workmen on the public buildings are at rest; and the great Pennsylvania avenue is crowded with gay pedestrians.

OCCASIONAL.

THE COURTS.

The following sentences were passed by Judge Conrad, on Saturday:

Joseph Hess, for an assault and battery on Warren Dickerson, fined $50 and costs.

Ann Ward, for receiving stolen goods, 2 months in the county prison, and pay the costs.

George Johnson, for keeping a tippling-house, was fined $85 and costs.

Fronfield Gaskill, for an assault and battery on Deborah Gaskill, to pay $1 and costs.

William J. B. Mills, for an assault and battery on Eliza Pepper, was fined $10 and costs.

John Mahoney, for an assault and battery on Timothy Regan, was fined $10 and imprisonment for one day.

Henry Harman, for an assault and battery on Jane Craig, was sentenced to pay the costs.

James Patton, for an assault and battery on David Curry, to pay $5 and costs.

Richard Cushing, for keeping a disorderly house and selling liquor without license, to pay a fine of $100, give security in $500, and be imprisoned for ten days.

THE TAVERN LICENSE FORGERIES.—Mr. Theo. T. Derringer came into Court on Saturday morning, accompanied by his bail, Alex. Cummings, of the "Evening Bulletin." The bail demanded was $5,000, which was promptly entered. As Mr. Derringer conceives himself greatly injured by the statement of Lowry, he asks of us to give his version of the affair. Mr. Derringer states he had very little acquaintance with Lowry, but met him recently up at Fort Washington, where Mr. Derringer's family have been staying during the summer. Lowry ingratiated himself with Mr. Derringer by his attentions to Mr. D.'s family at Fort Washington, and when McAllister called at the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Mr. Derringer hearing the name of Lowry mentioned in connection with the forgery, wrote the note, a copy of which we gave in our issue of Saturday last. The cabalistic words "*Dingus—Haines*," Mr. D. explains by saying they are the names of two gentlemen spoken of as delegates from the Twenty-third Ward, whose names he had just put down on the piece of paper upon which the note was written. Mr. Derringer states he imagined this Lowry to be in some way connected with procuring licenses for parties before the Board. Mr. Derringer informs us he desires the promptest investigation into this affair, as he believes it has been concocted to injure his political prospects.

Quaint old Fuller says: "Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

New School Presbyterian Church.

RICHMOND, Aug. 29.—The New School Presbyterian Convention reassembled yesterday, in this city.

A committee on resolutions was appointed.

It was stated, in debating on a resolution of organization, that a number of churches which sympathized with the convention were not represented, from motives of delicacy, because the body was presided over by a New England clergyman. But these churches, however, had sent members to express their sympathy, and after the action of this body, they would provide directors who would sympathize with the objects of the convention.

A debate ensued of an unimportant character.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on resolutions reported in effect that:

"*Whereas*, The relation of master and servant, in itself considered, does not properly belong to the church judicatories as the subjects of discussion and inquiry: Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this convention, the General Assembly of the Church has no power to pronounce sentence of condemnation on a lower judicatory, or on individuals, for any cause, unless they have been brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the convention recommend all Presbyteries, opposed to the agitation of the question of slavery, to appoint delegates to the Assembly to meet at Knoxville, on the third Tuesday in May next, for the purpose of effecting the organization of the General Synod, under the name of the "United Synod of the Presbyterian Church in America."

Action on the resolutions was postponed until today.

Death of Lieut. Cheever, of the U. S. Navy.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The Navy Department has received intelligence of the death of Lieutenant Cheever, of Maine, on board the St. Lawrence, at Brazil station.

Ebenezer Slocum has been appointed postmaster at Fall River, Mass., vice Morton.

The Next News from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The steamer Vanderbilt, which will furnish later intelligence from Europe, will not be due at this port till Tuesday next, the time of her departure from Havre having been altered.

Recruits Wanted for Nicaragua.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 29.—Handbills are in circulation in Upper Georgia and Tennessee, for volunteers for Nicaragua, promising $25 per month, and a grant of 125 acres of land.

Naval.

NORFOLK, August 29.—The United States sloop-of-war Falmouth has been ordered here to be docked, and will return to Rio immediately.

Army Inspectors Appointed.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The following appointments were made yesterday at the War Department.

John Hughes, Inspector of Clothing for the Army at Philadelphia.

J. B. Montague, Inspector of Boots and Shoes at Philadelphia.

The Official Vote at the Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—The result of the election for Governor, which was held in the early part of this month, and upon which there has been so much speculation, caused by the contradictory returns received, has at length been determined by the official report, R. M. Stewart, Democrat, being elected over James S. Rollins, Emancipationist, by 334 majority. The official vote stands:

For Stewart	47,975
" Rollins	47,641
Stewart's majority	334

FROM EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

THE ATLANTIC AT NEW YORK.

THE TELEGRAPH CABLE

POLITICAL AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

State of the Markets, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The steamer Atlantic arrived this morning, with Liverpool advices to the 19th inst., four days later than by the Arabia.

The steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst

The Atlantic passed the Europa on the 20th inst in the Persia on the 24th, in lat. 50, lon. 41; and the Fulton on the 26th, off Cape Race.

The vessels comprising the Telegraphic fleet had arrived at Plymouth, and the directors of the company were to assemble on the 19th at London, to determine upon future proceedings. It is believed that the company will take immediate steps to recover the lost portion of the cable Fully one-half of the cable is thought, can be saved, and in the ultimate loss to the company will not exceed £25,000 sterling.

The recent storms and floods have occasioned much damage to the crops in England, but the weather has somewhat improved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The fetes given by Napoleon on the 15th died off very well, though marred by wet weather.

It is announced that France intends to demand the extradition of Ledru Rollin, and that; is about to leave for America.

It is stated that France is about sending a naval expedition to Cochin-China, to demand satisfaction for insults to her flag.

The *Times* of *Debats* contains an article on the Sepoy revolt, in which, without question the ultimate triumph of the British arms, it expresses disbelief in the speedy suppression of the rebellion. We extract the following passages from this article:

It is possible that the insurgents will defeat the efforts of the English, but they can never overcome their superiority; but little more can be expected from them. They have probably wasted the considerable stock of war material contained in Delhi, in the same manner as they pillaged and wasted the treasures on which they have laid hands. They are incapable of replacing this material. War, such as Europeans wage it at the present day, demands no less skill than extraordinary ability than bravery or zeal. One single case may be mentioned fe. The weapons or the Sepoys, and those contained in the magazines, are all percussion muskets; we, therefore, they have consumed the stock of percussion caps that may have existed in Delhi, how will they procure others? This is a very trifling detailut it is sufficient to show how improbable it is that the revolt can ever assume the proportions of a just and serious war. In this respect the English journals of the day will have an easier task than the commander who waged war against the independent nationality of India; but in another point of view their tasks will be more difficult and more disparaging. Clive and Wellington always had to deal with regular Governments, which, after defeat, the country in an organized state. Sir Peel Grant or Sir Colin Campbell, when they had have defeated the insurgent army, will be compelled to pursue the fugitives, who, having nothing to hope and everything to fear from the conquerors, will continue in the jungles a war of pillage, which is repugnant to the sentiments of Europeans, and most fatiguing to the soldiers. In the moment the revolt has not reached that pitch; it is concentrated in Delhi, and the first task to drive it from thence. Everything lends us, however, to believe that this decisive blow will not be struck so specdily as many persons imagine. It may be mistaken, and perhaps by one of those expected blows—one of those heroic acts which do not rare in the history of British India—the English flag may now float over the smoky ruins of Delhi; but this we do not believe to be the case, and, our humble opinion, all that can be expected from General Barnard is to maintain his posit, in spite of the immense numerical superiority of the insurgents, in spite of the rigor of the season, which must oppress his little army. Shld he succeed in doing so, he will have merited the gratitude of his country. It is not probable that General Barnard will be able to assume offensive so soon as the legitimate impatience of the English journals desire; it is even possible that the Anglo-Indian Empire does not yet know the wh; but this is not a reason to despair of its destiny, as some organs of the continental press have done. With time and money England will issue triumphant from the struggle, and neither timer money fail her.

"PARIS, Monday, Aug. 17.—The Emperor and Empress left St. Cloud to-day, at five o'clock for Biarritz."

RUSSIA.

It is announced that Russia is equipping a flotilla for the China Seas.

The Russian Imperial Guards has been reduced 30,000 men.

TURKEY.

Affairs in Turkey are unchanged.

It is rumored that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is to be recalled by the British Government, and his post filled by Lord Howden.

After the receipt of the French envoy's despatch, respecting the Principalities, the Divan remained in council all night, and in the morning returned a firm and dignified answer. A short time after its receipt the French envoy struck his flag, and his three colleagues, to whom the contents of the reply had been communicated, followed his example.

KOENIGSBURG, Aug. 15.—(By telegraph to Cologne.)—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Koenigsburg Gazette* announces that a first reduction of the Guards of the Russian army, by not less than 30,000 men, has been ordered by the Emperor. Each regiment is to lose four colonels, and is to be reduced to a strength of eight hundred. It is very probable that the reduction will soon be extended to the whole army.

On the other hand, we are informed that great activity prevails in the naval arsenals. The letter extracted above contains a statement, likewise embodied in the telegraphic extract, that the despatch of a Russian squadron to the Chinese seas has been resolved upon.

CHINA.

SINGAPORE, June 23.—The French squadron is now setting sail for Hong Kong.

JUNE 30.—Lord Elgin has embarked for China.

COMMERCIAL.

On Monday money was in full supply for loans on Government securities at from 4 to 5 per cent., and in the discount market at a fraction below the bank minimum.

The *Times* has some remarks showing that there is no fear that our trade will suffer by the events in India.

About £8,000 in Russian gold were sold to the Bank on Monday.

Ghistiniani had offered to compound with his creditors on terms which would represent about 5 per cent. of their claims.

The rate of discount at Hamburg has again risen to 7 per cent., in consequence of further amounts of bar silver having been exported to London. At present prices these silver shipments would leave a loss.

At St. Petersburg exchange on London has fallen to 37d and 37½d. On Saturday tallow quoted higher; quantity shipped to that date 14,000 casks, against 23,000 last year.

At Constantinople exchange nominally 147.

Advices from Galatz to the 7th state that great activity prevailed in the market for Indian Corn, the price of which, as well as of freights, was rapidly increasing. Orders were arriving daily from the shores of the Adriatic, where the crops have suffered severely from the drought.

In Paris on Monday the funds closed at 67.15 and 67 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is danger of the French alliance becoming the synonym of British dishonor. A few days ago it was our unpleasant duty to observe on the deferential surrender of position by the English Government to the French Emperor on matters diplomatic; and if the intelligence in a private letter from Paris, in the *Daily News* of yesterday, have any foundation in truth, we are on the eve of another result of the Osborne house Compact—but one, happily, which, coming more directly home to the understandings of Englishmen, must rouse them at once to a protest against the policy which would pay court to Louis Napoleon at the expense of the English character.

The communication from Paris is as follows:—"It is generally asserted and believed in well-informed quarters here that, in case the Government succeed in procuring the conviction during his absence, for contumacy of M. Ledru Rollin, of treason and in local affairs we have nothing more important to point attention to than the dry details of law cases in our assize courts. From this summary of negatives it will be estimated how inviting some times is the field of journalism.

But though we have no additional news from India, we observe on all sides preparations for making now in that Empire. Arsenal and Dockyard are busy. Troops are being forwarded, reports have departed, and more are to follow. Recruiting goes on vigorously for the line, and from the re-embodied militia regiments we may expect drilled volunteers in abundance. Whilst hoping, therefore, for the better, we look next and from the seat of revolt will not find us unprepared for the worst.

The "undignified surrender" of Lord Palmerston, on the question of the new elections in Moldavia, has given encouragement to several organs of French opinion to indulge their spirit of depreciation of everything English. The *Union*, amongst the number, takes on the rejoyer commenced by the Bishop of London, to argue on the anxiety of the British public respecting Indian affairs; and it says that the London journals assert in vain that the proportions of the revolt in India have been exaggerated, while the opinion of the public outstrips them, and does not accept optimism which is contradicted by events.

The word of all reasoning is that which proceeds on false premises; and the assumption of our Paris contemporary, that the press and people of this country are not fully alive to the magnitude of the dangers, and to the importance of the interests involved, results from a sad ignorance of the state of feeling in this country. The adverse spirit of the Union will be best judged by an extract:

We do not blame the conduct of the English journals; they and the English people are throwing themselves full of confidence amidst universal discouragement; and we acknowledge their patriotism in seeking to conceal from foreign eyes the wounds inflicted on the power of England. But it is as well that foreigners should be aware of the real state of matters. The conscience of England must bitterly upbraid her. India is not the only country which has suffered from the policy and the proceedings of her Government. Should present embarrassments convince her that it is always prudent, even when powerful, to acquire the sympathy of public opinion, we should believe that, far from having lost, she will have gained.

There is a tide of success which is more fatal than defeat England is now aware of this; she is, perhaps, about to experience its fatal consequences. The English claim as a merit the introduction of the small amount of civilization enjoyed by the Indian people. Do they forfeit their claim by showing themselves as ferocious in the suppression of the revolt as the Indian barbarians? In that case they would inspire the latter with a singular idea of the superiority of Christian civilization.

The proceedings in the Lords last night were without special interest There was evidenced, in a brief conversation on the divorce bill, the anxiety of their Lordships with regard to the fate in the other house. The amendments of the Commons will doubtless be subjected to discussion in the Upper House, and this being so, there is hardly a chance of this measure becoming a law this session.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock, and proceeded with the discussion of the clauses of the divorce bill in committee. The subject was resumed at the evening sitting; but as the proceedings embrace a multiplicity of small details, we cannot do better than refer to our telegraphic summary.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 18, 1857.—The American advices by the Asia caused an advance of 11-16th on Cotton, mostly affecting fair and middling grades. The market closed buoyant. The sales for the three days have been 26,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and a like amount to exporters.

The Manchester advices are favorable.

BREADSTUFFS.—The