The Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

☞ The highly important communication, on the fourth page of THE PRESS, by Dr. J. H. Gunnar, of the U. S. Mint in North Carolina, will attract the attention of our scientific readers.

FIRST PAGE.—Editorial, Communication, Correspondence, Rev. Mr. COOKMAN'S Sermon, The Courts, and General News.

THE BOOK TRADE.

For the last twelve months the book trade has been dull all over the country. The trade, in the leading cities, agree that there seldom have been so many journeymen printers out of employment as at present. This arises from the disinclination of publishers to go into speculations in the depressed state of the market.

It is darkest are the dawn, however, and the worst has passed. The Trade Auction Sales in New York and this city will give greater animation to business. The tide has been on the ebb, and is now getting into the flow.

Coming back to our starting point, we would state the matter-of-fact simply to be (though the political excitement of last year undoubtedly turned people's minds from reading books to reading newspapers,) that book-buyers, so much and long taken in by inferior publications, often shrink now from the purchase of better books. Every mode of attracting attention has been tried and exhausted. Puffs, purporting to be criticisms, have been bandied about very extensively, but we believe their day has passed, and that it is little use to try them any longer. When the patient public were told by advertising publishers, that such or such a book was "the production of a most brilliant genius," and when the *Milwaukie Battle-axe of Freedom*, or the *Indiana Stats Tittle-Tattler*, with a crowd of similar papers, pronounced it to be so, a forced sale might be induced. But, on perusal, the works so heralded turning out to be contemptible, the public came to fight shy of the puffers, and hence the reign of mere trash is nearly over.

About sixteen years ago, when PAUL DE KOCK, and ALEXANDER DUMAS, and EUGENE SUE, and the unsexed woman who writes as GEORGE SAND, were in full sovereignty in France—using fiction for the inculcation of socialist doctrines, the spread of infidelity, the sapping and mining of morality, and the ridicule of Revelation—there arose a host of translators and publishers in our great cities. The most prurient productions of the French school were translated, and on poor paper, with worn-out type, barbarous wood-cuts, (which had done duty over and over again as illustrations to other works,) were broadcast over the land in millions. Extensive, also, was their circulation British North America, and great was the mischief which they did wherever they went.

Thus opened up what was then known, and is still remembered, as "The Yellow-Cover School of Fiction." Low price was one of its elements—indecency, irreligion, and a systematic violation of every sin named in the Decalogue, made up the remainder. Nor did it end here. The Stage lent itself to disseminate the moral contagion, and, as if it were not enough to *read* "The Count de Monte Christo," and "The Mysteries of Paris," dramatic adapters converted them into plays, with all the aids of scenery, costume, tinsel, music, lights, and popular applause.

In a short time, the prurience and invention of French authors got exhausted—or, rather, the American demand for such stuff exceeded the supply. Original purveyors speedily sprung up. The anatomy of vice, in the great American cities, was freely laid open—truthfully, no doubt, for the writers were generally men of abandoned character and dissolute habits. Here arose another and a darker shade of indecency. French authors preserved, at least, a shred of modesty—they left something to imagination. Their imitators here snatched away the fig-leaf (scanty as it was) and showed vice in full nudity. So it went on for years. The yellow-covered pamphlets slipped in everywhere. Fond parents, who loved to see that their children had studious habits, did not inquire what manner of books they cloistered over, with flushed cheeks and quickened pulses. What countless souls sank into the abyss of deadly sin, in consequence of the contamination which thence spread into their system, it is frightful to think of. No one can deny that it crowded the public places with dissolute women, that it filled the prisons with guilty men.

At length, but after a long and wicked reign, the yellow-covered novels lost their supremacy. Then arose a new description of fiction—the sentimental, the high-falutin," the sensation novel—a mixture of all three. Sometimes another element was introduced. At times the story-teller would try and gain a sale by introducing controversial subjects (pitching terribly into "the Papists" was a sure card) or by pretending to be a religious and moral teacher. Burns said that when he took pen in hand, he scarcely knew how he would end:

"Perhaps it may turn out a song,
Perhaps a sermon."

These novelists, however, wrote simply to *sell*, and religious novels, seasoned with a little intrigue, and breathing the excitement of a "Revival," went off pretty well.

The ingenious way in which publishers sometimes stole a march, as it were, on readers, was multiform. Here is one example: A certain old maid, CATHARINE SINCLAIR by name, (daughter of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, the celebrated Scottish agriculturist and statistician,) became deeply affected, about the year 1851, by Cardinal WISEMAN's terrible design of driving Queen VICTORIA into exile, and of roasting alive the Houses of Lords and Commons—just as JOHN CALVIN, humane reformer that he was, roasted alive poor SERVETUS, for only a trifling difference of opinion. Miss SINCLAIR took pen in hand, and, in the proper number of months, "produced" a religious novel called "Beatrice." A New York publishing firm obtained a copy of the book, reprinted it, and sent about five hundred "early copies" to the leading anti-Catholic clergymen all over the Union. Now, these gentlemen, though they sometimes differ among themselves, have one common centre of unmitigated repulsion—the Roman Catholic Church. Accordingly, when they found that "Beatrice," from first to last, was a bitter attack upon that Church and its clergy, they hastily wrote letters of thanks for the gift-book, lauding its execution and aim to the seventh heaven, and making it appear as if, since books were books, there never was one half as good as "Beatrice." When the publishers had the book thus "endorsed," they called strong sentences from the most laudatory of these epistles, and, stringing them all together, with full names and addresses of the writers, advertised the book, with these eulogies attached. Many of the writers had not intended their opinions to be published, some had. The public, seeing the book so recommended, (and this before any copies had been sent to the press,) rushed to buy it, and nearly 50,000 copies were sold, at starting, before people had time to discover how feeble a work it was, false, uncharitable, and irreligious.

This system of obtaining private criticisms on a book, "on advance sheets," is an evil not yet scotched. The knack may be illustrated by an example: A pushing New York publisher has a new sensation-novel ready for sale. He had 1,500 copies printed on superior paper, and bound with extra neatness, and he sent these to 1,500 editors as "advance copies," all over the country, with an earnest request to notice it at once, and forward the paper. Over 1,200 notices were thus obtained, and a demand for the book was thus got up. The notices were referred to in the advertisements in New York as proofs of the merit of the work, and over 70,000 copies were thus disposed of.

Another practice is "the advance-sheets" trick. The publisher singles out the two or three newspapers in a city, which may have obtained a character for ability and judgment in their notices of books. He sends to the editor the proof-sheets, sewed, or ready folded for the sewing, and represents that it is a new work of peculiar merit or subject, which he did not like to publish without letting Mr. So-and-So (the newspaper critic) look at it. The critic, in justice, sends in reply that his business began when the book, substantively published, was before him—that books previously on his table, in justice, demanded prior notices—and that, on the moment, he could not, on a mere glance, commit himself by an advance criticism. But critics, after all, are good natured and the odds are, that this critic, hastily glancing over the advance sheets, will kindly pen a paragraph, saying that such or such a publisher is about issuing a new work of singular interest or marked ability. This opinion, duly advertised as a deliberate criticism on the book, has undue weight with the public. When the book appears, though deserving to be severely criticised, the book-reviewer is muzzled—his opinion on the advance-sheets faces him, and as he cannot write against it, he lets the obnoxious work alone, and very probably will soon let himself be entrapped again in the same way—for critics are only mortal.

A trick of unscrupulous publishers is, to take a hostile (as it called) review of a book—one in which the critic praises where he can, and is candid where he must—and, carefully weeding out every word which is not praise, present the remainder as the opinion of such or such a journal. There, to be sure, are the newspaper's own words; but not *all* of them. Ten to one the editor or critic does not observe the dodge. Five thousand to one he does not take any public notice of it, but laughs at the clever impudence of the publisher, and mentally memorandums him as being "tarnation smart."

So much for the tricks of trade. The general subject of American literature, as it is, demands further investigation.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

The Cunard mail steamer *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 28th ult., (three days after the *Arago* and *Kangaroo*,) arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her intelligence is not interesting, Parliament had been prorogued, by commission, on the 28th. The Royal Speech expressed a determination to quell the rebellion in India, and a confidence on being able to do so. The Queen would immediately proceed to Scotland. The details by the India mails confirm the main points in brief despatch received by the British Government, and already published in THE PRESS. Up to July 24, the mutineers held Delhi, which was invested by only 2,000 British troops, who successfully repelled each *sortie*. Bengal was the only Presidency in revolt. The garrison at Cawnpore, starved out, had surrendered to the rebels, who, violating all solemn promises, massacred SIR HUGH MILNER and two hundred and forty men, women, and children. SIR GEORGE PARKER and other distinguished officers were slain. Eventually, after a hard fight, a British force re-occupied Cawnpore. But in a pitched battle before Agra, on the 6th of July, the British were defeated. Farther mutinies and massacres are reported. Lord ELGIN had arrived at Hong-Kong. So little prospect is there of the Atlantic Telegraph being laid this autumn that it was believed that the cable would be sold for a telegraph to India. We suspect that the Telegraph Company have no legal power so to appropriate the cable. The Funds had further declined. In London there was a slight advance in sugar. In Liverpool, cotton was up, breadstuffs were down, and provisions were steady. The *Baltic* had made a twelve days' voyage to Liverpool, from New York, against the *Persia*, which made the run in ten days.

PENNSYLVANIA SUMMER RESORTS.

SOUTHERNERS AT THE NORTH.—We published last week an account of a Southern gentleman being insulted and assaulted by a negro at Niagara Falls. We have now an account of a similar occurrence at the Ephrata Springs, in Pennsylvania. The abolition agitation at the North has filled the negro waiters at the hotels with notions of their own consequence, and inspired them with feelings of hatred towards everybody hailing from the South, which naturally enough break out into demonstrations of this character. If our people choose voluntarily to turn their backs on the unsurpassed places of summer resort in the South to go to the Northern watering-places in search of *pleasure*, they deserve no sympathy when subjected to this kind of insolence and annoyance.—*Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.*

We regret to see such a paragraph in so fair a newspaper as the Mississippi *Clarion*. Our old friend ADAMS will allow us to say in reply, that the Ephrata Springs, in Lancaster county, in this State, is conducted by as thorough a national man as we know; and his guests are among our most liberal citizens. The *fracas* alluded to, was an exception, and might have occurred as naturally at the White Sulphur or at one of the Mississippi Springs. It is a fact worthy of note that the summer resorts in Pennsylvania are all located in regions, and surrounded by citizens, ardently attached to the rights of the States. Take Reading, for example, the capital of old Berks, with her healthy atmosphere, her romantic "Rosenthal," or mineral springs, and fine hotels; or Lancaster, with Wabank, and its romantic scenery, and costly buildings, adapted in every sense, to comfort and enjoyment; or Carlisle, with her famous resorts, "Doubling Gap," and other points; Chambersburg, with "Caledonia" in the vicinity; Altoona, with its bracing mountain breeze, and Miller's widely-celebrated hotel; Lewistown and its glorious environs; and not the least of all these "resting-places in the hills," celebrated Bedford, at this time more prosperous than in many years. Nor is this all: we have Doylestown, and West Chester, and Norristown, and Chester, and Media, within hail of Philadelphia. And then you have Easton, and Brodhead's Water Gap, and Bethlehem, and Nazareth, and Allentown, the beautiful towns in the Tenth Legion, renowned for health and enterprise. All these resorts are surrounded with national influences. They attract crowds every season; and we are glad to know that they are rapidly becoming favorites with our friends on the sunnyside of "Mason & Dixon."

"One swallow does not make a summer;" and we are sure the Mississippi *Clarion* will not judge old Pennsylvania by a single event such as that which has called out its animadversions.

THE TRIBUNE AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The New York *Tribune*, of yesterday, tells us:

"In 1847, Pennsylvania pronounced unanimously through her then strongly Democratic delegation in Congress, in favor of the same principle embodied in the Wilmot Proviso, and Adam Ritter, the founder and life-long editor of the Reading *Adler*, the "Dutch Bible," of Berks county, united in that vote. Now Ritter is dead, and that same *Adler* is making its readers believe that to act as Ritter voted ten years ago is to favor Abolition, incendiarism and disunion. This could not effectually be done if the Free Soil side of the question were fairly before the whole people; but there are more than one hundred thousand voters in Pennsylvania who never hear that side. If Judge Wilmot is beaten, it will be by the vote of this vast body whom our arguments never reach. If there had been a paper printed or generally circulated in Pennsylvania which gave full and fair accounts of this latest struggle on the one hand to extend, on the other to restrict, the power of slavery, including the doings in Kansas throughout the last three years, we are confident that Wilmot's majority next month would be very large. The people of that State are mainly honest; but deceived, they need only know the truth, and they will heed it. Let every Free-State man among them appoint himself a committee of enlightenment, and be active in that capacity henceforth till the election. A few thousand copies of Dr. Gihon's account of Gov. Geary's experience in Kansas, lent from neighbor to neighbor, could not fail to exert a salutary influence. Republicans of Pennsylvania, on your soil the great battle of '56 was fought and lost. You can recover it in '57."

Coming from so progressive a Republican as the editor of the New York *Tribune*, there is a deal of fogyism in these speculations. JOHN, not ADAM RITTER's old *Adler* (Eagle), like every other national newspaper, regards the Missouri compromise and the Wilmot Proviso as so much dead wood in the pathway of the advancing spirit of constitutional fidelity. The issue in the present contest in this State is not, whether Congress or a geographical line shall rule, but whether the majority of the people shall prevail; and Mr. GREELEY might as readily try to wake the dead of the last century, as to breathe new life into those fossil remains of the past, the Wilmot Proviso and the Missouri Compromise.

By-the-way "Governor GEARY's experience in Kansas" would not do so well to circulate as a document against General PACKER now, the Governor being strongly in favor of the Democratic candidate.

According to the late minutes of the Presbyterian Church, the new School body (including the Southern Synods, which are not yet stricken from the records) comprises 1,679 churches; the Old School 3,521, or more than twice as many. The New School membership numbers 180,115 persons; the Old School 244,825, or not quite twice as many. The New School contributed during last year to domestic missions, $96,306; the Old School $108,485, or only about *one-eighth* more. The New School contributed last year to foreign missions, $65,767; the Old School, $110,828, or less than twice as much. The New School contributed to education $58,747; the Old School $226,081, or more than three times as much. There has been a decrease in the number of New School communicants in Virginia, Kentucky, West Tennessee, and Mississippi.

Wild pigeons are very numerous about St. Cloud, Minnesota.

STATE POLITICS.

CITY NOMINATIONS.

SENATOR,
SAMUEL H. RANDALL.

ASSEMBLY,
J. C. KIRKPATRICK, JOHN BARBER,
C. M. DONAVAN, GEO. H. ARMSTRONG.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
JAMES R. LUDLOW.

RECORDER OF DEEDS,
ALBERT B. BOILEAU.

ASSEMBLY,

JOHN WHARTON,	JOHN H. WELLS,
OLIVER EVANS,	HENRY DUNLAP,
J. H. ASKIN,	JOHN M. MOLLOY,
JOSEPH M. DONNELLY,	A. LARKIN,
DAVID R. M'CLANE,	JOHN H. DOHNERT,
TOWNSEND YEARSLEY,	JAMES DONNELLY,
JOSHUA T. OWEN,	

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of the Democratic party for the Judgeship and for the Legislature will be found in the proceedings of the different Conventions. They were made yesterday, and include all but the candidate for Senator, in place of Hon. N. B. BROWN, who declined a re-election. This will be made to-day.

Mr. LUDLOW, son of Rev. Dr. LUDLOW, just deceased, the candidate for Judge, is worthy of the full confidence of the community. He is a young man of great purity of character, and of admirable legal attainments. We heartily endorse this nomination.

S. J. RANDALL, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Senator in the City District, is also a good selection. He is a young man of talent, energy, and great popularity, and will make a Representative that we need not be ashamed of. The old-line Whigs will be greatly gratified by the selection of this gentleman, and will justly regard it as a tribute to their fidelity to the Constitution.

The candidates for the Legislature, in the city and county, are generally good men. We shall speak of them and of the candidates for county offices hereafter.

One feature of these contests is interesting. The action of all these Conventions, in their resolutions and nominations, exhibits the great strength of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, and of the gentlemen he has appointed to office in this city. There were some speculations as to the result; but we are glad to know that the demonstration has been most signal and significant.

CARBON COUNTY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Our County Convention to nominate a county ticket, met yesterday at Mauch Chunk, and, after quite an exciting time, the following ticket was put in nomination, viz: Thos. Craig, Jr., for Senate, (subject to the action of the conferees of the district;) Chas. H. Williams, Esq., for Assembly; Peter Haris, Esq., for County Commissioner; Franklin Bond, for Treasurer; James Mention, for Auditor; and Dr. John Longshore, for Poor Director. The ticket is a good and strong one, and one that will likely bring out the vote of the county.

A series of resolutions were reported by Geo. W. Lilly, which were adopted unanimously. I will give you one or two of them; they are as follows:

Resolved, That we have full and renewed confidence in the Administration of James Buchanan; and that his rebuke to the Connecticut fanatics, contained in his late great letter, in reply to Prof. Silliman and others, shows that he has more than realized our expectations of him, and that he is the man for the emergency; we cordially and heartily endorse every word and line of the same.

Resolved, That this County Convention pledges its pledge and adherence to the State ticket; its head challenges our admiration and respect, and the balance our hearty support, knowing them to be good men and true.

Resolved, That our Legislative nominees for both Senate and House are hereby instructed to oppose the repeal of the tonnage tax on Pennsylvania Railroad, unless a full equivalent inure to treasury of the State therefrom.

You can look for a good account from Carbon county on the second Tuesday of October next. I hear very few men say that they will vote for Wilmot, and many that never voted a Democratic ticket that they will now vote for Gen. Wm. F. Packer.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treaty with New Granada not Signed—Col. Lockridge, of the Nicaraguan Army—Judge Curtis's Successor—Vacant Congressional District in Indiana—Scandal in Georgia—Resignation of Fifth Auditor—Speakership—Naval Courts, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1857.

General Herran has not signed the treaty between New Granada and the United States to-day, as it was expected he would do, on the part of the former power. The points are agreed on, and I cannot explain the reason for the delay.

Col. S. A. Lockridge, lately of Gen. Walker's army, publishes a card in the *True Delta*, of New Orleans, stating the fact that he has no longer any connection whatever with Nicaraguan affairs. Though he is not actively engaged with those who are in *junta* to Americanize the distracted elements of Central American confederacies, yet it is undoubted that the "cause" has his strong sympathy now, as when he brought to Walker a large and effective force just in the nick of time, and when the invaders were in their direst extremity.

People here forget to talk about replacements in the Departments in their desire to know who will be appointed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court. Just now the selection seems to lie between Judge Gilchrist, of the Court of Claims, and Gov. Toucey, the Secretary of the Navy. Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, will be a strong man, but so far as I can learn, his friends have not brought forward his name with any spirit. Governor Toucey does not live in the judicial district to be represented, but what effect this will have on the decision by the President it is impossible to foretell, for up to the present time the Cabinet and the President, as an administration, have done nothing more than accept Judge Curtis' resignation. Judge Gilchrist was formerly Chief Justice of New Hamshire, is a noted jurist and popular with his party, and the objection which may be made to Governor Toucey cannot apply to him. In truth, at this moment, one can only speculate as to the result.

The Congressional district of Indiana, rendered vacant by the decease of Judge Lockhart, who was an advocate of the administration, will, it is pretty generally conceded, be represented in the next Congress by Hon. Smith Miller, member of the last House.

It is stated by a gentleman of much character, who has arrived within a few days from Georgia, that a powerful reaction had commenced in that State, to which impetus was given by Mr. Buchanan's letter to the 34 Connecticut "electors." The course of the administration with reference to Kansas and the other Territories meets with almost unanimous approval; and if a convention were to assemble to-day, the people of Georgia would expunge the 3d resolution of their platform, adopted some weeks ago, and for it institute one in echo of the sentiments recently promulgated by the national Democracy the Union over. Even now, prominent candidates for office on the Democratic ticket do not hesitate to avow that a great mistake was committed in that resolution, arising from imperfect information and statements of perverted facts, and that neither they nor the Democratic party of their State is bound by it.

It is declared on the streets by the friends of the party concerned, that Murray McConnell, Esq., of Illinois, has tendered his resignation of the office of Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, and Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, of Va., the latter supported with great vigor by his father-in-law, Hon. T. J. Faulkner, of Va., are pushing their chances for the Speakership with some warmth. The friends of Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, hold back for a while.

The candidates for the minor offices in the gift of the House of Representatives are from many parts of the Union. They are industrious in distributing to members elect printed circulars embodying "proof as strong as holy writ" (it is fair to give them the benefit of their own opinion) that they are now, have been, and ever will be Democrats of the purest water.

John M. Stockdale, of Iowa, has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Fort Dodge, Iowa, *vice* Wm. H. Merritt, resigned.

Before Naval Court No. 1, the case of Lieut. Gray, Captains Morris, Tatnall, Cunningham, and Hon. J. S. Pendleton, were examined in his behalf. Court No. 2, the case of Lieut. Williams—Lieutenants Hunter and Woodhull examined on part of the government. Court No. 3, case of Commander Lockwood—Commodore Lockwood, Lieut. Marin, and Commander Hazard, examined for applicant; Lieut. Fralley for government.

"Uno," the correspondent of the New York *Times*, telegraphs that there will soon appear, to follow up the advantage gained by Mr. Buchanan's letter, a pamphlet "*semi-official*," in defence of the Kansas policy of the Administration, and of Governor Walker. This pamphlet is written by that correspondent, and has no endorsement from the President. I have seen it, but have not read it. Its antecedents, in the respect stated, are those of a catch-penny literature. X. Y

There are in Massachusetts three hundred and thirty-two cities and towns, eleven new ones having been created since the census of 1850. Eighty-seven towns had a less number of inhabitants, by the State census of 1855, than they had by that of 1850. Sixty-two of the towns losing in population were in the five western counties. The towns of Freetown and Lizcoln had the same population in both years.

The Republican State Convention, which assembled at Madison, Wis., on Friday, nominated A. W. Randall for Governor, and Charles Shury for Lieutenant Governor.

The London *Sunday Times*, of the 23d ult., announces that on the 19th the American horse Priioress was struck off from her engagement to run for the Hereforshire stakes.

Mr. John Wise made a successful and beautiful balloon ascension from Mauch Chunk last Friday. He will try another aerial flight from Tamaqua next Saturday.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

DETAILS OF THE INDIA NEWS.

MORE EUROPEAN MASSACRES.

Consols 90 3-8.

HALIFAX, Sept. 9.—The Royal Mail steamship Europa arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th ult., and her dates are three days later than those already received.

The steamship Baltic, from New York, arrived at the Bell Buoy at 11 o'clock at night on Thursday, the 27th ult., and being detained there on account of the tide, did not reach Liverpool until 5 o'clock on Friday morning.

The steamer Antelope is to take the place of the Circassian, and will sail for Newfoundland on the 5th of September. The Circassian has been chartered for India.

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 29th ult. Parliament was prorogued on the 28th ult.

The Queen's speech was delivered by commission, and was read by the Lord Chancellor. The following are the material points:

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspires well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace. Arrangements connected with the execution of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, have from various causes not yet been completed, but Her Majesty trusts that, by the earnest efforts of the contracting parties to the treaty, all that remains to be done with reference to the stipulations may ere long be satisfactorily settled.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the extensive mutinies which have broken out among the native troops of the army in Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that Presidency, have occasioned Her Majesty extreme concern, and the barbarities which have been inflicted upon many of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and the sufferings which have been endured, have filled Her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief, while the conduct of many civil and military officers who have placed in circumstances of much difficulty, and are being exposed to great danger, has excited her warmest admiration.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you, she will omit no measures calculated to quell these grave disorders, and is confident that, with the blessing of Providence, the full power at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end."

The speech then thanks Parliament for the liberal supplies for the Princess Royal's dowry, and for the assurance of support to enable her to do her duty. It expresses satisfaction at the liquidation of the Danish Sound Dues redemption without adding to the national debt, and gratification at the passage of the Divorce Bill, and sundry other acts of local importance.

In the House of Commons, prior to reading the speech, Lord Palmerston said that telegraph communication with India, via the Euphrates, had not yet been established by the Turkish Government. The British Government would, of course, be glad to avail themselves of the line, via Suez, when completed.

Sir De Lacy Evans inquired whether it was intended by Government to render any aid to British India. Lord Palmerston replied in the affirmative.

Captain Maclyn, on behalf of the Court of Directors of the India Company, said that aid would be rendered to all sufferers, both civil and military. Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned *sine die*.

The Queen had gone to Balmoral. Nothing official had been promulgated as to the Atlantic Telegraph, but it appears to be taken for granted that the enterprise will be postponed until next summer.

The London *Times* and other leading papers, strongly urge the immediate construction of a telegraph to India, and the acquisition of the Atlantic cable for that purpose.

The *Times*, in a leader on the subject, says: The Atlantic Telegraph Company, in the exercise of their discretion, have decided on not immediately renewing the attempt to connect the England with the United States, and their cable is disposable for a similar enterprise in another direction. An impression prevailed that the cable could be bought for India.

The twenty-seventh annual Congress of the British Association assembled at Dublin on the 26th ult.

A special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Cartoum, Georgia, ridicules the famous Arrowsmith, Georgia, Railroad tunnel, pronouncing it a mere hallucination, with no foundation whatever!

In Liverpool, John Doherty, an extensive dealer in American produce, who lately suspended, had been charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and was held to bail to answer.

Two princes from Siam are expected in England, for the purpose of entering into commercial treaties with Great Britain. A British man-of-war was waiting at Alexandria to convey the embassy to England.

INDIA.

The India mails had reached Marseilles and were expected in London the day the Europa sailed.

Bombay dates are to the 30th ult.

The main features of the Government despatch from Cagliari are confirmed, and interesting details are added. Sir Henry Bernard died of cholera, before Delhi, on the 5th of July, and Sir Henry Lawrence died from wounds on the 4th, at Lucknow.

The mutineers still held Delhi on the 14th of July. They had made three sorties, and were entirely defeated in each, with heavy loss.

Sir Hugh Wheelin was killed at Cawnpore. The garrison, pressed by famine, surrendered the place to Mena Sahib, by whom, in violation of solemn promises, all were massacred. Mena Sahib was subsequently twice attacked, and utterly defeated with great loss, by General Havelock, who re-occupied Cawnpore. Sahib murdered two hundred and forty women and children at Cawnpore; and amongst the killed at that place are Sir George Parker, Col. Williams, Brigadier Yack, and other officers.

On the 6th of July an obstinate battle was fought before Agra, between the garrison of that place and the Meerutch mutineers, who had marched thither with reinforcements, which brought their forces up to ten thousand men. The British forces were obliged to retire, with a heavy loss. Several officers were killed.

Two native regiments mutinied at Seal Kati, Punjaub, on the 9th of July, and massacred Capt. Bishop, Dr. Graham, and Rev. Mr. Hunter, with his wife and child. The remaining Europeans were safe in the fort. These mutineers were totally defeated on the 16th, at Meerut.

General Hewitt had been removed from command for supineness.

The Punjaub was tranquil. There were several disturbances at Hyde Rabid, in the Decan, but they were suppressed.

Bombay and the Madras Presidencies continued tranquil and their armies loyal.

Gen. Reid had succeeded to the command before Delhi.

Although the British had parts of five regiments, only two thousand men could be mustered for an effectual attack against Delhi. Detachments from these regiments had been sent to protect other places.

Two or more British regiments had reached Calcutta. The despatches received say nothing about the wreck of the steamer Transit.

At Calcutta, trade, especially for export, continued paralyzed. Exchange was 2s. 3¾d@2s. 3¾d.

At Madras, there was little change in imports.

At Bombay, the business in imports was very limited. Exchange was 2s. 2½d.

A despatch from Marseilles to London, dated August 23d, says: "A private commercial letter states that Calcutta had suffered extremely from a scarcity of provisions, but that they were beginning to arrive by the rivers."

The harvest was in imminent danger of being destroyed. The principal manufactories were abandoned, and materials were required. The exports amounted to scarcely anything.

Discontent had shown itself around Bombay, but it had been suppressed.

The regiment of Gugwal had been threatened with declimation. Movable columns are to scour the Provinces of Central India. The English were organizing regiments of Sikhs.

CHINA.

Hong-Kong dates are to the 10th of July, and those from Shanghae to the 21 of July.

Lord Elgin arrived at Hong-Kong on the 2d of July, and was about to proceed northward in the Shannon, accompanied by six gunboats.

Confirmatory reports have been received respecting the injury sustained by the tea-plant, from not being thoroughly picked.

The decrease in the shipment of tea from China to the 30th of June, was 275,500 lbs.

At Shanghae, exchange on England was 7s. 2½d@7s. 3½d. Prices of silk had advanced there. Exchange on London at Hong-Kong was 5s. 2@5s. 0½d.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris state that the Emperors of France and Russia will not meet at Chalons Camp, but at some place in Germany.

M. de Roqueval has applied to the Emperor to be allowed to return to his post as ambassador to Rome, but the request was not acceded to, and he will go to Russia.

The price of wheat had fallen four francs per hectolitre in Paris.

The Empress Eugenie patronized a bull-fight at Bayonne, on Sunday, the 23d ult.

ITALY.

Fresh political arrests were being made at Genova and Turin. The Pope was expected to return to Rome in a few days. Great preparations were making for his reception. He was at Leghorn on the 25th, and was warmly received.

The *Opinionne*, of Turin, gives an account of the reception, at Genoa, of a piece of ordnance sent by citizens of Boston to Piedmont, for the walls of Alexandria. The military and civic authorities proceeded in state to the gates of the port, where the gun was formally delivered to them.

SPAIN.

M. Latragua, the Mexican envoy, had arrived at Cadiz, where he would embark for Mexico. It was rumored that, when Gen. Lersundi proceeds to Cuba, he will be accompanied by General Ramar Salazo, as second in command. The new Governor will sail in September, and take with him the *ultimatum* of the Spanish Government respecting Mexico.

PRUSSIA.

A terrible conflagration had occurred at the city of Magdeburg. The large military storehouses, railroad bridge and terminus, and many private houses were destroyed.

SWEDEN.

The King had returned to Stockholm, in improved health.

DENMARK.

Some of the German papers state that the Danish Government has given orders for a body of troops to march on Holstein, but this was not credited.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has issued an order for the reduction of the Austrian army in Italy, to the extent of 20,000 men. The reduction is to take place this autumn. The Austrian Government is said to have sent a confidential note to Berlin, objecting to a treaty with Baden, permitting France to construct a massive bridge across the Rhine.

TURKEY.

A Trieste despatch states that negotiations have been opened by Lord Strafford de Redcliffe to obtain the consent of the Porte to the passage of a British army through Egypt.

Rashid Pasha has been appointed Minister of War, in place of Hismil Pacha.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne dates are to the June 24th, and Sydney to June 19th. The shipments of gold from Melbourne, from January 1st to date, were over a million and a quarter ounces.

The stocks of bonded goods at Melbourne were rather increasing.

The Victoria House of Assembly had resolved to abolish the public grant for the support of religion. An offer for the establishment of a line of steamers between Sydney and Panama had been accepted by the Government of New South Wales.

Commercial affairs were not much changed. Exchange on London 2 @ cent. Flour market dull. At Sydney, wool, hand-washed, was quoted at 1s. 5¼d. @1s. 7¼d.

THE LATEST FROM INDIA.

"LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29.—The Indian overland mail has arrived, with the full details of the late disaster at Cawnpore. It appears to have occurred on the 24th of June. In consequence of Sir Hugh Wheeler being mortally wounded, the force had accepted the proffer of safety made by Mana Shahi, and the mutineers. Mana allowed them to get into the boats, with all they had, and then fire was opened upon them from the bank, and all were destroyed."

Commercial Intelligence

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Broker's Circular quotes the Liverpool Cotton market unsettled and excited, and the current qualities of American had advanced ¼d., while other descriptions were ⅛ to ¼ better, on the week. The sales of the week were 110,500 bales, including 34,000 on speculation, and 3,000 bales for export. Friday's sales were 10,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000, the market closing buoyant with an active demand at the annexed quotations: Fair Orleans, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 9¼d.; Middling Mobiles, 8 15-16d.; Fair Uplands, 9d.; Middling Uplands, 8¾. The stock in port was estimated at 385,000 bales, of which 312,500 bales were American.

LATEST.—SATURDAY, 2 P. M.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the market buoyant to-day, with estimated sale of 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet. The weather had been favorable for the gathering of the crops. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. state that the wheat crop is generally good, and the quality was fine. Flour was dull and quotations nominally unchanged. Wheat in better request; Red declined 1d@2d; partially since Tuesday. The quotations are: Red Wheat 7s 9d@8s 3d; White Wheat 9s@9s 9d; Western Canal Flour 30s@30s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s@31s; Ohio 32s@32s 6d; Yellow and Mixed corn 36s 6d@37s; White 44s.

THE LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Breadstuffs dull to-day and tending downwards.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messrs. Bigland, Ayles & Co., James Holliday and others, report Lard dull and unchanged. Pork slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Bacon quiet, but unchanged. Lard dull and declined 1s; fine 69s; prime 70s 6d. Tallow fluctuating; Butchers 62s 6d@63s.

THE LATEST.—Saturday, P. M.—Provisions quiet; Bacon firm, for resh present to America.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular quotes Ashes steady at 42s 6d@43s for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar firm at an advance of 1s; Coffee buoyant; Rice dull; Tea slow of sale, but prices unchanged. Rosin—all qualities slightly declined; common 4s 3d@4s 6d; medium to fine 5s@15s. New York Hides 6¼@8d. Baltimore Bark 12s 6d; Philadelphia Bark 10s. Linseed Oil 40s@40s 6d; Cod Oil dull; Sperm £92; Seal unchanged; Olive slightly advanced. Spirits Turpentine steady at 37s; Jute in but little inquiry, and prices weak.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Messrs. Warren and Thayer report freights unchanged. Passengers dull; to New York £3 15s, Boston £4 10s, Philadelphia £4.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Bell & Co. state that no sales of importance had been made in American Securities, and quotations were nominal. Baring Brother also state that the sales were unimportant.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Baring Brothers report the demand for money active. Bar silver was in but little inquiry, and prices weak at 4s 7½@4s 8d. Dollars 4s 10d@4s 11d. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £92,000. Consols for money closed on Friday at 90¼@90¾, and for account 90¾@90¾.

LATEST, LONDON, Saturday, 12 M.—Consols for money 90¼@90¾.

PARIS, Friday.—Three per cents. 66f. 80c.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers & Co. quote Iron steady at £7 7s 6d@£7 10s for Scotch. Pig iron was £7 10s for Scotch pig quiet at 69s 6d. Breadstuffs had a declining tendency. Wheat was very dull and considerably lower; white 32s@38s; red 50s@54s. Flour 27s@30s. Coffee buoyant at an advance of 1d. Indigo had slightly advanced. Linseed cakes quiet but steady. Sperm Oil slightly advanced; Spermaceti; Linseed Oil 39s 6d@40s. Rice quiet. Saltpetre slightly advanced, under a large speculative inquiry. Sugar had advanced 6d, but closed heavy. Tallow quiet, but steady at 62s 6d@63s, and 63s for the end of the year. Tea—holders demanding a little more advance; common Congou is 2d@3d. Spirits Turpentine from at 38s@38s 6d. Copper had advanced 10s.

HAVRE MARKETS—Date of the week ending August 28th.—Cotton buoyant at an advance of 1f@2f; the market was quite excited; sales of the week 14,500 bales; stock, 107,000 bales. New Orleans free ordinaire 121f. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat firm at slightly advanced rates. Ashes nominal. Coffee heavy. Provisions firm. The market was bare of American. Rice heavy. Sugar slightly lower. Tea slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Whal