The Press

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1858.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 8, No. 26, for SATURDAY, June 26, is now ready. The present number is one of unusual interest, and contains a large amount of original and selected matter. It will be found to contain:

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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
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THE LEVIATHAN.
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THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to clubs of twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

Persons sending clubs of twenty or over will please bear in mind that the paper thus ordered cannot be directed to each subscriber unless the club price of $1.20 per annum is paid, *and paid in advance*. This is in accordance with our published rates, and some of our friends have overlooked it. Our heavy lists compel us to adhere to this rule.

FIRST PAGE.—John Brougham; Musical and Theatrical Gossip; The Turf for 1858; The American Turf vs. the English; [illegible] Gov. Cumming; Lynch Law in Texas; General News.

THE NEWS.

Details of the foreign news by the steamer "Persia" are published in to-day's PRESS.

Gov. Cumming, in his official despatch, states that his chief power of control over the Mormons lies in the influence of Brigham Young, and that if his efforts to reconcile them should fail through there is great reason to fear a guerilla war of many years duration.

The disaster on board the steamboat "Pennsylvania," near Memphis, appears, by later advices, not to have been as destructive as was at first stated. The captain of the ill-fated vessel states that the whole number of passengers did not exceed two hundred and fifty, and that the number of lost cannot be more than twenty-five or thirty, while the injured only amount to twelve or fifteen, and they are all doing well.

The Metropolitan police of New York had a parade yesterday. Their tasteful uniforms and soldier-like trim added very much to the demonstration. No less than six hundred shared in the affair.

The Encampment of Knights Templar, from Richmond, Va., returned to Boston from a jaunt to the city of Providence. Their return was celebrated by a welcome upon the part of the Light Artillery, a crack company of the tri-montane city.

A very serious conflagration occurred yesterday at Albany. A large amount of property was destroyed, upon which the insurance was but partial.

A serious fire has been raging for some days in the woods in Chicoutimi county, Canada, which has rendered desolate and homeless over a hundred families, the conflagration extending over no less than nine townships.

The celebrated paper manufactory of Platner and Smith, at Lee, Massachusetts, has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss will reach a hundred thousand dollars.

The steamship Asia sailed yesterday for Liverpool, her specie list amounting to little over fifty thousand dollars.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of Indiana have nominated Henry Secrist, a decided anti-Lecompton-ite, for Congress.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill, charging Alexander P. Duncan with assault on John Myers with intent to kill. The circumstances out of which the prosecution grew have been already detailed. The difficulty between the parties arose at the parade of the German military company, at Fairmount, on the 24th of last May.

The new light-ship (No. 5) was launched at the navy yard yesterday. Though a diminutive specimen of naval architecture, she is a beauty. She is not built quite as strongly as the light-ship No. 2, which was finally sent out after Dr. Kane under the name of the "Arctic," a title which she still bears.

The People's Municipal Convention assembled yesterday at Spring Garden Hall. There was a full attendance. The proceedings will be found in another column.

HON. HENRY CHAPMAN.

We learn with sincere pleasure that a very general feeling prevails among the Democrats of Bucks and Lehigh, and all sections of the party, in favor of the nomination of Judge CHAPMAN, notwithstanding his unqualified declination of that honor. His undoubted integrity of character—personal and political—his never-swerving Democracy, and independent but gentlemanly bearing, have won for him the respect and confidence not only of his own party, but of all his fellow-citizens and fellow-members of Congress, no matter what may have been their difference of opinion on any particular subject. We hope he will yield his well-known repugnance to Congressional life, and suffer himself to be elected; for, if nominated, his election is sure.

Judge CHAPMAN's acts in the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and particularly in reference to the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, have secured him a rare but deserved reputation for legal acumen, thorough research, and a perfect judgment amongst the lawyers of the National Legislature. In the case of Judge WATROUS's impeachment, and of the guilt or innocence of the party accused, it is not our business now to inquire; the variety of questions involved made the investigation one of great labor and difficulty. It was out of the general and ordinary practice of gentlemen of close legal profession, Spanish and Mexican laws had to be read, and understood, in order to a just decision. Besides this, the whole land office of the Presidency of Texas, together with the practice under United States laws, had to be carefully looked into and conned over. This Judge CHAPMAN did, with ready adaptability and thoroughness; and he so won upon his learned associates that, while seldom pressing himself forward in the matter, yet the distinguished chairman of the committee, and other eminent lawyers of the same way of thinking, at once fixed upon him to draw up their report to the House because of his superior fitness, arising as well from his legal knowledge as the calm dignity and stern integrity which so eminently characterize him. Such men are the glory of our Republic, and they are not too many that we can afford to spare one whose Congressional career, so far, gives so many rich promises of usefulness to his State and country in the future.

FIDELITY TO PLEDGES.

If there is anything more certain to disgrace a public man, it is the practice of making promises before, intended to be broken after, an election. Gazing along the track of history, if we examine into the wrecks of extinct organizations and into the remains of extinct politicians, we shall find that treachery to truth and violation to plighted faith constitute the causes which have led to all such catastrophes. The mere politician, who looks simply to present success and ignores enduring and permanent reputation, is ready to bid for the votes of the people upon every evanescent issue which may arise, and, consequently, he lives a few brief years, dies, and is forgotten—or, if not forgotten, is remembered as an admonition.

One of the novelties of our recent politics may be found in the manner in which one of this class, the man called JOHN GLANCY JONES, has been enabled to deceive first the people of his own county, and afterwards to influence the Chief Magistrate into the belief that he possessed either integrity of purpose, intellectual superiority, or respectable sagacity. We profess no indisposition to do full justice even to JONES. To recognise mental supremacy, to accord to a political opponent the full measure of ability and of worth, is to do that which we trust we shall never fail to do; but for the quack in medicine, the pretender in religion, the impostor and the incapable in politics, we have no mercy.

In this Pennsylvania of ours it has been our previous calamity to suffer under the continuous burdens of persistent and incorrigible incapacity in various high representative positions—to find either our character as a State damaged, or our interests betrayed by those who have been elevated by our votes, and to realize that while we are mourning over every successive treachery our sister Commonwealths are standing by laughing at our infatuation. A demagogue like JONES, though happily his career must be brief, is enabled to inflict upon the community irreparable injury. He has just concluded a session of marvellous and surpassing unfitness for the discharge of the duties imposed upon him in the popular branch of Congress, and he returns to his constituents in Berks county (a confiding and trusting constituency, too), with the verdict of the entire Union—men of all parties—in proof of his extraordinary incapacity for the position he has occupied during the last six months. Conscious of all these facts, JONES has tried to build himself up at home; and accordingly has succeeded in dispensing offices enough to command, as he supposes, his renomination for Congress. To this end, as we have already shown, he attempted to secure the support of the leading, and only Democratic English newspaper in the county of Berks, by offering to the editor of that paper a third part of a valuable office within the gift of the President!

Mr. GETZ, editor of the paper referred to, heretofore well-disposed to give a fair trial to JONES, not only declines the bribe, but in the last number of his paper speaks out against him in unequivocal terms. We are glad to hear that the example of the *Gazette* will be followed by hundreds of Democrats in Berks.

The article from the *Gazette* we subjoin:

"We do not intend to make any comments upon the position which Mr. Jones has here taken on the tariff question. It is his business, not ours, to explain to his constituents the honesty and consistency of the *peculiar line of policy* in which he is so well skilled, of being *for* and *against* a measure at the same time. We copy the above merely to show the tariff men of Berks county, to whose interests he solemnly pledged himself in 1850—and whose votes made up the pitifully small majority of 530 by which he was elected, or, more properly speaking, escaped defeat—how he is redeeming his pledges. True Democrats may doubt whether it is exactly honorable or proper for the candidate of *their party* to be electioneering for support among even opposition votes. They may be thought the last resort to escape defeat. But, having done so—having bargained for opposition votes, and given a tariff pledge as the consideration—as there is abundant and damning proof that Mr. Jones did—which would be the more honest course?—to keep his pledge, or break it?

"It is very evident that Mr. Jones has two faces on this tariff question, one to wear at home, and the other for the latitude of Washington. When he spoke as above reported, he did not wear the old face in which he wheedled the tariff men into his support eight years ago. But, as soon as he returns home, he will doubtless put it on again, and attempt a repetition of the same game, notwithstanding the disguise has by this time worn so flimsy that it scarcely serves as a safe mask. He will do as he has repeatedly done before—*promise anything* to secure his re-election to Congress. But that point gained, is it likely that he will suddenly change the whole course of his political life, and *for once keep his promises?* The religious revival which has spread far and wide over the country was not very powerfully felt in Washington, and we have yet to hear that Mr. Jones was made one of its converts."

SUMMER RESORTS.

In our recent hasty notice of summer jaunting-places, we omitted to notice the romantic Trenton Falls, near Utica, New York. We question whether a more lovely spot, so far as the picturesqueness of surroundings goes, can be found in the United States. The West Canada creek, in which the celebrated water-fall occurs, is a branch of the Mohawk river, into which it empties in the vicinity of the town of Herkimer.

The scenery about the stream is remarkable for its wild boldness. The passage made through the rocky barrier by the force of the waters presents a spectacle nowhere else paralleled. From the top of the bank to the edge of chasm next to the water, there is a precipitous descent almost perpendicular of a hundred feet. The rocky walls on both sides of the stream are full of fossil organic remains which have attracted more than usual attention from geologists, on account of their singular perfection and beauty. The stream itself plunges along with great rapidity, breaking over ledges of rock, and forming for miles a continuous succession of falls and rapids. To add to the effect, there is a perfect wilderness of shade, from the thick forests which overhang the summits of the precipitous banks.

The place is a quiet, home-like resort for all who love to study Nature in her own originality, and we have not been surprised to learn that already, so early in the season, a number of pleasure-seekers have gone thither to ruralize.

To the other point of compass, in the "Old Dominion," where springs and statesmen do most abound, we notice that a delightful summer retreat is prospering under gratifying auspices at the Rockbridge and Bath medicinal springs. These waters are about twelve hours railway travel from Richmond, over the "Virginia Central." To reach them from the North, it is necessary to take steamer from Washington city to Alexandria, then over the Alexandria and Orange Railroad to Gordonsville, and from this point along the Central road, passing Mr. JEFFERSON's famous residence at Monticello, and crossing beyond the great Blue Ridge, of Virginia, by a tunnel near a mile in length as far as the village of Millboro, from which point coaches run to the springs. The route of travel is one of the most interesting in Virginia, and the mineral waters of the springs, which are alum and chalybeate, are remarkable for their tonic qualities.

THE SIGNERS OF "THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."—Yesterday we had half an hour's conversation with a very intelligent mechanic, Mr. T. O. Power, of Peoria, Illinois. He is author of one of the most interesting historico-biographical compilations we ever saw. He calls it a "Diagram and Statistical Record of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence." It is about five feet square, and is mounted, varnished, and "fixed" like a map or chart. As we mean to speak at some length, to-morrow, concerning Mr. Power's ingenious and satisfactory "Diagram," we content ourselves with this mere mention of it to-day.

PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS.—From Callender & Co., South Third street, we have received a very good number (of June 12) of the *Illustrated London News*, and also of the same date, the *Illustrated News of the World*, with an excellent likeness of Lord Palmerston, (or "Take care of Down" notoriety,) well engraved on steel. This series of portraits is to be continued every week, and will be an additional feature of attractiveness in a journal which is rapidly making way into public and favorable estimation.

OPINIONS FROM ABROAD.

Already have we given the opinions of the leading English newspapers (London and Provincial) on the *questio vexata* between the United States and England. We now add what the three London Illustrated papers say—not because we think that they give the tone to public opinion, (for they do *not*,) but because we believe that they address an immense number of readers, whose opinion they *follow*, even while they appear to *lead*.

The *Illustrated London News*, by far the oldest of the pictorial papers, addresses at least a million of readers every week. It is a journal of liberal opinions, with an uncertainty on some points which often makes it appear inconsistent. On the "right of search" question, however, it speaks decidedly enough, thus condemning the British claim to assert it:

"England is not the Quixote of the world, although there are many well-meaning enthusiasts, in and out of Exeter Hall, who strive to make her so. Neither is England the policeman of the world, although it might be flattering to our national pride if powerful nations would anoint us their champions against the unwarrantable assumption. In addition to all other sources of cavil, it may well be doubted whether those persons are not right who assert that our zealous efforts to repress the slave trade have not *greatly increased the horrors of the traffic*; and whether the countless millions of money we have expended upon our African anti-slavery squadron have not been utterly wasted, and served no other purpose in their expenditure than to demoralize African chiefs, and to augment the miseries of the unhappy people, whom they continue to barter for beads and tobacco in spite of our vigilance and our severity. It is quite certain that our policy in this particular has tended to create a feeling of soreness and exasperation between two of the greatest nations in the world—whose peace and amity are of more practical value to the world than the whole continent of Africa, and all that it produces.

"We are convinced that there will be no war upon this question. The British Government *never* yield the point. *The sooner it yields the better.* It can do so at present without loss of dignity or honor; but if it persists in wounding the feverish susceptibilities of the American people, by the overhauling of American ships in West Indian or any other waters, the little flame may be fanned into a conflagration, and both parties may be so implicated as to render the humiliation of one or the other a necessary preliminary to adjustment. Than such a consummation we can conceive nothing more disastrous to both. The injury of America is the injury of England. They are as closely bound together, by trade and all its multifarious interests and necessities, as if they were one Government as well as one people. *It is ours to yield on this question of the Right of Search;* and, if we are still determined to intercept slavers, and to do our best to prevent and abolish the infamous slave traffic, it is our duty to find some means of accomplishing our end that shall not bring us into perpetual collision with a people as high-spirited and almost as powerful as ourselves."

The *Illustrated Times*, a comparatively new paper, (commenced three years ago,) has a great circulation, and a decidedly high political character. After saying that "in the preparations for war Britain is far beyond the States," it adds: "It is not, therefore, from any mean fear of that nation that we invite our readers to consider whether we are quite in the right in provoking them to extremities." Its final opinion is this:

"Before we risk a contest which, supposing us to succeed, would still be a disaster to the general Anglo-Saxon family, it is worth while inquiring what we are going to fight *for*. It is not our business to suppress the slave trade, however desirable its abolition may be, except on the theory that it is our business to put everything in the world to rights. But why not, then, run a general muck at cannibalism here, infanticide there, opium-eating in a third place, and so forth? The fact is, that no such duty is imposed upon us by any authority. It is now our conviction that we cannot abolish slavery or slave trade in the present state of the world's progress; that it will take many generations of thoughtful and good men to abolish them, and to devise some mode of employing that negro labor which is necessary in certain climates without the present cruelty and injustice. A premature attempt to enforce the *reform* might retard it. For example, if Britain went to war with the United States, the very process would crush the abolitionist agitation in America, and knit together the great rival parties of North and South against the common enemy. The damage we should do to America and ourselves would be certain; the good to the cause of the negroes is only problematical at best. For these reasons—and plenty more will be forthcoming if necessary—we urge on the public and the Administration the propriety of a pacific and conciliatory policy. But, in this matter, we are the aggressors; and, in the long run, we think that even a triumph over the States would not be so much worth as that triumph which we hope we shall have now over ourselves."

The *Illustrated News of the World*, a spirited and well-conducted pictorial recently started in London, says: "It is impossible to exaggerate the evils which must arise out of a war between Great Britain and America." It asserts that it differs little from a civil war—yet it declares that England ought *not* abandon the "right of search," or give over its anti-slavery operations.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF PUBLIC MEN. The recent scandal about CHARLES DICKENS has suggested to us some thoughts on the painful uncertainty which attends the career of all human beings, even the best of us, and how the highest reputation may be blighted in a moment of frailty. In the case of the illustrious writer in question, it turns out that the *gravamen* of the charge is wanting, and he comes boldly before the public to justify himself—a thing at which we rejoice—for the reputation of literary men, especially of those whose writings consistently inculcate morality, is the property of the whole civilized world. Were our own WASHINGTON IRVING, LONGFELLOW, or PRESCOTT, to commit a *faux pas*, we believe it would be as sorrowful a piece of intelligence to all right-minded persons in Europe as it would be to us. The shock would be analogous to that which we experience when a long-cherished idol is rudely torn from our worshipping gaze, and shown to be nothing but a hollow imposture. It is somewhat remarkable that the greatest literary geniuses have been unfortunate in their domestic relations; whether the fault was wholly theirs or not, we do not undertake to say, but we surmise that it has been in a great measure owing to that peculiar sensitiveness and irritability attendant on minds of a highly imaginative order. SHAKSPEARE, MILTON, BYRON, SHELLEY, BULWER, are well known instances. The first seems to have been mated with an ordinary commonplace woman, for whom he felt nothing but contempt, and bequeathed her a four-post bedstead as a token of his regard for her. The second seems to have right on his side, for his first wife, after leaving him, returned and sought his forgiveness. BYRON, whose known licentiousness ought to have made any decent woman hesitate to marry him, inexplicably allied himself to a lady whose frigid virtue might have chilled a better man, and from whom he never had an hour's sympathy. SHELLEY, the eccentric, generous creature of impulse—could any household be regulated under his auspices? We will be more tender with living authors, "lest they turn again and rend us," but we could swell the list of unlucky Benedicks. Is genius then incompatible with domestic happiness? Are we not somewhat precipitately led to imagine that it is from the very prominence of the example? The lives of public men are public property, and they pay the price of their greatness in the freedom with which their every action is scanned; and rare is the interest in which some blemish may not be detected or imputed. Few will come out of the ordeal blameless as WASHINGTON or FRANKLIN, NEWTON or HOWARD.

Milton's the prince of poets—so we say;
A little heavy, but no less divine;
An independent being in his day—
Learn'd, pious, temperate in love and wine;
But his life falling into Johnson's way,
We're told this great high priest of all the nine
Was whipt at college—a harsh sire—odd spouse,
For the first Mrs. Milton left his house.

All these are, *certes*, entertaining facts,
Like Shakspeare's stealing deer, Lord Bacon's bribes;
Like Titus' youth, and Cæsar's earliest acts;
Like Burns (whom Dr. Currie well describes);
Like Cromwell's pranks—but although truth exacts
These available descriptions from the scribes,
As most essential to their hero's story,
They do not much contribute to his glory.

Of course, where a man of genius does not profess morality, the world is neither surprised nor disappointed at his short-comings, however much it may regret them, or be indulgent towards them. Were those who devote themselves to literature to consider themselves under a solemn contract with the public to do their best, both by writing and example, to elevate and refine the world, how much good might be done? Mr. DICKENS, in his apology, recognises this obligation, and this is not one of the least services he has rendered. Would all recognise it, the vile trash which floods our land in the shape of "tales of thrilling interest," "revelations of crime" in our great cities, and other pandarings to our lowest passions, would speedily disappear.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Freeman's "*twenty-first spring sale*," next Wednesday evening, will include a large amount of valuable property. In addition to *eight sections in Mount Moriah Cemetery*, will be *the estates of Janney, deceased, Isaac W. Latch, deceased, William Tenny and Johnson's minors*, by order of the Orphans' Court. Also, the *estate of Bougham*, by order of the Court of Common Pleas. *All absolute sales. He sells regularly at the Exchange.*

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1858.

It is now believed that the editor of the Pittsburgh *Morning Post*, James P. Barr, Esq., has decidedly the best chance for the appointment to the post office at that place. Judge Black, the Attorney General, strongly favors his aspirations. I am glad to notice this favorable change, because Barr is a fine fellow and a sound Democrat. His appointment would give general satisfaction at the West. Senator Bigler, on the other hand, strongly presses Mr. John C. Dunn, at present chief clerk in the office.

A telegraphic despatch was received here to-day, from Philadelphia, announcing the triumph of the Federal officers in the organization of the programme for the 4th July, in Independence Square. It appears that Mr. Vaux and his friends were earnest and anxious to have charge of that demonstration, Mr. Vaux being the candidate for president against our friend Col. Florence; but the latter mustered the custom-house, post office, &c., and was duly successful.

It is the anxious wish of the President that these warring factions should be harmonized. But how is this to be done? There was no cordiality of support on the part of the custom house of Mr. Vaux at the late election, and Mr. Vaux feels it deeply.

There is very little strength to spare in Philadelphia on the part of the managers of your primary elections, and that which there is must be well husbanded or permanent defeat will be the consequence.

The late appointments of Messrs. Chandler, Boone, and others, have not served to strengthen the Administration forces in Pennsylvania.

There is a rumor that so soon as the opportunity presents itself, Mr. Dallas will be recalled from the Court of St. James.

When this shall have been done, the sturdy old Democracy of Philadelphia, that in the days of Jackson battled bravely and successfully with the United States Bank and corruptions of every kind, will remain unrepresented in important positions under the present Administration. This reflection has been thrown out everywhere, and it has already given rise to some distrust, as if the slight were intentional.

Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, was in Washington on Monday and Tuesday of last week, stopping at his son-in-law's, Dr. Garnett. He spent one evening with the President. He stands where he stood in October of 1857, and is not disposed, even for a moment, to yield the principle of popular sovereignty. There is no surrender in *him*. He will do all to unite the Democratic party, but it must be upon principle and not upon plunder. Governor Wise sees, with prophetic eye, that nothing can save the Union but a national Democratic party, and that, if events are allowed to go on, and false principles are sown all over the land, nothing can prevent a sectional organization, and ultimate dismemberment and disunion. Governor Wise stands openly and steadily with THE PRESS.

OCCASIONAL.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from Utah.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A private letter from Governor Cumming lays much stress upon the importance of the Mormons being induced to return to their homes and employment. He is opposed to their going to Sonora. He confirms the statement heretofore made that they are divided into peace and war parties, and thinks it the duty and policy of the Government to support the former and break down the latter. He speaks of Brigham Young as a man of great perseverance, intellect and experience, and withal vested with authority to announce the terrors awarded to those who sin against the Holy Ghost. There is division in their ranks. All fear him, while many hate him, because of the pacific measures with which he is charged.

Governor Cumming plainly says that his chief hope for control over the Mormons is exerted through Young. If anything should happen to thwart his efforts to avoid the perils of a collision between the army and the Mormons, the country may expect a guerilla war of several years duration, at the expense of many millions of dollars, while the war would be visited upon those least deserving of its terrors.

The Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—A letter from Fort Laramie to the *Republican*, June 2d, states that Jim Goodall, with 1,800 sheep for Camp Scott, had passed that post. He left Col. Loring and Capt. Marcy with their command and about a thousand mules, on the Cache Le Poudre river. They expected to reach Camp Scott in about fifteen days from the 18th of May.

Col. Landers arrived at Fort Laramie on May 30th, with his wagon-road train.

Reported Cession of Sonora Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—M. Robles, the Mexican Minister, authorizes a most emphatic denial of the sensational published statement of the sale or cession of a large portion of Sonora. He says that all decrees issued by the Mexican Government making grants for colonization or other purposes have been officially published, and that there is not a single instance of a grant which was not followed by an actual occupation of the land granted. That there is none in this case, and that without such publication no grant or cession is of legal effect.

The Knights Templars at Boston.

BOSTON, June 23.—The Richmond Encampment of Knights Templar, after being entertained at Providence during the day, arrived here this evening. They were met at the depot by a committee of the Knights Templar Society and escorted to the American House. The Light Artillery gave the Virginians a salute of sixteen guns upon their arrival.

The Paudeen Homicide Case.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The jury in the case of Cunningham, on trial for the homicide of "Paudeen," were discharged to-day, being unable to agree. They stood eight for manslaughter in the third and fourth degrees, and four for acquittal.

Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Seventh district of Indiana met yesterday at Terre Haute, and nominated Henry Secrist, a strong anti-Lecomptonite, as their candidate for Congress.

Departure of the Asia.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The steamship Asia sailed to-day, with one hundred and sixty passengers and $62,000 in specie.

Destructive Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23—8 o'clock P. M.—At four o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the lumber yard of Messrs. Bullock & Shany, on Water and Orange streets. Owing to the high wind the flames spread rapidly along the piles of lumber, and extended to the adjoining lumber yard, Treadwell's fan factory, Lutheran church yard, and the freight depots of the Central Railroad. The efforts of the firemen are directed towards saving the latter, but the heat is so intense as to render it almost impossible, and it is greatly feared that the exertions to prevent the fire spreading still further will be futile. Up to the present time property valued at $50,000 has been destroyed. The fire is still raging.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.—It is now certain that the fire will be restricted to the limits of the lumber yards. The coal yard was several times on fire, but extinguished. The wind has now subsided. Treadwell's factory was greatly damaged, but its total destruction was prevented. The flames have been driven from the outside of the lumber-yard into the interior. The firemen will be on the ground all night, as the fire still rages fiercely within the lumber piles. The loss has been rather understated. The insurance on the lumber is only $12,000, and not over $15,000 on all the property destroyed.

Destructive Fire at Lee, Mass.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., June 23.—Messrs. Platner & Smith's Housatonic paper mill, at Lee, has been destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to $100,000 which is partially covered by insurance.

Parade of the New York Metropolitan Police.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Metropolitan police force paraded to-day. The procession numbered six hundred men.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 22.—The weather has been clear to-day, but very cold for the season, and the indications continue favorable for the success of the Atlantic telegraph enterprise. Wind south.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Flour dull, but steady. Wheat firm at 104c for red, and 115@120 for white. Corn active and buoyant, mixed quoting at 73c, white at 74@78c, and yellow at 76@77c. Beef is quiet. Pork steady. Lard dull. Whiskey dull, at 22@23½c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Cotton—1,500 bales sold, at stiffer prices; middlings quoted at 11½c. The sales of three days amount to 7,000 bales, and the receipts to 4,000. The stock in port is estimated at 126,000 bales. The receipts thus far, ahead of last year, amount to 99,500 bales.

Flour is quiet. Wheat dull. Corn is advancing, in consequence of the small supplies; sales at 75@80c. The other markets are unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Flour firm. Wheat buoyant; prices excited and unsettled; sales at 70c. Corn firm at 52½c. Oats firm. Shipments to Buffalo—No Flour; 85,000 bushels Wheat; 44,000 bushels Corn. Shipments to Oswego—No Flour; 17,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn. Receipts—1,300 bbls Flour, 67,000 bush Wheat, and 71,000 bush Corn.

Launch of a Steamboat at Wilmington.—During a brief visit to Wilmington, yesterday morning, we had the gratification of witnessing the launch of a new steamboat, built for Captain George H. Huddell, from the yards of the extensive iron works of Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, of that place. Every new addition to our river service is an object of attractive interest, and we accordingly "took notes" on the occasion for our own benefit and the information of our readers. Captain Huddell's new boat, which will be placed on the line between Wilmington and Philadelphia in conjunction with the steamboat "Zephyr," is, certainly, of very superior build, being rendered so by what we may well term skilled workmanship. She is 190 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 8½ feet depth of hold. She has eight fore and aft keelsons, the main ones being thirty-three inches deep, eleven cross keelsons, and a water-tight bulk head about twenty-five feet from the stem of the boat. The cylinder of the engine is forty inches diameter, and nine feet stroke. When completed, which we learn will be about the middle of July, she will resemble, in her general make-up, the Thomas A. Morgan, now running between Philadelphia and Burlington. The model is somewhat similar to that of the Thomas Powell.

☞ It will be seen, by reference to the advertisement in to-day's paper, that the fare from Philadelphia to the Falls of Niagara, on the Philadelphia and Elmira Railroad line, has been reduced from ten to eight dollars.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Thomas & Sons advertise for sale or rent, one of the finest residences in Princeton, N. J.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

(RECEIVED BY THE PERSIA.)

Alderman Kennedy and Mr. Owen, two of the British bank directors, have received a royal pardon. Mr. Owen's sentence was for six months, and Mr. Kennedy's for nine months.

Mr. Bladale, who was sentenced for a year, is also likely to be soon released, through the same intervention of the Home Secretary.

Sir Philip Crampton, baronet, the distinguished Irish physician, is dead. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, Sir John Crampton, formerly Minister at Washington.

The three master of the American ship Gleaner had been committed for trial, at Cardiff, for brutal outrages committed upon the crew of their ship.

The *Times* states that Lord Malmesbury has filled up the mission to Tuscany, left vacant by the strange flight of Mr. Howard, by appointing as his successor Mr. Lyons, who has just conducted with so much address the unofficial negotiations with Naples. Mr. Lyons is the eldest son of Lord Lyons.

The London *Times* of the 12th inst. has reason to believe that a circular has been issued by Lord Derby to his supporters, by which it will be seen that it is the intention of the Government to offer no further opposition to the admission of Jews to Parliament. While thus conceding the political expediency of this admission, the same paper returns to the question of the great naval arrangements going on in France, and says that all the assurances in the world cannot do away with the impressions this is calculated to produce. England is just the country to suffer by a razzue. Let her take care that a third tempest shall not find her unprepared as in India and the Crimea.

It is stated, in the *Daily News* city article, that rumor prevailed, yesterday afternoon, in the city of its being the intention of the Government to call out an additional number of militia.

The London *Herald* of June 14 says: "It was stated yesteday that Señor Martin, the New Granadian minister in this country, has intimated to the committee of Spanish American bondholders that he has received a despatch from his Government announcing that they will shortly provide him with the necessary power to effect a definitive arrangement of foreign debt."

The latest advices from India say the general whose death is mentioned is most probably General Penny.

It is said that the Emperor will take occasion of the Cherbourg *fêtes* to announce a continuation of the policy that declares the Empire to be at peace.

The French Ministerial papers declare in favor of the American view of the question of the right of search, and characterize the blockading squadron as an utter failure.

The *Daily News* says that in the event of the Austrian Mail Company abandoning the contract, it is rumored that Messrs. Cunard would undertake to convey these mails via Egypt, provided Liverpool were made the Australian mail packet port.

Letters from Paris state that a favorable arrangement between the ministers and the railway companies is concluded.

It is stated in the official report of the Commercial Dock Company, that in addition to embezzling moneys on account of dock charges, the Secretary has been guilty of fraudulent transfers of £1,000 stock.

The following statement appears in the *Pays*: "A letter from London of the 8th assures us that the English Government has just decided that new instructions be sent to Lord Elgin to treat with the representatives of the Court of Pekin, whether at Canton or Shanghae, on the basis of the opening of five ports. The British Cabinet, it is said, desires that no new enterprise should be undertaken in the interior of China, in order that the forces under the command of Gen. Straubenzee may be employed as soon as possible in India. The despatches to which the letter alludes will be sent out by the packet of the 14th inst."

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

The telegraph squadron, consisting of the Niagara, the Agamemnon, the Valorous, the Gorgon, and the Porcupine, started from Plymouth Sound at ten o'clock on the morning of the 10th of June, at mid-ocean, where the work of submerging the Atlantic telegraph cable will be commenced some time between the 10th and 20th inst. The particular point selected is in lon. 52 deg. 2 min. N., and 33 deg. 18 min. W., where the depth of the ocean is 1,000 fathoms. The ships are to form company until they arrive at this locality, to prevent the possibility of any delay when they reach their destination. By a glance at the chart of the telegraph plateau, it will be seen that the point selected is fifty miles nearer to the coast of Newfoundland than it is to the coast of Ireland; but as the Niagara will be obliged to land the cable at the head of Trinity Bay, she will have no advantage. That bay is about sixty miles long, so that the spot chosen will be half way between the points of connection.

The weather is as fine as could be wished, and the expedition started under the most favorable auspices.

Ninety additional miles of cable have been placed on the Niagara and Agamemnon during the past few days, so that there is now on board both ships 2,970 miles, or a little more than fifty per cent on the distance between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Among the scientific men on the Niagara is Lieutenant the Baron de Boye, one of the aids of the Grand Duke Constantine, High Admiral of the Russian navy.

THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

In the House of Commons on the 11th inst., Sir Charles Napier asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if it was his intention to ask for an additional vote for seamen and marines, in consequence of the preparations making in some parts of Europe by sea and land; and whether, when the additional troops are sent to India, it is the intention of the Government to call out an equal number of militia to replace them? He read a list of the ships in commission in the ports of the United Kingdom, to show that they were still in an incomplete state. He contended that, in the present state of the army and navy in France, an attack upon this country might be made with great chance of success. We ought not to be left in the defenceless state in which we were at present. The Government ought to demand supplies from the country for the purpose of putting the national defences in a more complete state. For anything we know, France and Russia may be on good terms, but let them consider the confusion which would be caused by the appearance of the Russian fleet in the channel. He concluded by recommending that the disbanded militia be at once re-embodied.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Government was sensible of the responsibility under which it lay, both of defending our country and vindicating our flag. The gallant admiral seemed to assume that those with whom we were now on terms of cordial friendship, not only intended to attack us, but to attack us suddenly, without the usual form of declaration of war. We were on terms not only of friendly, but constant and confident communication with France. There was no proof that any extraordinary preparations were making by sea or land in any country in Europe. We were now engaged in intimate endeavors with France to settle the most delicate subjects, and with every prospect of success. It was true that questions had arisen between this country and America which were of an embarrassing, and even of a mischievous nature, but