The Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1858.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 3, No. 2, for SATURDAY, July 10, is now ready. Among the vast amount of interesting matter, original and selected, contained in the number for the present week will be found the following:

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PEAS AS A FIELD CROP.

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.—Douglas Jerrold; No. III: A Great Independence Day in Boston; Letters from Carlisle; From Reading; Rev. William P. Corbitt; Rufus Choate and Caleb Cushing on the Fourth of July; "An Exploded System;" News from Utah; Guardians of the Poor; General News.

THE NEWS.

The reaction of quiet after the exciting enthusiasm of the National Anniversary has produced its natural effect upon the news market, which may be quoted decidedly dull.

It is reported at Washington that Commander Page will take charge of the Government vessel which is soon to start to Paraguay, under the power conferred upon the President by resolution of Congress. Commander Page was in charge of the "Water Witch" at the time of the original difficulty with the authorities of Paraguay, and by his dignified maintenance of the honor of the American flag gained deservedly the applause of his countrymen. We think that in the delicate duties connected with the present mission, no better aid could have been called in to contribute to the success of the enterprise. In such hands the honor of the country will be certainly safe, and should the South American authorities endeavor to play the Bobadil, we opine that they will soon change their tone under the persuasive eloquence of Commander Page's guns, should the latter have to be called into requisition—a contingency which, we trust, may never arise.

Gen. Ward B. Burnett, of New York, has been tendered the appointment of Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, *vice* General John Calhoun, of Lecompton memory. We hope that Gen. Burnett may be induced to accept a position which he is so abundantly qualified to fill. To do so, however, must require considerable resolution, as it involves a separation from a very large circle of intimate personal friends. We presume (his country will feel no intense degree of regret at the prospect of "Regent" Calhoun's retiracy to the shades of private life.

By the mails received per steamship "City of Washington," we learn that the barque "Thomas Watson" had been taken into Sierra Leone by H. B. M.'s war-steamer "Bloodhound," on the ground of alleged complicity with the slave trade. The charges are detailed in the English journals, do not appear to be made out clearly, and we infer that the Judge Advocate at Sierra Leone thought as much, as he permitted the vessel to proceed promptly to her destination.

There has been no official confirmation of the recent rumor that Governor Denver intends resigning his post; but from a telegram from St. Louis, we learn that Governor Denver passed through that city yesterday, on his way to Washington—a circumstance which would seem to give coloring to the reported resignation.

General Harney had reached a point on the Little Blue river, over two hundred miles west of Fort Leavenworth. The instructions from Washington, announcing his change of destination, had not reached him, as he was about proceeding on his original route.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has despatched a special messenger for the settlement of the disturbances near the Sioux agency. There is a satisfactory prospect of an honorable and peaceable arrangement of the whole difficulty.

Mr. Belly, the French negotiator in Nicaragua, who was recently out-generaled by the Yankee shrewdness of Com. Vanderbilt, sailed for Europe yesterday in the "Persia." He goes to raise the material aid necessary to make the celebrated canal which is to rejoice the two great oceans. If, as his name suggests, a alimentary canal should be the same direct and satisfactory route to suit Belly, we think that the Hon. John G. Jones could bring abundant guarantees as to his ability to take the contract alone. His gastronomic feats at the White House prove him equal to the task, and preclude the necessity of *Paine-l-mave* entering into the question at all.

The steamship "Persia" sailed from New York yesterday, at noon, for Liverpool, with two hundred passengers, and half a million in specie on freight. This is a larger specie list than any steamship has taken out for several weeks.

There is no announcement yet of the arrival of the telegraph fleet, and the feeling of hopeful enthusiasm started by the prospect of a union of the two hemispheres has nearly died out. It is not improbable that the next steamer from Europe may bring us intelligence of the failure of the enterprise and the return of the fleet to Liverpool.

The notorious Captain de Rivière, who has figured in New York in connection with the abduction of Mr. Blount's daughter, was arrested on Sunday evening at the Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken. It required the exercise of considerable shrewdness on the part of the detective officers to effect the arrest. Mrs. Blount and the missing daughter were found at the same time and place, and, strange to tell, they expressed a decided preference for sharing the destiny of the French adventurer. De Rivière was held to bail in the sum of a thousand dollars, and Mr. Blount remained at the hotel with his wife and daughter. It is not stated whether De Rivière and his inamorata have yet been made one, and what will be the next phase of the curious drama is left to conjecture to determine.

The case of Robert B. Kirkpatrick and wife and others, charged with conspiracy to poison Edwin Kirkpatrick and family, proceeded yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Allison presiding. The facts developed in the prior examination of the parties have been given to our readers. The prosecutor is the brother of the principal defendant, and a member of the firm of Myers, Kirkpatrick & Co. Robert B. Kirkpatrick was formerly engaged in the business of sugar refining. Judge Kelley, who with Mr. George A. Coffey, is engaged in the prosecution, opened the case to the jury in a speech in which were set forth the main points sought to be established against the defendants. A portion of the testimony for the prosecution was submitted yesterday. The case will probably occupy the remainder of the week. It excites considerable attention in the community on account of the standing and means of the parties immediately interested in the result.

POLITICS IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

The beautiful ceremony of celebrating the 4th of July in Independence Square, by a Democratic meeting, was witnessed by a small assemblage of our citizens on Monday morning last. Mr. FLORENCE presided, and indulged in his usually good-natured platitudes; Mr. CHARLES INGERSOLL pronounced a scholar-like and finished oration; and the ever-ready Senator BIGLER insisted upon making the darkness of his position visible by a long and very lurid illumination. But the pulse of the people beat coldly and low. In vain Colonel FLORENCE invoked harmony, in vain Mr. BIGLER shouted his professions of devotion to the Democracy, the enthusiasm patent to such occasions was wanting. The comment upon the text of the President of the day, that there should be harmony and peace, and oblivion to the past, and many other good things, was the following resolution, most inaudibly read at the close of the meeting, by a custom-house officer, when there were not enough persons present to fill an ordinary barroom:

Resolved, That we regard the action of Congress in localizing the Kansas question by a mode of adjustment which, while preserving the supremacy of the laws and authority of the United States, and conceding nothing whatever to rebellious agitation against Government and law, has, nevertheless, invoked such an expression of popular opinion, after a regular and legal manner, in the Territory of Kansas, as satisfactorily disposed of the whole of this vexatious, but for all practical purposes really unimportant subject, as amounting in a party sense to its full, final, and proper settlement. That inasmuch as the terms and modes of settlement have been assumed and endorsed by a Democratic President and Cabinet; by a Democratic Senate on a strict party vote; by a Democratic House with scarce half a dozen Democratic votes in the negative, and by the strong utterance of the party organization, in almost every State of the Union, *and is in conformity with the principles of the Democratic party, it is the plain duty of every true Democrat desirous of remaining in fellowship with the party, to submit to the party's irreversible decision, and to accept it as a finality.*

When we reflect that a gentleman presided over this meeting who expects to be re-elected to Congress, after persistently voting for a scandalous surrender of Democratic principles, (and when we say this, we desire to be understood as entertaining every kind feeling for Colonel FLORENCE,) the impertinent absurdity of the double falsehood and threat contained in the above resolution, especially that part in italics, must be apparent. Hardly had the echoes of the appeals for union and harmony been stilled, before this resolution was announced by Colonel FLORENCE to have been adopted.

What sort of union and harmony does it offer? Simply this, and nothing more: *That every true Democrat, desirous of remaining in the party, must submit to the party's irreversible decision on the Kansas question.* In other words, that unless we approve Col. FLORENCE and his Lecompton colleagues, we are not of the party! Pray, Col. FLORENCE, are you ready to run for Congress on this miserable threat—a threat compounded of insanity and of untruth? Your district is filled with Democrats who publicly denounce the whole Kansas policy to which you willingly subscribed—men who have been in the party all their lives, and men, too, who are wholly independent of its patronage. These men are to be cast out if they do not submit to the party's "irreversible decree" as to Kansas. Are you ready to adopt this arrogant and insolent language for your canvass, and to advocate it from the stump? If you are, we would not give three counterfeit pennies for your chance. Twenty sloops would not save you.

The madness of the men who have managed this meeting is incomprehensible. Most of them office-holders, and nearly all the others office-hunters, their heads become intoxicated with the idea that because they have usurped an organization, they can, in the name of that organization, perpetrate all manner of outrage upon Democrats. With one breath they beg for peace and for harmony, and with the other they thunder anathemas against all who differ from them. The organization of the Democratic party here is, or ought to be, the creature of the Democratic masses, instead of which it has become their master; and as it is controlled by a set of place-men, the salaried dependents of power are in fact the controllers of the great body of voters. Submitted to by these latter, they grow blind, and deaf, and dumb, in their official snuggeries, and, in their adulation of the temporary influence that feeds them, enact the most shameless absurdities, and then flatter themselves that if defeat ensues to the party, they at least are secure in office.

Take the foregoing resolution as a specimen. We have spoken of the threat against the thousands of Democrats who trample upon Lecompton, and denounce those who have supported it. Now look at the gross falsehood so ostentatiously asserted. We are told that the Kansas question has been "localized" and "settled" by a plan which "is in conformity with the principles of the Democratic party!" The most abject slave of office, the most willing worshipper of expediency, will not read this miserable misstatement without a blush. Even the Washington *Union* has abandoned the attempt of reconciling the Kansas policy of the Administration to the Cincinnati platform, (which is the very last expression of Democratic principles,") and boldly declares that Lecompton is right, and that the platform is wrong, inconsistent, and imperfect. But a bolder policy prevailed in Independence Square on Monday. There and then Lecompton was said to be in *accordance* with Democratic principles; and those who do not think so are out of the party!

We desire to assure the worthy officials who control our politics, make our nominations, carve our creeds, and ventilate and vary our platforms, that, for all practical purposes, their resolutions might as well have been read from the stage of the theatre, as part of a comedy, for all practical benefits they can do. The only parties damaged by their "utterance" are the very enterprising gentlemen who fabricated and endorsed them. They are as valueless as waste paper to everybody else.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY.

It is with no little pleasure that we announce the completion of the first portion of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway. The cars were placed upon the track on Friday afternoon, and run from Eighth street all the way out Market street to Logan street, and on Logan street to Haverford street, in the Twenty-fourth ward. The people west of the Schuylkill are in great glee at the successful fruition of this enterprise, and the fifteen cars put upon the road on Saturday were filled at once with delighted passengers. We like the way in which this company have grappled with the many difficulties that have beset them in carrying forward their enterprise, and we heartily congratulate them on the prospect of handsome pecuniary returns for the time, labor, and money they have expended.

Especial praise is due to the engineer, Mr. JAMES MILLER, for the ingenuity and practical skill he has manifested in the laying of the track. The difficulties he has encountered are probably greater than have been met in any similar work, and they have been overcome by such simple yet unfailing applications of skill as show him to be a master of his business. The completion of this railway will give a new impetus to the growth of the most beautiful district, west of the Schuylkill, and cannot fail to add largely to the value of property.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Another instance of the wisdom and beneficence of life insurance has just come under our notice, and deserves to be mentioned. The late lamented Edward T. Mott, as most of our readers are aware, was a merchant in this city, doing an extensive business; but, notwithstanding his success in trade, he effected an insurance on his life as early as 1848, for the sum of five thousand dollars, payable at his death to his widow, in case she survived him. During the late commercial revulsion, the firm of which Mr. Mott was a member was obliged, in common with many other good houses, to succumb to the storm, so that *all* of Mr. Mott's means were required to meet his business engagements. In the prime of life he has been suddenly called away, his death having been occasioned by causes which originally were of a trifling nature. He was buried on Sunday last. Yesterday the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, at the corner of Third and Dock streets, with a promptitude that reflects infinite credit on the management, without availing themselves of the delay to which they were entitled under their policy, paid Mrs. Mott the amount insured on the life of her husband. It was both love and wisdom on the part of Mr. Mott, when he thus made provision for his family against the misfortunes of business and the uncertainty of life, at a time when everything seemed to promise a ripe old age and ample means. The public should profit by this example. It is a signal illustration of the duty which rests on the head of every family similarly situated, to provide a like support for his widow and children in the event of their being deprived of his exertions.

THE THREE GREAT ORATORS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Boston is the only city on this Continent that knows how to celebrate the Fourth of July. Let us frankly confess and be done with it. Philadelphia, indeed, where Independence was born, falls far behind the heartfelt enthusiasm of the commercial metropolis of New England. If we take up a Boston paper two days after the Fourth of July, and compare it with a Philadelphia paper of the same date, and read the respective accounts of the celebration of our national anniversary, the contrast will be painful in the extreme. In 1857 the celebration at Boston attracted tens of thousands to that city. Artists were invited from every part of the Union to participate, and an immense amount of money was expended, some of it contributed by the municipality, some by the merchants, and a large amount by individuals from a mere patriotic purpose. That ovation lasted the entire day. All classes shared in it—the children in the schools, the clergy, the politicians, the theatres—and the whole affair ended with a display of pyrotechnics that will long be remembered.

Boston seems to cherish in her heart of hearts the idea of that statesman who prophetically demanded that posterity should honor him and his confederates. Is it this spirit, or what is it, that has given Boston the name and the fame of being the seat of the present great orators of America? Can this patriotic feeling be the secret why so many eloquent men now live in and speak from the great New England city? Whatever the cause may be, the fact is that at this day Boston contains more eloquent Americans than any other city on the continent.

Three of these men, all of them distinguished, learned, and experienced, came forth on Monday last, to testify in strains of majestic and striking rhetoric their devotion to the Constitution and the Union—we mean EDWARD EVERETT, RUFUS CHOATE, and CALEB CUSHING. The two first spoke in Boston, and the latter in New York, and all by a suggestive coincidence at Democratic celebrations. We give in another part of this paper specimens of the respective styles of CUSHING and CHOATE, and refer those who are desirous of knowing about the celebration at Boston to the interesting and animated letter of our Boston correspondent in THE PRESS of this morning.

Mr. CUSHING excelled himself at Tammany, and Mr. CHOATE seems to have caught a new inspiration from his well-worn theme. Indeed, the fact that all these orators were to speak on the same day doubtless stimulated each to do his best; and we have the product before us.

GOV. WISE AT THE MONROE INTERMENT.

The brief telegraphic announcement, which we published on Tuesday, of the part which Governor WISE bore in the imposing ceremonies connected with the final deposition of President MONROE's remains, in Hollywood Cemetery, gave but a very incomplete and unsatisfactory idea of the sensation caused by the Governor's admirable remarks at the entertainment given to the New York Regiment. We publish in full, from the *Richmond Enquirer*, a verbatim report of Governor WISE's speech. It fairly glows with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." Virginia may indeed be proud of such a son.

The sixth regular toast on the occasion was as follows:

VIRGINIA—Her sons of the past. Her sons of the present can speak for themselves.

Upon the reading of the above, Colonel DURYEA called upon the National Guard to give nine cheers for the Governor, and *five times nine* were given with a will. When order was finally restored, Governor WISE rose and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I think I can call ourselves to witness that we are the most cheerful meeting that ever gathered together. [Laughter.] We are told, in the toast to which I have been called upon to respond, that it is first given to "Virginia;" next to her "sons of the past;" and as for her sons of the present, they can speak for themselves; and I think I can call yourselves to witness, that every one of us can speak at once. [Laughter. There was immediately a shout in the hall.] Last night, late, I was notified duly that I would be called upon this day to respond to this toast; and when I came to look at it, very little reflection taught me that it would take a whole lifetime to respond to it. Once when the State of Massachusetts, the oldest sister of Virginia, was alluded to—and alluded to with a sneer—all that that master of eloquence—no other than Daniel Webster himself—did was, "here Massachusetts stands;" and in respect to Virginia, I would take up the sentiment of his words, and say, "here Virginia stands." [Applause.] But are you prepared to listen to a library of history in speaking of herself and a biography in speaking of her sons of the past? It would take volumes to speak, and to write her history and their biography. No! you have not the time for either now, and we are not prepared for the task. But Virginia has her history of New Netherland! And then stands Jamestown, with all the romance of the history of Pocahontas and Captain Smith. [Applause.] Virginia has her colonial history, and there is a volume in the first rebellion against British tyranny on this continent in Bacon's rebellion. And then comes the "Bloody Run;" and, besides this, there is Point Pleasant, and beyond that is the march of George Rogers Clark to Kaskaskia and Vincennes, that has as many march of its ten thousand in Grecian or Persian history. [Applause.] And then, Virginia has her revolutionary history. Go to the old magazine at Williamsburg; and there you will find was the first ball of the Revolution to which Patrick Henry's eloquence gave the impulse. [Applause.] Go to the very frontispiece of the first volume of the first Convention of our fathers, and there you will find the record of the first bill of rights, not excepting Magna Charta. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, not alluding to events like those which threw the ten into the harbor of Boston—that, and other deeds of like kind, were done by masked men—men who had to assume the costume of the red man—of Mohawks. But I speak of open and organized action. Go to the old church in Williamsburg, and you will there find, that without putting on a mask, Virginia, through her legislators and representatives, the first that ever met in the world, of a sovereign constituency, was the first openly, daringly, in an organized capacity, to proclaim freedom and independence on the 20th of June, 1776. [Applause.] She alone proclaimed herself solely, without knowing whether much or any other State would be free, sovereign, and independent. [Applause.] Go, then, into Carpenter's Hall and see the sovereign States meet; see them assemble there. Oh! what a scene! My God, if you can only picture that scene this day! In an assembly like this, Charles Carroll signing the risk of millions, and Stephen Hopkins, with palsy in the hand, but none in the heart, signing—signing what? Signing the great Charter, the great *National* Declaration, which said that the Virginia delegates met on the 20th of June shall not be left alone, but that the 4th of July shall be added to the declaration of the 20th of June, and that the whole nation shall be united in one declaration, written by the four fingers and the thumb of one of Virginia's sons. [Tremendous applause.] Look to Virginia's part in the formation of the Articles of the Confederation, which led to the formation of your Federal Constitution. Listen to no more, and to what I am going to say—I wish that there was no noise, and that there was silence in all the earth, and that I had the trumpet of an arch-angel to sound it everywhere. When your fathers attempted to form this Union, they did not know, beforehand, what sort of a Union it was to be. They set to work to do the best they could under the circumstances. What they would accomplish no man could tell. There was not a head upon either side that had the human mind to foretell what it was to be; but *they* went in *for union, for union's sake.* [Applause.] By all the Gods; by all the altars of my country, I go for union for union's sake. [Loud applause, which continued for several minutes.] They set to work to do the best Union they could, and they did make the best Union and the best Government that ever was made. [Applause.] Washington, Franklin, Jefferson—all combined, in Congress or out of Congress, in Convention or out of Convention, never made that Constitution—God Almighty sent it down to your fathers. [Applause.] It was a work, too, of glory and a work of inspiration. [Applause.] I believe that as fully as I believe in my Bible. No man, from Hamilton and Jay and Madison—from Edmund Randolph, who had the chief hand in making it—and he was a Virginian—the writers of it, the authors of it, and you who have lived under it, from 1789 down to this year of our Lord, 1858—none of your fathers, nor of your fathers' sons, has ever measured the height or the depth, or the length or the breadth, of the wisdom of that Constitution. [Loud applause.]

Virginia! Virginia speaks for herself! she gave you the Father of your Country; [Applause;] she gave you your Revolution; she gave you your liberty; she gave you the author of the Declaration of Independence; she put the ball of revolution in motion and was the first that gave it impulse. [Applause.] She was the mother of your Constitution in the person of Edmund Randolph and Madison. And then she was the mother of your judiciary, in the person of John Marshall. [Applause.] Mother of the Father of the Country; mother of the Constitution; mother of the Declaration of Independence; mother of the Revolution; mother of the Judiciary, which is the great bulwark of the Constitution. [Loud applause.] We may well claim that she is "mother of us all!" Is it necessary for me to give you a list of her sons? They are more numerous than the mighty pillars of this mighty fabric; and they are just as staunch in their historical renown as these pillars in their firm basements. [Loud applause.]

SUB-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The arrival of the Telegraphic Fleet, with intelligence respecting the placing or not-placing of the sub-marine cable has not been announced. It is presumed that this connection between the Old and New Worlds has not been made. In the London share-market, on June 22d, (the day before the *City of Washington* left England,) shares in the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph Company were at 50 per cent. discount. The success of the undertaking would speedily raise the price, of course.

Miss Caroline Richings is singing the Marseillaise, and Mr. Richings is personating General Washington, at Detroit, Michigan. The "Child of the Regiment" was announced.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1858.

It is proposed to change a number of the bureaus within the next few months. These bureaus have become the nests of favoritism. It is a question for grave consideration whether the rule of rotation should be applied to faithful subordinates. I am not clear whether good men should not be retained in these positions, but there can be no question as to the propriety of making frequent changes in those departments from which vast patronage is distributed. Washington is always infested with operators and speculators, and these men make it their business to seek an acquaintance with the persons nearest the Secretaries to whom it may be supposed are invariably referred all bids for contracts, jobs, &c. The amount of influence which these sub-chiefs exercise is stupendous. Whether it is a sloop to build, a navy yard to supply, a frigate to refit, mules to furnish, corn, beef, coal—everything in the long catalogue of human necessities—the outside cormorants are on the *qui vive*, and although never pretending to produce what they offer to supply, yet always ready to undertake the business of putting the parties who have the raw material in hand through the departments. Some of the most dapper and fashionable and aristocratic of the political managers and loungers on about here are dealers in ham, oxen, mules, and, indeed, in anything that honest men have to sell and the Government is anxious to buy. Mr. Buchanan is as wide awake to these people as any man alive. No man has a greater aversion to what is termed *bureaucracy*, and especially that part of it which has its connections among the so-called family influences of the capital; and I am glad to know that he intends making a change which will cause considerable panic among the dry bones of the departments.

It is evident Governor Denver has determined to resign, which will give another chance to the patriots who want his place. The Kansas papers speak highly of Denver's integrity and general impartiality.

James S. Green has reached Missouri by this time. Before he left Washington he was very decided against the proscription of the Douglas Democracy of Illinois. The truth about it is that Green has discovered a strong anti-Lecompton feeling among his own people in Missouri. Frank Blair, the free Democratic candidate in St. Louis, will be elected by a large majority, and there is no telling what will become of Missouri politics if the foolish war upon Judge Douglas goes on. In Kentucky, the opposition candidate for the Court of Appeals is making anti-Lecompton speeches all over the State, and his chances are said to be good for election.

I do not think that Messrs. Benjamin, Harris, La Sere, & Co will complete their Tehuantepec line through Mexico as smoothly as was expected. The disturbance in Mexico, and the jealousy of the rival companies, will do much to interrupt and arrest operations.

There is no doubt that Mr. Slidell can go to France if he desires it. Mr. Dix is ambitious for the mission. Mr. Slidell has taken such a deep interest in the speedy execution of Judge Douglas that probably he will remain at home.

The various libraries and institutions of learning which are shortly to be supplied with complete sets of documents of the Thirty-fourth Congress will be highly honored. The works supplied to each one of these institutions will cost the Government from $500 to $600.

The land sales which have been ordered in the Western land States and Territories, as well as in California and Oregon, and which are soon to take place, are expected to bring large sums of money into the Treasury.

Colonel Hickey has ordered out the volunteer companies of Washington to receive the famous Seventh regiment of New York militia, expected here this evening or in the morning.

Crowds of ladies and gentlemen are wending their way to the President's grounds to promenade through the shady alleys and listen to the music of the Marine Band. OCCASIONAL.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It is reported that Commander Page will command the vessel soon to be despatched to Paraguay.

The various libraries and institutions of learning throughout the Union will shortly be supplied by the Interior Department with complete sets of the documents of the Thirty-fourth Congress. The depositories were designated by the members of Congress in accordance with the law of the last session.

John H. Clark has been appointed commissioner, John Heiss, surveyor, and Hugh Campbell, astronomer, on the part of the United States, to run the Kansas boundary. They will commence operations about the first of September, at the point where the thirty-second parallel crosses the Rio Grande.

Jonathan J. Bertolette has been appointed assistant surgeon, and Wm. H. Dand, lieutenant in the navy, in place of Edward C. Stockton, dismissed.

The receipts in the Treasury from the 21st to the last of June amount to $81,109; the amount in deposit is $8,120,000; the amount of drafts drawn but not passed $2,209,000; the amount subject to draft nearly $6,000,000.

The Secretary of the Interior will leave Washington for his home in Mississippi on Friday.

General Ward A. Burnett, of New York, has been tendered the appointment of surveyor general of Nebraska and Kansas, in place of Calhoun, whose commission expired on the 3d of July.

James Guthrie, Jr., has been appointed receiver of public moneys at Oregon City; Pasquel Bequeste at San Francisco; William A. Street for the district of New Mexico; and William Davidson, of Louisiana, register for the latter Territory.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, has taken prompt measures with the view of preventing further Indian depredations in the Sioux agency. Recently, a special agent, K. Pritchette, was despatched to the scene of the disturbance, and his efficient operations were sent to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Pauls. The claims of the Indians against the Government are to be satisfied, presents distributed, and other measures initiated to promote better feelings and comfort.

The Indian Bureau, long ago, anticipated difficulties in that quarter, but was unable to act effectually in the premises until Congress, at the late session, made an appropriation in accordance with its urgent recommendation to satisfy the treaty obligations and other demands of these disaffected savages.

The Utah Expedition—Gov. Denver en route for Washington.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Letters from the Utah correspondent of the *Democrat*, who is travelling with the expedition, says that General Harney, with his staff, reached a point on the Little Blue river, two hundred and forty miles west of Fort Leavenworth, on June 25. All were well, and in excellent spirits.

The letters contain no news. The roads were good, and the weather fine, and the headquarters were progressing rapidly. The third column, under Colonel May, was overtaken on the evening of the 23d of June.

Governor Denver has passed through this city (St. Louis) *en route* for Washington.

A despatch from Nebraska says the ox trains, returning from Fort Kearney, are in fine condition, and reports good roads. A number of trains were awaiting the arrival of Government freight.

The correspondents of the New York *Herald*, Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*, left for Utah on June 30.

The Seventh Regiment of New York.

RICHMOND, July 7.—The Seventh Regiment of New York were yesterday reviewed in the Capitol Square by Governor Wise, in the presence of thousands. The regiment left for Washington by the Ericsson, and are expected to arrive at Mount Vernon to-morrow morning.

The Latest Havre Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The following are the latest commercial advices from Havre:

HAVRE, June 21.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 4,500 bales at an advance of 1fr2c. Sales of *bas* at 97f. Breadstuffs steady.

Sailing of the Persia.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamship Persia sailed at noon for Liverpool, with two hundred passengers and $500,000 in specie.

Non-Arrival of the Telegraph Fleet.

(By the American Telegraph Co.)

TRINITY BAY, N. F., July 7—8 P. M.—The weather is clear, and has been fine all day, with a westerly breeze. No intelligence has been received with regard to the telegraph fleet.

Naval Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The United States steamer Fulton was off Matanzas on the 27th ult. All well.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Flour steady. Wheat buoyant at 63c. Corn firm. Oats firm. Shipments to Oswego, no Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat. Receipts, 1,600 barrels Flour; 70,000 bushels Wheat; 78,000 bushels Corn, and 20,000 bushels Oats.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The Cotton market is very dull, on account of the holiday, and only 200 bales were sold. Flour is also very dull. Gunny bags quote at 10c. Pork is dull at $18. Corn 90c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Cotton—Sales of 900 bales at irregular prices. Sales of last three days 5,000 bales. Receipts of three days 2,400. Increase of receipts over last year, 100,700 bales. Sugar quoted at 6¾@7¼c. Flour—sales of superfine at $4. Exchange on New York, at sight, quoted at ¾ @ par cent. discount.

MOBILE, July 7.—Cotton—The sales have been very light to-day, but the market closed unchanged. The receipts for three days amount to only 850 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Flour is quiet but steady. Wheat—Sales of red at $1.20@1.25, and white at $1.25 @1.37½c; sales of old Wheat at $1@1.05. Corn steady at 70@73c for white, and 76@78c for yellow. Whiskey quotes at 22c@23½c. Provisions are dull, but unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Flour firm at $3.90@4; Whiskey firm at 20c; Mess Pork $15; Linseed Oil 62c; 700 bbls prime Lard sold at 10c; 100 hhds Bacon sold at 5¾c for shoulders.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, July 7.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

Beef Cattle.—First quality, per cwt., $9@9 50; ordinary quality, $8.75@9; common quality, $8a 8.50; inferior quality, $7.50a8.

Cows and Calves.—First quality, $55a65; ordinary quality, $45a50; common quality, $30a40; inferior quality, $20a30.

Veal Calves.—First quality, per lb, 6½@6½c; ordinary quality, 5½a6c; common quality, 4½a5c; inferior quality, 3½4c.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prime quality, per head, $6a8; ordinary, $5a5.50; common, $4a5; inferior, $3a4.

Swine.—Best corn fed, 4½c; ordinary, 4½c; common, 4½c; inferior, 4½c.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.

The city is recovering from its annual fever, (thanks to the eruption of Monday,) and we may now walk the streets without risk of our eyes. Still, however, no news of the Telegraph landing at Newfoundland, and, consequently, all sorts of surmises and forebodings. The Persia remained at her wharf until two o'clock before steaming off; but she will take no news but that by the mails. *Let us hope*, however, that ere she arrives out, her news will have long been made stale by previous sub-marine intelligence.

Ex-Governor and present editor Raymond went out in the Persia, to visit his family now in Europe, and to hob-nob with the trans-Atlantic thunderer of *the other* "Printing-House Square." For you must know that the good people of the vicinity insist upon dubbing the new *Times* building, with the world-known appellation that distinguishes the *locale* of its London namesake. John Van Buren, leaning over the Persia's rail to-day, with the Republican editor, looked as if he intended to astonish his brother "Princes" across the water.

The last of the square of American State officers, elected in '55, has just vacated his office by death. Canal Commissioner Whallon died yesterday afternoon, at Erie, of scarlet fever, and one honest man less is in the world. Mr. Whallon was engaged in preparing an *exposé* of some of the swindles which have robbed the canals, but who will now follow up the trail of facts which he had opened, is not easily to be named.

It is a subject of satisfaction to that hear, though *Justice* Whitley (ex-artist and Anti Union antagonist) admitted the *Chevalier d'industrie Rivière*, to bail in $1,000, the scamp has not yet found a party willing to become his bondsman; so he remains in custody of an officer at the Hotel Napoleon, Hoboken. He is now held, on affidavit of Mr. Blount, father of his deluded wife, or mistress, for *larceny*, in stealing, not the damsel, but her clothing and a gold ring. The infatuated mother still refuses to return to her husband, and "Miss Emily" is secreted, so it is now said. But there are a hundred rumors extant, and the next one, I fear, will be that the *Chevalier* has escaped.

A suicide was discovered this forenoon at the St. Nicholas Hotel—a respectably dressed stranger about sixty years old, who had poisoned himself with prussic acid. Nothing was found about him whereby he could be identified.

A half-dozen burglaries were committed last night, in various parts of the city. Some of the thieves were arrested in the act; one fellow, named James Wilson, in A. S. Barnes's book-store.

The Health Commissioners, sitting to-day, reported cases of yellow fever at quarantine; but the regulations regarding these are deemed sufficient to remove all fear of contagion. Let Yellow Jack, however, once get up to a First ward tenant house, and he may snap his fingers at all the health ordinances.

This morning's stock market was firm, and a moderate activity was manifested. Reading was lively, at 45½ to 45¾, regular, against 46 at the first board yesterday, and 45, seller thirty, at the second. In New York Central 2,050 shares were sold, opening at 83 and closing at 83½. Erie gained ¼. Hudson River ¼. Delaware and Hudson brought 98¼, regular, against 98, seller sixty, yesterday.

In Western railroads, Chicago and Rock Island continued quite active, opening at 74¼ and closing at 74¼, last night's price. Galena and Chicago has declined 1 since yesterday morning. The other Western road stocks maintained the prices quoted in my last letter.

In railroad bonds little was transacted; Erie of 1875 brought 32; ditto, fourth mortgage, 58. Hudson River, third mortgage, closed at 64, and La Crosse Land Grant at 34.

A lot of United States fives, of 1865, was sold at 101¼, 1 advance. There was a large business in Missouri sixes, closing at 84¼, 1 decline. Tennessee sixes closed at 91¼, 1 advance; North Carolina at 96, yesterday's price; Ohio, of 1886, at 105½; Virginia at 92; Indiana fives at 87½, and California new bonds at 85¾.

In bank stocks the only sales were American Exchange at 104½ to 105; Importers' and Traders' at 102; Bank of Commerce at 100¾, and Commonwealth at 91½.

Thompson & Co. quote land warrants, up to 12 M. this day, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants.....per acre.	112c.	115c.
80 " "	92	95
120 " "	79	82
160 " "	89	92

The depreciated value of the Delaware Bank, Delhi, N. Y., are now redeemed at par at the Metropolitan Bank of this city.

At the Corn Exchange the business was limited this morning, prices being unchanged. Good sound Wheat is still in demand, and prices tend upward. Corn is not plenty, and held firm. A good business doing in Oats. Good Beef in good request. Pork steady. Lard advanced a trifle. Butter and Cheese remained at former quotations.

The following is Wednesday's business at the