The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Clerical Legislators: An American in his Travels; Professor Hart Vindicated; A Remarkable Affair; Great Speech of Senator Douglas, at Chicago, July 9th; General News.

THE NEWS.

The steamship Fulton, whose advices have been anticipated by the news Yacht off Cape Race, arrived at New York last evening. Reports passing several icebergs off Cape Race.

The steamship Isabel, at Charleston, from Havana, gives us some California items, brought by the Star of the West, at the latter port. The California news possesses no important feature.

The Frazer river gold excitement was unabated at San Francisco. The defeat of Colonel Steptoe's command by the Indians in Oregon is fully confirmed by the San Francisco papers.

We have some further intelligence of the telegraph fleet. The ship Windsor Forest, at Quebec, was in company with the Niagara and Agamemnon for three days. She parted with them on the 20th in heavy weather.

We have some further news from Utah, which confirms the previous reports of the war being at an end. By the signation of the Peace Commissioners and the Heads of the Mormon Church, the troops are to enter the city without interruption.

The United States steamer Water Witch has arrived at Charleston, S. C., with despatches for the Secretary of War.

The State of the West, due at New York from California, will bring over a million and a half in gold.

At last advices the yellow fever was prevailing in an alarming extent at Havana.

The speech of Senator Douglas, delivered at Chicago on Friday last, will be found in full in our columns this morning.

The Ohio Republican State Convention met at Columbus yesterday.

The Republican Convention of the Fourth district of Indiana has nominated Judge Hackelman for Congress.

We see it stated in one of the Washington papers, that an interesting report has been received by the Treasury Department from Professor Alexander, now in England, engaged in endeavoring to secure a uniform currency for the two countries, as authorized by the last Congress. He says the decimal currency will be readily agreed upon by the Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Association for the promotion of Canadian Industry, held in Toronto last week, and which was attended by twenty members of Parliament, beside many others, resolutions were passed, urging the necessity of equalizing our tariff with that of the United States, with a view to preparing us for free trade in manufactures with that country, and also recommending that the Government should be empowered to raise the duty on certain goods, after due notice, whenever there was a certainty that their so doing would secure the establishment of cotton manufactories in Canada.

General Quitman lies seriously ill at Natchez, Mississippi.

The notes of the Citizens' Bank of Nashville and Memphis, are not bought by the brokers.

A number of laborers sailed from New York yesterday, for the purpose of going to work on the Tehuantepec Railroad.

An informal meeting of the People's State Convention was held in Harrisburg yesterday. Judge Jessup was chosen temporary chairman. The Convention meets in the hall of the House of Representatives to-day.

A melancholy accident took place in Schuylkill county yesterday. Five men at work in Harper's mines were killed by black damp. Five others were seriously injured.

We had several glorious showers yesterday. The rain and thermometer came down together, giving us a cool and invigorating atmosphere.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Over all the tempest of factions, and through all the confusion of partisans, a sagacious eye can trace the progress of the principle of Popular Sovereignty as the future and only plan for harmonizing all the questions of slavery as they arise in Territories and in States. Gradually it is coming to be accepted as the common platform of all national men. Even those who still hesitate to support it cannot deny that it has been most vigorously defended and explained, and will be so vigorously insisted upon. They see that, rather than yield it up, rather than compromise it, some of the leading Democratic statesmen of the nation have not hesitated to take issue with an Administration, in the flush and fulness of its patronage and power. In the last Congress the Republicans and the Americans supported it in a body; and in one shape or another, all the Democrats did the same thing. Even those who yielded to the exactions of the Lecompton ites deemed it the highest policy to say that they were strongly attached and fully committed to it. The Administration, through its organs, proclaimed its special regard for it; and the President, while making Lecompton a test, took care to say that "hereafter" the people of every Territory should be protected in that of which the people of Kansas have been so persistently deprived. This acclaim of devotion to Popular Sovereignty means much. It is the pledge of the nation, and of every considerable political organization in the nation, in support of the principle of the Declaration of Independence, and the guarantees of the Federal Constitution. And woe betide the leader or the party that attempts to evade this pledge by going behind it!

It is true that here and there objections are urged against the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. An extreme Southern man insists that his slaves can be carried into and kept in a Territory in defiance of Constitution and laws; and an extreme Abolitionist demands to know how the people can be clothed with full power to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way with the Dred Scott decision securing to slaveholders the right to carry their "property" into any Territory (and, according to the Washington *Union*, into any State) in defiance of the local law. But these objections fall into nothing before the fact, that as Popular Sovereignty is not intended to deprive the South of any of its rights, neither is it intended to be made the cloak of politicians who think the overthrow of the will of the majority the highest achievement of political science. If the people of a Territory want slavery, they will have and ought to have it; but if a minority choose to hold slaves, in defiance of the public wish, as expressed at the polls, the Dred Scott decision will be of little practical consequence. Every effort to colonize slavery in Kansas failed, and failed, too, without the infringement of the right of a single slave-holder, backed as the minority were by the whole power of the Government, the army inclusive. Where slavery is profitable, it will find its way; and where it is not, Dred Scott will scarcely be called in to perpetuate it. There are regions where domestic slavery will find its way; where it will flourish and compensate those interested in it. There are other regions where it cannot be maintained, and where it never will go. The laws of Nature will thus come in aid of sound politics; economy, and we shall cease to wrangle about that which, left to itself, and to those directly concerned in it, will be forever removed from the halls of Congress and the arena of national politics.

The party which, in 1860, shandons the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, will die the death of the wicked. Whether it is attempted to substitute for this doctrine that of Congressional control or intervention on the one hand, or that of the Lecompton swindle on the other, those who undertake the task will perish in the attempt. The Democratic party has been the constant champion of this doctrine. It assumed the responsibility, and sustained the burden of the defence, at an early day. That party will ascend to new triumphs and to new power if it is permitted to be true to itself and to its history; but if it is seduced into other paths, it will explre amid the wreck of all those other organizations which have been powerful, only so long as they were honest, and died when they became treacherous and false.

THE TELEGRAPHIC FLEET AGAIN HEARD OF.

There is positive news from the Telegraphic Fleet. The telegram from Quebec (received last night through the agency of the Associated Press) states that the ship *Windsor Forest* had been three days in company with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, both of which had light steam on. This time would include from the 17th to the 20th of June, at which time the laying of the Sub-marine Cable had not commenced. There was heavy weather after the *Windsor Forest* left the steamers. There is great probability that the actual laying down of the cable had not commenced until within the last five days.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—Thomas & Sons sell on Tuesday next, 20th inst. See advertisements under auction head.

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN ILLINOIS.

We publish in THE PRESS of to-day the first report of the speech of Senator DOUGLAS, delivered at Chicago on the 9th, that has come to hand. It is doubtless a faithful, though not so full a sketch of his remarks as if it had been revised by himself. But there is so much anxiety in the public mind to obtain the views of the distinguished Senator, that we have published the report of the Chicago *Press*, in advance of that of the Chicago *Times*, which had not come to hand late last night. The reader will perceive that Judge DOUGLAS is as clear and as able, as eloquent and as logical, as consistent with himself and his record, as he has ever been. He leaves nothing to inferences, meeting the issue clearly, and yielding no point of principle to any of his adversaries. The patriotism and the common sense—the practicability and the perfect harmony of his speech with the strongest national duties, and the most evident constitutional convictions—show how truly STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS deserves the name of a thorough Union-loving statesman.

It will be seen that he has had no ordinary welcome to Illinois. It would have been strange if he had not been greeted by extraordinary demonstrations. He had dared to do right in the most signal and significant manner, and on a most signal and significant issue. He had borne the brunt of the battle for a cardinal principle at the seat of the Federal Government with rare intrepidity. If, after such a series of acts of self-sacrifice and of patriotism, a public man cannot be sustained at his own home, there is no moral compensation in patriotism, and only treachery is rewarded. Our last news from Illinois is to the effect that Senator DOUGLAS will be sustained by the people of Illinois. His opponent, Mr. LINCOLN, as will be seen by the speech of Judge DOUGLAS, has placed himself on the extreme Republican—almost the extreme Abolition—platform. The people have grown tired of such ultra ideas, and thousands who have watched the truly national attitude of Senator DOUGLAS in the United States Senate, and have weighed and scrutinized his doctrines, have been convinced that it is idle to resist the justice and the force of his position. The sentiment expressed by the *North American*, of this city, yesterday, is precisely that of the great body of the Republicans. That journal says:

"We opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as unwise in point of precedent, and injurious in point of policy. Our remonstrance, and the remonstrances of those who concurred with us, were unheeded. The repeal was carried, and the Kansas trouble followed. After scenes of blood and outrage, disgraceful alike to American institutions and American civilization it has become apparent that Kansas, free before the repeal, will be confirmed in that condition by the suffrages of her people. It has also become apparent that the competition between free and slave labor in the Territories, the former must forever achieve the victory. While, therefore, we still adhere to the opinion that it is entirely within the constitutional competency of Congress to regulate or establish the domestic institutions of the Territories, while we have no doubt at all that the Missouri Compromise line was a constitutional measure, *we cannot agree that it would be wisdom, or the semblance of wisdom, to revert to that policy.*

"In the first place, it would occasion another furious agitation of the slavery question—an agitation at all times to be deprecated, and doubly so when no practicable object is to be obtained. *The South has voluntarily committed herself to the doctrine of popular sovereignty.*

"The position assumed by Senator Douglas at once attracted and fixed the public attention. He had assumed high moral ground, and maintained it with courage and ability. In vindication of a principle to which he believed the Democratic party to be committed, he braved the frowns of power, the sneers and denunciations of quondam friends, and undoubtedly was the most efficient instrument in defeating the Lecompton scheme."

The Washington *Union*, is of course indignant because Judge DOUGLAS did not crouch and cower at the footstool of power on his arrival at Chicago. Accordingly, in yesterday's number of that paper, Senator DOUGLAS is censured because he did not choose to forget the *blunders* of last winter!—and this, too, with the office-holders of the Federal Government arrayed against the regular Democratic nominations in Illinois, and against himself. It only needs the continued hostility of the *Union* to insure to Judge DOUGLAS an unparalleled victory.

OUR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The movement of our imports and exports is particularly interesting at the present time, as affording data on which to base conjecture in regard to the probable revival of trade. A comparative statement of the imports of foreign merchandise at New York for the week ending June 24th, during the present year and the two years preceding, presents the following significant figures:

For the Week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Dry Goods	$1,699,066	$898,992	$648,929
General mdse	2,549,265	2,255,120	1,590,431
Total for week	$4,248,331	$3,154,112	$2,239,360
Previ'sly rep'rd	101,687,573	112,824,438	56,957,670
Since Jan 1	$105,935,904	115,986,550	59,097,020

It will be observed by a glance at this table that the actual total of imports for the first half of this year (as we are now almost at the close of the period) shows a diminution of just one-half upon the amount of the previous year's business. And although the result above ascertained is only for the port of New York, it cannot be improved, so far as the aggregate total of customs from all the ports of the United States is concerned, inasmuch as the Government receipts at other points have been rather under than over the average of those of New York. As the great financial entrepôt of foreign imports, New York holds a central position, and is the first point from which indications may be looked for to show an improvement in the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries. It will be safe to estimate the actual returns for the whole country, taking the above figures as a basis, at one half what they were in 1857. Such a conclusion, which is amply warranted by the facts, is anything but encouraging for the treasury, and proves that the calculations of Secretary COBB, from this source of income, will not hold good. With such an array of positive figures, the necessity of resorting to a loan to carry on the operations of the Government is self-evident.

The negotiation of the present loan of twenty millions, authorized by Congress, will probably act sensibly on exchange between this country and Europe. It is very likely that foreign capitalists will eagerly bid at a handsome premium for this loan, which is to bear an interest of five per cent. As there is ample time for European bidders to enter into competition, they will not be backward in seizing the opportunity of making a good investment. In this event, the forwarding here of large sums of coin from abroad must give a favorable reaction to commerce, as the reduction in the rate of exchange makes a balance of trade in our favor.

Looking to the returns of goods shipped to foreign countries, we make the following comparative statement of exports from the port of New York, from the commencement of the year to June 24:

	1857.	1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton	$6,725,952	$4,182,407	—	$2,543,515
Flour	3,711,508	3,261,071	—	450,337
Corn Meal	79,327	183,036	83,209	—
Wheat	1,712,481	1,528,297	—	184,393
Corn	1,238,676	1,031,314	—	207,362
Beef	440,205	737,839	297,514	—
Pork	609,747	657,968	48,221	—
Total	$14,518,516	$11,591,383	$388,974	$3,336,157
Decrease as compared with 1857				2,947,183

This statement, covering nearly six months of the present year, shows a decrease of nearly three millions of dollars, and yet, singularly enough, the returns for New York of the single week ending June 24th, shows an actual increase on the corresponding week of last year of $876,872. The principal cause of this gratifying improvement is the active movement, particularly in cotton, flour, and wheat. Thus we have thirty-three hundred and fourteen bales of cotton, against seven hundred and ninety-seven bales, representing an increased value of $176,275; twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-three barrels of flour against nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, giving an increase of value upon this item of $127,850; and one hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and sixty bushels of wheat, against thirteen thousand five hundred barrels, producing an increased value in the returns of $154,882. It would take but a few weeks, at this rate, to completely make up the entire decrease since the first of the year. At the present rates at which these great staples of commerce are ruling, we see no reason to doubt a continuance of these favorable returns. Breadstuffs have not been as low for a long period, and at present prices they must necessarily command a ready market abroad.

So soon as we can manage to pay our purchases abroad with the exchange of our own staples, the national finances must necessarily improve, and the business condition of the country sensibly revive, and we are glad to note the slightest sign which looks to so auspicious a result.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1858.

The *Evening Star*, the organ of the defeated candidate for mayor at the last election in this city, so roundly abused by the Washington *Union*, because it would not support the Democratic candidate, Col. Borret, is trying to curry favor by abusing the editor of *The Press*. The *Star* objects to the letters of "Occasional," and is almost as abusive of them as it was of Mr. Buchanan in 1855, before he came over from England to run for President. Probably your readers do not know Mr. Wallach, the editor. He is "a Washington institution." He will write the bitterest personal assaults of his nearest friends, and when he meets them will say: "Well, I had to give you a shot to-day or yesterday, but I really must do it, you know; I must make a living, and that's the way I do it." He stops at nothing, and will defend the man to-day whom he denounced yesterday, without the slightest compunction. He thinks it pays to abuse you just now, and yet, if you were here to-morrow, he would meet you with as much *bon hommie* as if he had not just been calling you all sorts of hard names. He ought to take warning by the *Union*, which has ceased its war upon the editor of *The Press* ever since it became aware of the fact that the President never indulges in that pastime himself, and never encourages others to do it. The moment you agree with power you agree with the *Star*.

Maxwell McCaslin, of your State, the same you wrote about some months ago in your letter from Washington, has written a notice of Senator Bigler's course in Kansas, a part of which I am allowed to copy. Colonel McCaslin is now in Kansas, and was turned out of office, you know, because he opposed Lecompton. He says:

"The writer was present at the Kansas land sales, in Kansas, in June of 1857, and heard Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, and others, address an assemblage of people numbering over a thousand; heard Governor Walker in his speech admonish the people in the most convincing manner, to a peaceable and lawful settlement of their troubles by the ballot-box. He pledged his veracity as an honorable man that they should be protected, and should have a fair vote upon their Constitution—and I heard him quote the President and a united Cabinet as his authority for making the pledges. *The writer also at the same time heard Governor Bigler in his public speech exhort the people to confide in every promise which the Governor made there*; that they should be faithfully carried out; '*that he would there* (at Washington) *and see that it was done.*' Indeed, the people had to infer from Bigler's expressions that he had been sent out by the President to assure the people of Kansas that they should have a fair vote on their Constitution."

The man who wrote the above was Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania for two successive terms, and was a most eminent Democrat all his life. I leave Senator Bigler to this high authority.

It is stated that the present consul to Liverpool, Mr. B. Tucker, of Virginia, has written his friends here that he cannot live upon the salary of his office, and pay all the necessary expenses. This is what was predicted when he left.

Governor Wise will pay a visit to Pennsylvania in a week or two. Give him a people's welcome.

The Cabinet and a number of official and semi-official guests started, this morning, on board the steam revenue cutter "Harriet Lane," intending to go as far as Norfolk, Virginia. A gay company they were, and they doubtless enjoyed themselves hugely.

General Jefferson Davis spoke in response to a popular call at Portland, Maine, a few days ago, with immense ability. A gentleman present says that great enthusiasm was occasioned by the speech, which was filled with the strongest Union sentiments. The gallant soldier is accompanied by his wife and children. He visits New England for his health. OCCASIONAL.

COMFORT FOR TRAVELLERS.

[For The Press.]

The writer saw a very simple experiment tried on a railroad car, one hot day last week, the result of which, if generally known, will greatly conduce to the comfort of travellers, viz: A palm leaf fan placed against the window-sill, letting it project two-thirds of the way out of the window, will force into the car a constant, and in proportion to the speed of the train, a strong current of air. I recommend your travelling readers to try it if they wish to be comfortable. H.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—We would call the attention of tourists to the advertisement in another column, of the Profile House and Flume House, at the White Mountains, N. H., which are now open for the season. These houses are among the very best *first-class hotels*, and are well patronised by the intelligence and fashion of the country. They are owned by a company composed of a number of gentlemen in this city and elsewhere, and we learn that some recent changes have been made, which will enable the company to conduct the houses on the grandest scale. Until these hotels were erected, about four years ago, but little was generally known of this delightful mountain resort, which now promises shortly to vie in numbers of visitors with the most favored in the world. Many thousands visited the White Mountains last season, and we learn that several parties are now on the way there to take rooms for the season, which will probably be a long and gay one in the Franconia Notch, as tourists are going that way earlier than is usual.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

☞ The removal of Mr. A S. Furlson, Superintendent of Washington Square, by the new Commissioner of City Property, Mr. Christopher, in the face of the written request that he should be retained, by the residents in the neighborhood, of all parties, was an act of great injustice. Mr. F was a faithful and courteous officer, generally esteemed for his courtesy to the visitors of the square, and especially to the children. He had fought through the whole Mexican war, and bore a high character. He was a Democrat, and all parties in the neighborhood desired his continuance.

SALE OF STOCKS AND LOANS.—The following stocks and loans were sold last evening at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, viz: $1,000 Alleghany county bonds, at 50 per cent.; $29,000 Alleghany county bonds, at 37½ per cent.; 500 shares Big Mountain Improvement Company, at 25 cents each; 1,000 shares Big Mountain Improvement Company, at 12½ cents each; $240 scrip Penn Mutual Insurance Company, at 55 per cent.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, sells a large amount of real estate, by order of the Orphans' Court, this evening. Also, Germantown properties. Pamphlet catalogues now ready.

Cricket Match—Philadelphia vs New York.

[From the New York Tribune of Tuesday.]

The match between the Philadelphia Club and the St. George's, of this city, was commenced yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, at the Elysian Cricket Ground. The weather was, during the greater part of the day, favorable to the players, the atmosphere being quite cool and bracing compared with that of the previous two days. Toward evening a sprinkling of rain interrupted the sport, but it was only for a few moments. The game was resumed and cricket was waged until seven o'clock in the evening, when, the game being unfinished, it was adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock, when, if it does not rain too much, the friendly contest will be renewed and ended, and the winners will be presented with a new cricket-ball, the usual prize.

The St. George's had the first innings, and played excellently, scoring 99. In the second innings, however, the heavy work of the day told severely upon them, as was shown by their play. They have only three men to go in fresh this morning, and the Philadelphians are pretty confident of winning. In their first innings the Philadelphians played very fairly, but not being accustomed to the ground, they hardly did so well as they no doubt do on their own. They scored 77 in their first innings. The St. George's had scored 68 at the time of adjournment. There were the usual fortunes and misfortunes of cricket during the day, but the most noted piece of bad luck for one side and good luck for the other, was the bowling out of the Wrights, *père et fils*, by Barclay, without either of them getting a run, and directly after each other. Below we give the score:

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

First Innings.		*Second Innings.*	
Sharpe, c. Kuhn, b. Senior	21	Sharpe c. and b Barclay	11
Lillywhite, b. Senior	0	Lillywhite, c. Wistar, b. Barclay	5
H. Wright, b. Senior	0	H. Wright, b. Barclay	0
S. Wright, b. Senior	7	S. Wright, b Barclay	0
Walker, run out	13	Waller, b. Senior	0
Lang, not out	21	Lang, c Howe, b Senior	7
Timson b. Johnson	0	Timson, not out	16
Ford, run out	0	Ford, b Senior	8
Fox, b. Johnson	0	Fox, not out	6
Wilson, b. Johnson	0	Walker, c. Wister, b. Barclay	4
Walker, b Johnson	0	*Byes*	1
Byes	13	*Leg Byes*	2
Leg Byes	2	*Wides*	2
Wides	3	*No Balls*	1
No Balls	2	Total	68
Total	99		

PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

First Innings.	
Sharat, c. Wilson b. Waller	0
Wister, c Sharpe b. Wright	5
Barlow, c Wright b Waller	2
Senior, at Lang b. Waller	22
Newbell, c Fox b. Wright	0
Barclay, c Sharpe b. Waller	4
Collis, at Lang b. Waller	8
Howe, c Timson b. Waller	0
Fagan, run out, b Waller	8
Kuhn, run out, b. Waller	8
Johnson, run out, b Waller	7
Byes	3
Leg Byes	1
Wides	9
Total	77

The match was to be resumed yesterday.

PUBLIC DINNER TO SENATOR CRITTENDEN.—We learn from the Frankfort (Kentucky) *Commonwealth* that Messrs. George T. Cotton A. Buford, and W. S. Buford, on the part of the people of Woodford county, have invited Mr. Crittenden to accept a public dinner to be given in Versailles. Mr. Crittenden has determined to accept the invitation, and named the 22d instant as the time. It is expected, observes our cotemporary, that the occasion will be an interesting one, both from past and present associations. Mr. Crittenden was born in Woodford county.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamship Fulton, AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13—The steamship Fulton, from Southampton on the 30th ult. via Cape Race on the 9th inst., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

She reports passing several icebergs off Cape Race on Friday.

On Saturday she spoke the steamer Persia, bound hence.

But little news in additional to that contained in the telegraphic despatch from Cape Race is furnished by the papers.

The great fire, reported in the London docks, was on the south Quay, next to the Hermitage Basin.

The merchandise principally consisted of sugar, jute, spirits, and saltpetre. The ships in the dock were hauled out into the stream safely.

Despatches received from China at London state that the Emperor's Special Commissioner had refused to enter Canton, and turned back.

The Austrian forthcoming budget will show a deficiency of forty millions of florins.

The dates from India are to May 25, one week later. News considered highly satisfactory.

Steamship America arrived at Liverpool on June 27.

Steamship Hammonia arrived at Cowes on June 27.

ENGLAND.

Nothing of much importance took place in either House of Parliament.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE LEVIATHAN.—This great ship received the honor, on Monday, of a visit from her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King of the Belgians, and the other Imperial and Royal guests at present on a visit at the Court of St. James.

THE LINE FROM GALWAY TO AMERICA.—Mr. Lever, the proprietor of the Indian Empire, has put a second vessel, and a much larger one, on the new line. She is advertised to sail on the 27th of July. This vessel is three thousand tons register. It is further stated that Mr. Lever means to put a third packet upon the line, between Galway and Quebec.

The *Times* says: The iron clipper ship Sarah Palmer, whose previous passages stand unrivalled, had arrived at Calcutta in 85 days from Liverpool.

The *Globe* says: Advices have been received this morning, June 29, from the Cape of Good Hope to April 25. Dr. Livingstone is reported to have arrived there all well.

The Royal Charter, from Melbourne, has now been out 78 days, and is considered over due.

The *Times* says: The stoppage has been announced of Messrs. Bristow, Warren & Harrison, wholesale grocers, with liabilities at between £50,000 and £60 000.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE THE CLERGYMEN TO PARLIAMENT.—The *Herald* says: Archdeacon Thorpe, of Bristol, has invited the clergy of that diocese to petition, now that the Jews are to be admitted to Parliament, that clergy of the established church may not be disqualified as members of Parliament.

The *Herald* contains the following: The marriage of the Prince Royal, of the two Sicilies, with the Duchess Maria, of Bavaria, will be celebrated by proxy, at Munich, in October next.

The *Herald* says: A letter from Naples contains the following: Vesuvius has ceased to be in eruption; a lone only a thin stream of lava flows from it, and the volcano has resumed its ordinary appearance.

MR. SPURGEON AT THE SURREY GARDENS.—The *Herald* understands that the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon at the above gardens are likely to be brought to a speedy termination, in consequence of the gardens being opened for amusements.

MR. RAREY, THE HORSE TAMER.—Mr. Rarey, accompanied by Mr. Goodenough, had the honor of exhibiting before her Majesty, Prince Albert, King of the Belgians, and the members of the royal household, on Saturday.

From the *Times'* city article June 28: The Bombay telegram although highly satisfactory, considering the extent of the difficulties to be encountered, revived the feeling of anxiety created by most of the recent intelligence from India, and caused the market to be heavy throughout the day.

The following is from the *Herald's* city article, June 28: "Public securities experienced a slight reaction, and prices generally closed with heaviness. Although the American advices were considered favorable, and the plenteousness of money hasted to activity on the other side of the Atlantic, the effect caused by the late failures in the grocery trade has been rather discouraging."

A QUICK PASSAGE.—The Government emigration ship Nugget, 1,128 tons, of Liverpool, W. H. Bond commander, which sailed from Southampton on the 22d January, arrived at Adelaide, S. A., on the 3d of April, having made the passage in seventy-one days, the shortest on record.

The *Globe* says Sir Henry Bulwer had got as far as Vienna, on his way to his post.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—The fire took place at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, on the South quay, adjacent to the Hermitage basin. By 1 o'clock the whole centre warehouse was in flames. The goods and property consisted of jute, sugar, and spirits, and in the basement saltpetre. It is feared that some of the men lost their lives. Some of the ships in the docks have been hauled out from the South quay.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says: A council was held on Friday last, at the residence of Prince Napoleon, at which his Highness presided. The whole of the questions relative to the organization of the new ministerial department for Algeria and the Colonies were examined. There is a rumor that Admiral Hamelin is about to resign, and that the Marine Department will devolve on Prince Napoleon, in addition to his functions as Minister of Algeria and the Colonies.

The *Herald* says: Intelligence from Naples states that Piedmont intends to persist in demanding an indemnity in the affair of the Cagliari.

The *Herald* also says: M. de Fene has been summoned before the military tribunal of Lille, to give evidence in the matter of his duel with Courtiel and Hyénne.

SPAIN.

The *Post* says: The periodical press is very violent in its condemnation of the calumnies of the English against Spain in reference to the treaties on the subject of the slave trade.

AUSTRIA

The *Herald* says: Letters from Vienna report that the forthcoming budget will be an unfavorable one, exhibiting a deficiency of forty million florins. News from Piacenza mentions that the Austrians are hastening the construction of new fortifications. Ten more forts are to be added.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, in the *Nord*, describes the advance of a Russian column in the Caucasus, along the banks of the river Adagoum, to a point called by the natives the Tomb of Rslat. *On the 15th of May the column arrived at the* spot, and immediately surrounded its position with palisades. On the following day the troops commenced working on the foundations of a new fort. Very little resistance was offered by the inhabitants, who withdrew into the interior.

The London Times contains the following telegram:

INDIA.

The latest news of the commander-in-chief is to the 25th of May, when he arrived at Futtyghur. On the 22d Jones was attacked at Shobjehanpore; on the 24th Jones occupied Mohandee without opposition, the enemy retreating into Oude. Sir Hugh Rose was attacked by the Calpee rebels, in his camp, four miles below the city, on the 22d. He repulsed the attack, the enemy suffering severely; and on the following day he occupied the city and fort with little difficulty. In the pursuit five hundred of the enemy were killed, and eight guns taken. Fifty guns, twenty-four standards, and immense stores of ammunition, were found in the fort. The mutineers were quite discouraged. A rabble of 3,000 or 4,000 crossed into the Doab on the 26th, apparently making for Oudeoh, the southern Malwah country. Mr Manson, of the civil service, had been murdered by the Chief of Nurgoond, who has been taken, with six of his principal followers. Mr. Manson, at the time of his murder, was attended only by a few horsemen. He was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29th, by eight hundred men. He and all his escort were murdered.

A Madras column, under Major Hughes, June 1, took the Fort of Copal by assault. On the same day Col. Malcolm, with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgoond and stormed the town. On the next day he carried the fort.

NIZAMS COUNTRY.

The Aurungabad districts are much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas, who have plundered several towns. A field detachment, about 450 men of all arms, has been despatched.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

The rebels near Shabjehanpore were attacked by Sir Colin Campbell on the 24th of May, and driven back to Alohundee, which place was taken by our force.

FUTTYGHUR.

On the 28th of May 5,000 rebels, in two bodies, crossed the Kallee Nundee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages. Two princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 28th of May, by the Tesildar of Hussurpore.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

A party of about one thousand men, with four guns, reached Azung, near Cawnpore. The road is fairly closed. Thousands of the rebels are proceeding to Oudeoh. Brigadier Sir R. Lugard defeated the rebels near Judgespore, on the 20th of May, killing a great number. One force, by the latest accounts, was still in pursuit.

Calpee was entirely in our possession, both town and fort, on the evening of the 23d of May. Large stores of guns, gunpowder, and other munitions were found in the city. A flying column, which was sent in pursuit of the rebels, quickly came up with them, killing a great many, and capturing eight of their guns.

Scindia is anxious for the speedy advance of the British troops on his frontier.

The column under Brigadier Smith recaptured Chundaree

The Foreign office telegram confirms the capture of Calpee. Sir Hugh Rose captured Calpee on the 22d of May, having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels during his advance. Sir H. Rose made his approach by the river side, below Calpee, having entered into communication with Colonel Mansell, who held a position on the west bank of the Jumna, so as to shell the town and fort. The enemy made no resistance, and the city fell without any loss on our side. A rapid pursuit was made by cavalry, and the result was the capture of all the guns, elephants, and ammunition.

Gwalior had been attacked by the rebels and plundered.

After the relief of Shahjehanpore, by Jones, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. On the 23d, Sir Colin Campbell drove back the enemy, capturing Mohundee.

Oude is still disturbed, the rebels again approaching Lucknow. It was not thought, however, they would venture an attack, as the city is fully defended, and the garrison very strong.

Commercial Intelligence.

The following is from the *Times'* city article, June 30: "The English funds opened heavily this morning, and experienced a further decline during the day, from which, however, there was a recovery before the official close. The downward movement was attributed partly to some sales by recent speculators for the rise, and partly to the demand for money in consequence of all the final revenue payments for the quarter being made to-day at the Bank of England. Intense anxiety prevails to-day in the city, in consequence of the fire raging in the London docks, and the uncertainty as to its ultimate extent. The tendency to disasters of this kind lately renders it necessary to hesitate in assuming the present case to be accidental."

Consols 95¾ to ⅞, and 96⅝ to ¾ for August.

The following is from the *Daily News'* city article, June 30: "The demand for money to-day showed increased activity, and discounting in all quarters was very firm, in transact ons taking place below 3 ⅜ cent. The business transacted at the bank was larger than for some weeks past. It is said that the East India company have withdrawn some loans from the market to-day. This alteration in the appearance of the money market is not expected to last longer than a fortnight, since the mass of money which will be released next month in the shape of dividends can scarcely fail to appeal to the market." The loss by fire at the London Docks is estimated at £150,000. In American securities a fall of ⅛ per cent. in Illinois Central; Michigan Southern and Michigan Central were also flat. A further decline took place in the Grand Trunk of Canada. Atlantic Telegraph shares were negotiated at 500.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 28th and 29th.—A large business has been transacted in Cotton, and the sales reach fully 27,000 bales; 11,000 on speculation and for export. Prices 3-16ths higher than last Friday.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET, June 29.—There is a liberal supply of American and Canadian Wheat. The business done was chiefly in American red Wheat, of which all the parcels offering at 5s 6d ⅌ 70 lbs were cleared off, and altogether a general advance of 1½ ⅌ 70 lbs was established. Flour in good request. Prices 3-16ths higher than last Friday.

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LIVERPOOL PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKETS, June 29.—Tea firm. Sugar unaltered. Coffee inactive. Molasses—West Indies 15s to 16s ⅌ cwt. Rice firm. Saltpetre flat and lower. Tallow slow, but prices supported. Turpentine firm. Spirits unchanged. Metals—Scotch pig iron dull. Spelter dull inquiry. Tin firm.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Col. Steptoe's Defeat Confirmed—The Frazer Excitement.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—The steamship Isabel, from Havana, furnishes news from California, per the steamship Star of the West.

The news is of no special importance.

Col. Steptoe's defeat by the Indians in Oregon is confirmed.

The Frazer river gold excitement continues without abatement. Large numbers of emigrants have gone thither.

Further from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The Utah correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of June 18, says that the conditions agreed upon at the conference between the peace commissioners and the heads of the Mormon Church are as follows: The troops shall enter the city without opposition; the civil officers shall be permitted to perform the duties of their offices without interruption, and there shall be unconditional obedience to the laws of the land. On the other hand, past offences shall be forgotten, as stated in the President's proclamation; all the houses in the city shall be closed against both civil officers and strangers, excepting the one to be occupied by the Governor and his family. Everybody else will be obliged to sleep in wagons or in the ground.

The persons in the city were Governor Cumming, Secretary Hartwell, Peace Commissioners Powell and McCulloch, Dr Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Mr. Craig, Indian Agent; Dr. Dodson, Marshal of the Territory, and Messrs Simonton, Fillmore, and Brown, correspondents of the New York *Times*, *Herald*, and *Tribune*.

Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, July 12—The Isabel has arrived with dates from Havana and Key West to the 10th inst.

Sugar at Havana was active and firm; molasses inactive; sales at 3½. Freight dull. Sterling exchange 12½@ premium. Bills on the North 2@3 premium.

The Water Witch at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 12.—The steamer Water Witch has arrived with despatches from Commodore McIntosh for the Secretary of the Navy.

The yellow fever was prevailing extensively at Havana.

Further News from the Telegraph Fleet.

QUEBEC, July 13.—The ship Windsor Forest, arrived here, reports that she was in company with the Niagara and Agamemnon for three days.

She parted from them on the 20th of June, in heavy weather. Both had light steam on.

The weather on the 23d to the 24th was fine, but from then to the 20th heavy southwest winds prevailed.

The Steamship Canada.

HALIFAX, July 13.—The weather is thick along the eastern coast, and it is raining.

There are no signs of the Canada, due here.

The Telegraph Fleet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F, July 13—Afternoon.—The weather is hazy—wind light—westerly.

There are no signs of the telegraph fleet.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The frigate Sabine has not, as stated, been ordered to the vicinity of San Juan de Nicaragua.

The revenue-cutter Harriet Lane, with a select company of ladies and gentlemen, including the Secretary of the Treas