The Press.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—A Modern Bayard; Strew Odorous Flowers; Religious Intelligence; Letter from Illinois; Later from Utah; General News; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE.—Closing Services of the Tabernacle Tent prior to its removal.

THE NEWS.

The steamship America, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., arrived at New York yesterday. She furnishes three days later intelligence. The America arrived out at Liverpool on the 6th inst. The House of Commons had passed the India bill. Lord Malmesbury announced that orders had been issued for the withdrawal of British cruisers from the coast of Cuba. The blockade of the African coast is to be continued. There is no additional information in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph cable, as the Agamemnon has not yet returned to Queenstown. The India bill passed the House of Commons without a division. The House of Lords passed the Jew bill through Committee. The bill regulating the government of New Caledonia passed second reading in the House of Commons. It was generally supposed the Agamemnon returned to the rendezvous in mid-ocean again, to prepare for a fourth attempt. The Niagara had taken in coal, and was ready for sea again. The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will determine upon their future plans on the arrival of the Agamemnon. Her report of the accident is considered important before taking further action. It was generally believed, but not yet officially announced, that Queen Victoria would visit the Emperor of France at Cherbourg, if she did, not attend the naval demonstration. The Paris Conferences were drawing to a close. The Bank of France had increased in specie during the month to the amount of eighteen millions of francs. It was again stated that the Spanish Government was organising an expedition of ten thousand men against Mogador. Consols closed at 95¾@95¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £529,000 during the week. American securities slow of sale, and prices unaltered. The weather has been favorable for the crops, and the Breadstuffs market generally closed firm. Richardson, Spence, & Co. report Flour steady at 22s for Western; Wheat firm; Red Western 18s 5d Corn firm, and inferior qualities have advanced 6dals.

News from Kansas states that the redoubtable General Calhoun has given certificates of election to all those members of the Legislature elected under the Lecompton Constitution. The free-State party will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Despatches have been received from Utah, by the War Department, but they contain nothing important. Great care had been taken that no depredations should be committed by the soldiers on the property of the Mormons.

There were new and interesting incidents in the interminable Riviere scandal case on Thursday. On application of the District Attorney at a special term of the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Ogden issued warrants for the apprehension of Huncke and Davis, on charges of perjury, and of Mr. Mulford on a charge of subornation of perjury. Mr. Mulford, it is understood, has disappeared The Blounts, it is stated, will return to the South to-day.

A defaulting British officer, named Elliott, was captured in New York, on Monday, by special detective Bowyer, after an exciting chase from place to place notwithstanding the Englishman assumed a new name at every hotel he visited. He not only ran away with over ten thousand pounds, belonging to the English Government, but also with an actress, named Sinclair, who is said to be young enough to be his granddaughter.

In New Orleans, on the 22d, minute guns were fired from sunrise until sundown, in honor of the memory of General Quitman.

The weekly statement of the United States Treasury shows the amount on deposit to be $7,348,000; subject to draft, $4,600; receipts, $1,189,000.

By reference to a special telegraphic despatch it will be seen that the verdict of the coroner's jury, on the bodies of the persons killed by the late accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, censures the railroad company for their neglect to keep the bridge in a sound state.

The opening of the defence in the Kirkpatrick case took place yesterday. We give a synopsis of Mr. Hagert's speech, who is one of the counsel for the defendants.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

The rumors which have been telegraphed from Washington within the past few days, of the existence of a strong probability of the acquisition of Cuba by the Administration, have been very vague, and are perhaps unworthy of serious attention, inasmuch as nothing seems to be definitely known, by the public at least, of the authority upon which they are based. Should they, however, prove well founded, the whole country will feel a very deep interest in the realization of the expectations said to be confidently entertained. The mere mention of the probability of such an event is sufficient to create a deep impression upon the public mind. All ambitious nations, like individuals, are elated at the idea of making any new acquisition which promises to be a valuable one, and the citizens of the United States are probably quite as strongly endued with this master passion as the people of any other nation on the globe. To many of them, no territorial acquisition is more desirable than that of Cuba. They have long looked and hoped for this event, and the tantalizing manner in which the tempting prize has repeatedly eluded their grasp has served rather to increase than to diminish their ardor. All parties are fully agreed that the United States can never permit Cuba to pass into the possession of any other Power than Spain. Her territorial position, as connected with our own, is too commanding to allow us to tolerate for one moment the idea of her ownership by any nation which could ever set up a serious rivalship against us. We could not brook the idea of England or France making her a Gibraltar to our Mediterranean, and many have, no doubt, fully determined that the sooner the possibility of such an event is fully destroyed by the full establishment of our ownership of the island, the better. So far as the wishes of the inhabitants of Cuba are concerned, there can be no doubt that the intelligent portion of all who have a real stake in her prosperity, and who are not employees of the Spanish Government, most ardently desire the overthrow of Spanish rule, and her annexation to this country. While it may be true that they have displayed little courage in battling for their independence, it must be remembered that never were a people so closely watched and so completely guarded and overawed by armed force, and that the liberal contributions which have repeatedly been made to the filibuster movements by the Cubans, clearly evince the existence of the very strongest of desires for the overthrow of the unparalleled system of oppression which has so long depressed the people and blighted the prospects of one of the most productive portions of the earth. There are many Cuban planters who habitually declare that they would gladly give one-half the value of their whole estates to secure the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and we cannot be surprised at such a feeling when we reflect how greatly Cuban prosperity would be enhanced by a liberal and inexpensive Government, like our own. If her energies are not entirely crushed (as they are not, by any means) by the enormous taxes levied for the support of the armed forces hired to enslave, and the swarms of officials appointed to govern her, and by the tyrannical restrictions imposed upon her commerce, what might she not become as an integral portion of the United States?

In a mere commercial point of view the acquisition of Cuba would be one of the most fortunate things that American statesmanship ever accomplished. With all the shackles imposed upon the trade of the two countries, by the onerous Spanish port charges, tariffs, and export duties, and our own tariff, their commerce is very great, and the removal of these barriers would render it almost incalculable. The agricultural and manufacturing interests of the North would alike reap the most substantial benefits from the union of the two countries. Thus American flour has long been kept out of Cuba by regulations which require (besides other duties) but two dollars per barrel for Spanish flour in Spanish vessels, and nine dollars and fifty cents ($9.50) for foreign flour in foreign vessels, and all foreign goods in foreign vessels are charged a duty of near thirty per cent. or upwards, and the port charges are very high. Notwithstanding all these exactions, the commercial movement of the United States with Cuba in 1852 amounted to more than $18,000,000, upon which duties of more than $8,000,000 were paid the Cuban officials, and the trade of the two countries has no doubt since been greatly increased. Our exports to Cuba for that year amounted to $6,500,000, among which are $927,000 of grains; $1,100,000 of lard, butter, bread and vegetables; $1,864,000 of lumber and fabrics; $141,000 of cotton yarns and fabrics, &c. In return, the imports amounted to over $12,000,000, made up almost entirely of sugar, molasses, and cigars, upon which our citizens paid a duty of at least $3,500,000 to their own Government, besides a large export duty to Spain. The lumber, grain-growing, and provision interests of the United States would be greatly benefited by free trade with Cuba, and so, no doubt, would many branches of manufactures, which, although now driven from the Cuban market by English productions, could not be if a fair tariff was levied upon the English goods, and not upon our own. In short, if Cuba belonged to us, we would almost exclusively furnish the materials for feeding, clothing, and housing her inhabitants, at a handsome profit, while she would supply us with sugar and cigars at much lower rates than we could at present obtain them.

Against these, and many other considerations which might readily be presented in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, much will no doubt be said, if the subject is seriously agitated, against the annexation of any new slaveholding States; but it is doubtful whether this single consideration, however consonant with the prejudices and feelings of many of the people of the North, could prevent us from embracing any fair opportunity of honorably acquiring the brightest jewel of the Spanish crown, should it be afforded, unless sectional animosities reach the very highest point.

THE LAST CARD FOR LECOMPTON.

On the eve of the election in Kansas, under the English bill, on the ordinance, and indirectly on the Lecompton Constitution, the god-father of that delectable instrument comes to its rescue by an announcement that he has finally decided in favor of the free-State members from Leavenworth county, thus virtually giving a free-State majority in both branches of the Lecompton Legislature.

The election was held more than six months ago, and all the facts in the case fully established more than three months since. The present decision, however, just as it may be, will come, we think, much too late. The people of Kansas have been too much outraged by this whole Lecompton movement to endorse it now, backed up as it is, not only by the land ordinance, the threat of being kept out of the Union if they oppose Lecompton, and the promise of immediate admission if they endorse it, and the tardy acknowledgment by CALHOUN, half a year after the proper time for making it, that he will permit those members of the Legislature who were fairly elected to take their seats. Of course, it is unreasonable to expect that any fair election on the naked question of Lecompton can be held when, although that is the real issue to be decided, so many complications are thrown around it, and so much is done to induce the people to endorse what they have repeatedly proclaimed their abhorrence of in thunder tones. The election takes place, we believe, on the first Monday in August.

THE LATE J. WESLEY BRAY.

We cannot permit the grave to close over the mortal remains of J. WESLEY BRAY, Esq., without giving expression to the sincere sorrow we feel at his untimely decease.

As a prominent merchant he was famed for his probity; as an unobtrusive gentleman he was bound by the ties of friendship to a thousand hearts, and many a day will pass before he will cease to be missed in either the marts of merchandise or the social circle. His funeral takes place this morning.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This establishment opens to-night under the management of Mr. J. G. Foster. We understand that it is the intention of the manager to spare no pains to make this house an agreeable place of resort for our citizens during the warm weather. The opening pieces are the "Three Guardsmen" and "Naval Engagements."

In New Jersey, process has been issued from the Court of Chancery citing the officers of the Bank of Trade and the Ocean County Bank, at Tom's river; of the Stock Security Bank and the Bergen County Bank at Hackensack; of the Merchants' Bank at Paterson; and of the Artisan Bank at Trenton—to appear on Thursday, the 29th inst., at the State house, to show cause why they should not be restrained from the further business of banking. These proceedings are consequent upon the report of the Bank Commissioners, made to the Chancellor, that in their opinion neither of these banks is transacting a legitimate bona fide banking business, in conformity with the intent and meaning of the general banking law.

We learn from the Sunbury *American* that on Thursday week William Conrad was arrested for placing obstructions on the Northern Central Railroad track, below Shamokin creek bridge. Mr. Conrad owns a farm on the hill, and complained that the company had rendered the wagon-road up almost impassable. There were several persons with him, who kicked off the obstruction, which he replaced, about which time the watchman came up. He now says that he did it in fun, knowing that the watchman was near. But as the road had been obstructed before at that point, and as Mr. Conrad had said some hard things of the company, he was bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear at the next sessions.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons will hold a sale of real estate and stocks on Tuesday evening, 27 th instant.

Arrest of an Alleged Defaulting British Official in New York—Exciting Chase and Capture.

[From the New York Tribune, July 23.]

James Sutton Elliott was senior military storekeeper at Weedon, near London, ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel, receiving nearly £2,000 a year, and it has been stated that any moment on half pay, having served about thirty-five years. He is between fifty and sixty years of age. On the 22d of May he absconded, and is charged with embezzling £10,800 of the Government's money, leaving an aged wife, but no children, and bringing away an actress named Sinclair, about 25 years of age. They left England in the America, May 22, and arrived at Boston June 5, under the names of Mr. and Mrs Brooks. On the 12th of June, Mr. R. W. Bowyer, special detective, was applied to by Mr. Henry Whitaker, a lawyer of this city, to take the papers and try to trace the defaulter. He went to Boston, and there got a trail of the fugitive through the custom-house officer who passed his baggage. Mr. B had been apprised from England that the runaway had assumed the name of Brooks, and had a young woman with him. Mr. B. here found his signature, "J. Brooks," by which he traced him to the Tremont House, and there obtained a more accurate description of both the man and his paramour, who was a small, dark, dashing, overdressed personage, who "loomed up conspicuously among the hotel boarders." He learned that they left on the 7th in the 3 P. M. express for New York. Mr. B. followed, and made every search here, but did not find them. He then judged that they had left the New York line at Springfield and made for Albany, whither he now proceeded, some fortnight behind them. Mr. Bowyer tracked them (by the defaulter's handwriting) at the Delavan, where he had entered the names of "Mr. Everett and lady of Toronto." They had remained in Albany till the morning of the 9th, and then took the Western train. The next trace Mr. B found of them was at the Syracuse House, where E had declined giving his name, but had remained two days, living in the fear of the land, as usual. Mr. B. next traced them in Buffalo, where they were booked as "Mr. and Mrs. Edwards," remaining two days at the American Hotel Mr. B. next traced him at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, where the parties were booked as "Mr. and Mrs. Evans" He failed to trace them at the Clifton, at Saratoga, or any other point above Albany, though he was satisfied that they were on their return to the coast. He next struck them on the Isaac Newton, where they were booked as "Mr. and Mrs. Everett," arriving in New York on the morning of June 16 but Mr. Bowyer traced them to the St. Nicholas, where they were booked as "Mr. Ewen and wife." They left the next day at 2 P. M. for Philadelphia, reaching Jones's Hotel, where they were booked as "Mr. Emerson and wife, of Ark." They left next morning at 7 for Baltimore, stopped at the Eutaw, where they were quartered as "Mr. Elmsley and wife." They left this next afternoon at 5 o'clock, and took the bridal state-room on the steamer Louisiana for Norfolk, whence they were tracked to Old Point Comfort, Hygeian House, where they stopped a week as "Mr. Elmslie and wife." They seemed to find Old Point quite agreeable, as they staid a full week, returning to Norfolk and to Baltimore by steamer, stopped a day there, patronizing the Eutaw, and left on the morning of June 28 for Philadelphia, where they took dinner at Bloodgood's Hotel, Walnut street wharf, where Elmsley and his doxy sat after dinner on the balcony enjoying the cooling breeze. Mr. Bowyer hunted through Cape May, but was off the track, and returned to New York, having no trace from which to take the 16th instant, and on the night of the 16th left for Newport, where he found next morning the names of "Mr. Elmslie and wife" on the register of the Ocean House, but the bird had again flown. Bowyer finally found that he had taken Mrs. Black's cottage near the beach, where E. was shot, and the house will 2 P. M., but found no bird. He then ascertained that his gentleman had left for New York the very night that he (Bowyer) left for Newport. Mr. Bowyer came directly home, and pacing the streets all day, espied for the first time, about noon, his gentleman walking in front of the St. Nicholas. He recognized him instantly by the description, and kept close watch of him. E went into the hotel, but could not be arrested during the Sabbath, as the process was a civil one. Bowyer kept close watch, however, and at 6 A. M., Monday, knocked at the door of the loving couple, who were fast asleep. Deputy-Sheriff Crombie was in company with the process. A continuous knocking brought the gentleman to the door, who inquired. "What is wanting?" "Mr. Elmslie." The door was cautiously opened a little way, when Bowyer's foot was inserted, and the ominous words, "I want Mr. James Sutton Elliott," apprised the gentleman that he was indeed wanted. A shriek from the lady did not much interrupt the proceedings, and Mr. E was soon lodged in Eldridge street jail. He is to have a hearing to-day, on the application of his counsel that he be discharged without bail.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO "THE PRESS."]

ALLENTOWN, July 23.—The coroner's jury on the bodies of those killed by the late accident have brought their labors to a close. The verdict is—That the Company did carelessly allow the bridge to become unsafe by permitting the timbers to become decayed, and that the Company was grossly negligent, and endangered the lives of passengers travelling on their road; and that the remaining span should be removed without delay.

Later from New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, July 19, via Boneville, July 23, per U. S. Express.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 1st inst, has arrived.

All the water courses on the route were very high.

Extensive preparations were being made at Santa Fe to properly celebrate the Fourth of July.

The surveying party on the Canadian river report it a splendid country, with abundant water and grass, and in every way suitable for railway.

The mail party suffered no molestation from the Indians.

Some of the trains which left here in the spring had arrived at Santa Fe. Those on the plains were getting along finely.

The grass was never in a better condition.

Kansas Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Kansas *Herald* (pro-slavery) says that General Calhoun has issued certificates of election to all those elected under the Lecompton Constitution.

The free-State members from Leavenworth will also receive certificates, which gives that party a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The returns for State officers will be made to the Legislature, in whose hands the whole subject rests.

The *Herald* exhorted the people to vote for the ordinance, and settle the question without further strife and agitation.

Official Despatches from Utah—Results of Col. Steptoe's Defeat—The U. S. Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Despatches from Utah to the 25th of June were received to-day by the War Department.

Orders had been issued that no one should leave the ranks of the army in passing through Salt Lake city, except from absolute necessity, and that care be taken that the herds did not trespass upon the fields of citizens.

Among the documents is Governor Cumming's pardon and peace proclamation to the inhabitants of Utah.

An officer of the army writing from Washington Territory, relative to Colonel Steptoe's defeat, says that the route eastward and northward of Colville is now virtually blockaded, that no one crosses Snake river, and that it will require a force ten times as large as is now there before peace can be restored.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows

The amount on deposit	$7,348,000
The amount subject to draft	4,660,000
Receipts	1,089,000

The Utah Expedition.

LEAVENWORTH, July 20, via St. Louis, July 23, per U. S. Express.—The express, which left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d, with orders for Gen. Harney to halt and await instructions from Washington, has returned. Gen. Harney was overtaken fifteen miles east of the crossing of Smith Fork of the Platte River, on the 8th inst.

Gen. Harney intended to meet the principal chiefs and a considerable body of the Cheyennes, who, being aware of the presence of Harney in their country, were desirous of holding a council with him, for the purpose of renewing their assurances of friendship toward the whites.

Capt Simpson, who was despatched with orders countermanding the advance of a portion of the reinforcement, was met at Fort Kearney on the 11th, and probably came up with Gen. Harney's headquarters by the 16th.

The troops and trains were all getting along well, although the latter were somewhat delayed by high water.

Col. May's column was met on the 9th, near Ofallon's Bluff.

Col. Morrison's command was met above Plum Creek on the 10th.

Col. Sumner was in camp near Fort Kearney on the 11th.

Majors Emery's & Whiting's columns were near the Little Blue on the 13th.

The Death of Gen. Quitman.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Minute guns were fired from sunrise to sundown to-day, in honor of the memory of Gen. Quitman.

The Recent Fire at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, July 20, via St. Louis, July 23 — Several of the parties burned out by the late fire have commenced re-building.

Vigorous measures are being taken to organize a fire department. Some of the apparatus arrived this morning.

This has been the hottest day of the season; the mercury indicating 90 at 8 o'clock this morning and 100 at noon, in the shade.

Fire at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—A fire occurred this morning at the corner of Judkins and Rousseau streets, destroying the wholesale grocery store of A. J. May & Co, with two dwellings adjoining. The loss is $30,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 23—Flour dull, but quotations unchanged. Wheat and Corn are also unchanged, but prices are firm. Lard is firm at 25½@26½c. Mess Pork, $17. Bulk Meat 5@8c Bacon, shoulders, 6¼c; sides, 10¼@8¾c. Lard held at 11½c.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm, and 4c better. Corn active. Oats buoyant, and 2c better. Shipments to Buffalo—600 bbls of flour, 34,000 bushels of Wheat, and 37 000 bush of Corn. Receipts—900 bbls of Flour, 19,500 bush of Wheat, and 60,000 bushels of Corn.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23 The Cotton market is firm; sales of 500 bales to-day at 12c for middling. Sales of the week 6 000 bales. Receipts of the week 2,500 bales Receipts ahead of last year at this port 112,500 bales. Receipts ahead of last year at all Southern ports 148,000 bales Stock in port 45,500 bales. Sugar is quiet at 5c, and Molasses 30c. Flour firm at $4 25. Wheat—none in the market. Corn is quoted at 86c.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour dull and lower at $4 25@$4 37. Corn buoyant and advanced 2@3c, and sold at 81c. Bacon firm. Shoulders are held at 7c, but 6¾c is offered; Rib Sides 8¾c. Coffee—Sales of the week 2 700 bags; stock in port 22,000 bags, against 1,021,000 last year. Receipts during the week 13,500 bags. Prime is quoted at 11¼c. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool ¾d.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton—Sales of 1,000 bales. Molasses—Prime is quoted at 30c. Flour has advanced 12½c; sales of superfine at $4 25.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour firm. Whiskey firm. Mess Pork is in good demand at $16. Bacon dull.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, July 23, 1858.

By the arrival of the America this afternoon we have three days' later advices from Europe, but no further intelligence respecting the Atlantic telegraph. The Agamemnon's protracted absence, however, is noticed, and the Niagara and Gorgon were taking in coals, to prepare for another attempt when the Agamemnon should arrive. It is to be hoped that no accident has befallen the latter vessel, though her hardships prior to the last rendezvous, and the difficulty of her management, might lead to apprehensions for her safety.

The Riviere case at Hoboken, this morning, was further proceeded with, by the ordering of Davis and Huncke to give bail in $2,000 each, for their appearance on a charge of perjury. The bail was, it is said, allowed. Mulford, the lawyer, has disappeared. It is said the infatuated Mrs. Blount has offered $400 to defend Huncke, that she has returned to the Hoboken hotel, and visited the innkeeper in prison, in company with a—Hungarian count. She seems to be a monomaniac on nobility. New developments of this queer case are looked for.

Alderman Tucker ("Honest Bill") has, it appears, been considering over his position as one of the endorsers of the swill milk traffic. He now proposes that an ordinance shall provide for designating those who carry on the "healthful business" by making it necessary to have their depots and carts placarded in legible letters with "Swill-fed Milk." It is to be hoped this ordinance will be passed and enforced.

The yellow fever *virus* is said to be almost inseparable from the goods now in freight on board infected vessels at Quarantine, and there is some talk of excluding all goods thus tainted from the city, even after Quarantine is passed.

The new British mail steamer Indian Empire leaves this afternoon for Galway. Another vessel of the same line will start from Galway for this port next week.

Is it a fact, as stated, that the contract for the iron pipes for the new water-works in Washington city is given to a British company? Is there no iron in Pennsylvania?

Jonathan Peet, one of her British Majesty's Secretaries of State, is now confined in Eldridge street jail, on a charge of embezzling money in a judiciary capacity.

The stock market to-day was not very brisk, and the largest business done was the sale of about 2,200 shares of New York, Central, opening at 85¼, and closing at 89¼. Reading was sustained at 45½; Delaware and Hudson brought 99½; Pennsylvania Coal 80, buyer sixty, against same price, regular, yesterday. Hudson River sold at 28¼, buyer thirty, against 28½, buyer sixty, yesterday. Harlem fell ¼; Erie ditto. Pacific Mail Steamship fell from 90½ to 90¼.

The largest transactions in Western stocks were in Cleveland and Toledo, opening at 36½, closing at 36¾. Galena and Chicago began at 90, and with various fluctuations closed at 90½. Chicago and Rock Island began at 77, and rose ½. Milwaukee and Mississippi fell ½. Michigan Southern, old, advanced ½, and guaranteed ½. Panama was sold at yesterday's price. So was La Crosse and Milwaukee. A sale of Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati was made at 84—dividend off.

Little was done in State stocks. North Carolina sixes closed at 96½; Tennessee and Virginia at 93; Missouri at 85½, and California at 86½. A small lot of Brooklyn city sixes was taken at 97½, ½ advance.

The market for bank stocks was active, and amounted to nearly four hundred shares, and including Phenix at 108; Metropolitan at 107½; American Exchange at 106; Park at 101 and 100½; Bank of Commerce at 100½, and Continental at 97.

For exchange the transactions were small, and market unreliable.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House to-day were $13,425,906 95, and the balances $1,014-153 14. The Metropolitan certificates remain at $6,000.

By the America, we learn that the London money market is not active, and American stocks quiet. Consols 95¾ and 95¼.

The dry-goods market is beginning to feel better, as regards the prospects of a fall trade. Many buyers are in the city, from South and West, and if no over-imports ensue, a revival may be anticipated when the season opens.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 23.

SECOND BOARD.

5000 LaG & M L L s10	31½	20 Panama R	105½		
1 2000 do	31¾	100 Clev & Toledo R	86¾		
1-2 Pacific Mail S Co	90½	100 do	b60 36¾		
$59 N Y Cen R	b90 85¾	50 Ill Cen R	77		
100 do	85¾	5 Gal & Chic R	90½		
100 Hud River R	28¾	50 do	90¾		
120 Harlem R	11½	5 Chic & R I R	77¾		
200 Reading R	45¾	800 do	77¾		
100 do	s15 45¾	50 do	b30 77¾		
50 Mich Cen R	69¾	100 Mil & Miss R	17		
100 Mich S & N Ia R	23¾				

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—Market growing firmer, receipts still delayed, and little stock on hand Speculation is made on what is to arrive. Sales 81,000 bbls at $4 15@4 22½ for superfine state; with small parcels reported at $4 25a4 30 for extra state, $4 15@4 25 for superfine Western; $4 25@4 50 for common to medium extra Western and $4 80@5, for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio. The market closing quiet and very firm.

Canadian Flour is firm and very scarce, with small sales at $4.45@5.35 for common to choice extra. Southern Flour is firmly held, and choice grades are higher; sales 1 400 bbls at $4.70@4.90, for superfine, and $4.95@5.60 for fancy and extra, including 200 bbls Petersburg at the latter price.

Rye Flour is firmer, with small sales at $3.10@3.75.

Corn Meal has also advanced, with sales 275 bbls at $3.75@3.80 for Jersey, and $4.25 for Brandywine, and 65 puncheons at $20.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is quiet for the want of stock. The demand is good, and prices are nominally better. Sales 8000 bushels at 91c for unsound Milwaukee club; $1 15 for white Michigan; and $1.15@1.32½ for inferior to fair white Southern.

Rye is better with a fair export demand; sales are reported at 76c, and holders are now refusing to sell at less than 78@80c Barley quiet and unchanged. Sales 2000 bushels prime Barley Malt at 80c

The Corn market is without material change. Western mixed is nominal at about 65@65c for damaged to prime; small sales white and yellow Southern at 95c. Oats are in limited request at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS —The Pork market is steady, but without any very important change in quotations. Receipts moderate, sales 670 bbls at $17.10@17.15 for mess, $16.50 for thin do, $19.50@20 for clear, and $14 for prime. Prime Mess is quiet and nominal at $16 50

Beef is in moderate request, and prices remain without change of moment. Sales 155 bbls at $10.75@10.50 for Country mess; $12@13 50 for repicked Western mess; and $14@14.50 for extra do. Prime mess beef is held at $18@22.

Beef Hams are steady at $18@18, with a limited supply on hand. Bacon is quiet, but firm. Cut meats are firm, with a limited demand. Sales 53 hhds at 6c for Shoulders, and 8c@8¼c for Hams; the former delivered in Philadelphia. Lard is firm, with sales of 200 pkgs at 11¼@11½c for common to prime. Butter and Cheese steady and unchanged.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

NO NEWS OF THE AGAMEMNON.

The India Bill in Parliament.

BRITISH SQUADRON RECALLED FROM CUBA.

Bulwer on the Frazer River Discoveries.

VICTORIA AND NAPOLEON AT CHERBOURG.

The Potato Rot Spreading.

A SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

SUICIDE OF REV. DR. SADLIER.

Business Dull—Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Firm.

CONSOLS 95¾@95¾.

The royal mail steamship America, which sailed from Liverpool at nine o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant, arrived at New York yesterday, bringing sixty-nine passengers.

The steamship Arago, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the night of the 8th July.

The substitution of the America for the Asia was caused by the discovery of a flaw in the shaft of the latter.

The Cunard Company advertise that the screw-steamer Jura would leave Liverpool on the 17th for New York, instead of the Alps. The Great Britain is also advertised to sail for New York on Wednesday the 28th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 7th inst. the House of Lords was not in session, and the proceedings in the House of Commons were of merely local interest.

On the 8th, in the House of Lords, the Jew bill was passed through committee, an amendment having been agreed to which prevents Jews from exercising ecclesiastical patronage or advising her Majesty upon ecclesiastical appointments.

In the House of Commons, after some general debate, the Government of India bill was read a third time and passed, amidst loud cheers.

Sir E. B. Lytton then moved the second reading of the Government of New Caledonia bill, the object of which is to establish a settled form of Government in that part of British North America, to which, in consequence of recent gold discoveries, a great stream of population is now directed. He urged the importance of a strong Government being established in the first instance, and added that the present Government had decided on continuing the policy of the late Government, with respect to the privileges possessed by the Hudson's Bay Company. In the course of his observations, he stated that there was every reason to expect a very large production of gold in the country about to be created into a colony. The bill would only remain in force for five years, and then the power of the Governor would be resigned to fixed and local institutions.

After some observations from various speakers, generally in praise of the Government scheme, the bill was read a second time.

On the 9th in the House of Lords, the India bill was read a first time.

The Earl of Malmesbury said the Government intended, for reasons which it was unnecessary to refer to, to remove from Cuban waters the squadron now stationed there; but there was no intention whatever of discontinuing the blockade of the coast of Africa.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, in response to an inquiry, said Government had not taken into consideration the expediency of making use of the Leviathan to lay down the Atlantic cable.

Neither the Agamemnon nor her tender, the Valorous, had arrived at Queenstown, and nothing further had transpired in regard to the Atlantic cable The Niagara and Gorgon were taking in coals, and would be ready for sea again about the time the America sailed. The Agamemnon and Valorous could be coaled and got ready for sea within three days after their arrival. The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were to meet and decide upon future action immediately upon the arrival of the Agamemnon.

The publication of some parliamentary papers shows that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the Secretary of the Colonies, had been instructing Governor Douglas, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, as to his conduct in the present emergency. The despatch dated July 1st, says, "that while her Majesty's Government are determined on preserving the rights both of government and commerce which belong to this country: and while they have it in contemplation to furnish you with such a force as they may be able to despatch for your assistance should occasion require it, they do not believe it this could be accomplished the system of coolie emigration might be found beneficial both to the coolies themselves and to the colonies. He repeated the great care and consideration which the Government were determined to give to secure for the coolies good treatment and fair wages. He did not think that the exclusion of Cuban produce from our markets would (even if Parliament would consent to it) make much difference to Cuba, inasmuch as other countries would take Cuban produce and let us have the supplies from other quarters which formerly went to them. He expressed generally every desire to prevent the slave trade, and he assured the deputation that the Government would never relax their efforts towards the accomplishment of this object."

The Clonmel *Chronicle* states that the blight had made its appearance among the potatoes in several places in that locality.

The Rev. Dr. Sadlier, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, had committed suicide by hanging himself.

At the quarterly meeting of the ironmasters of the midland counties of England, held at Birmingham, no change was made in the standard rates. Prices, however, were regarded as entirely nominal, and business was very dull. Many mills and forges were only partially employed.

FRANCE.

The new Minister of the Interior had permitted one hundred and twenty persons who had been exiled to return to their homes.

It had been positively asserted that Queen Victoria would attend the grand naval demonstration at Cherbourg, but at the latest date it was considered doubtful whether such would be the case.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Matters are going on more smoothly with the Congress for the last few days. It is thought that one or two sittings more will suffice, inasmuch as the ambassadors are said to have come to an understanding upon the leading questions which have been discussed. The members will adjourn for some weeks, in order to draw up the official reports. They will then meet again in order to affix their signatures. It seems certain that the Principalities are to possess a similar, but separate, administration and Constitution, with but one Senate for both. Pending the suspension of the Conference, Fuad Pasha will visit London on business relating to a loan for the Ottoman Government."

The same writer says: M. Marcolita, the representative of the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan States in Paris and London, has presented his credentials to the French Government, and will be received by the Emperor on his return from Plombieres. M. Marcolita leaves for London to-morrow, to present his credentials there.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain of about 3,700,000 francs in the cash held in Paris, and a gain of 14,000,000 in the country branches.

A decree provides for the enlargement of the town of Lille, and places it in the list of the most important of the fortified places of the Empire.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says, that owing to the intervention of the King of the Belgians, the royal family of Prussia, and perhaps the imperial family of Austria, will be properly presented at the Cherbourg *fêtes*.

The tobacco crop in Algeria had been almost entirely destroyed by a worm.

The eighth meeting of the Paris Conferences was held at Count Walewski's country residence on the 7th inst., and the ninth meeting was fixed for the day the America sailed.

On the 9th inst. the three-per-cents closed on the Paris Bourse at 68, 50.

The Paris papers speculate on the forthcoming meeting of Napoleon and Victoria at Cabrbourg, as if it was positively decided upon, and regard the event as a complete removal of all mistrust between the two Governments Great preparations were in progress at Cherbourg Count Persigny had arrived in London, with a view, it is said, of submitting the programme for the Queen's approval.

SPAIN.

It is reported from Madrid that General O'Donnell will dissolve the Cortes in a very short time. It was also stated that he intended to divide the army into large divisions as in France, and to place eminent generals at the head of them.

A semi-official paragraph, says, that the new ministry is not less decided than the preceding one to demand explanations from England on the subject of the offensive words of Lord Malmesbury on the question of the English cruisers.

It is stated that an expedition, to consist of 10,000 men, was preparing in Spain, for the purpose of proceeding to Mexico to enforce satisfaction for unredressed grievances against the Mexican Government.

AUSTRIA.

The Cologne *Gazette* spreads the rumor that the concentration of Russian troops in Poland is to threaten Austria into fulfilling the treaty of 1846, relative to the incorporation of Cracow into the Austrian monarchy.

It is positively denied that Austria has bound herself to give assistance to Turkey in case of need.

DENMARK.

Owing to differences in the Danish Cabinet on the question of the Duchies, the Minister of Finance, Andrae, had tendered his resignation.

TURKEY.

Letters of the 26th of June, from Constantinople, state that the Sultan had issued an imperial decree, calling out one hundred thousand more to fill up the losses occasioned by the recent expeditions, and for the purpose of enforcing the engagements entered into by foreign Powers.

A project had been drawn out for the establishment of some order in financial matters until the conclusion of a loan admits of their being definitely regulated.

THE LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following is the latest foreign intelligence by the America, received by Telegraph from London to Liverpool:

[Daily News' City Article.—Friday, P. M.]

LONDON, July 10.—Consols show more firmness this morning, and an advance of ¼ per cent. was temporarily attained. A relapse took place subsequently, and the closing quotations were the same as yesterday.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange, much stagnation prevailed, notwithstanding the dullness of business. As is usual prior to the absorption of the dividends, the supply of money has largely increased, and first-class bills are discounted at 2½a2¾ per cent.

About £29,000 in gold were to-day withdrawn from the bank for exportation, making a total of £63,000 since the date of the bank return.

The Colonial markets during the week have not undergone any material change, dullness still pervading many branches of business, while the late speculative inquiry has nearly subsided.

The upward tendency of Rice has been checked by the favorable change in the weather.

[From the Times' City Article.]

The English funds to-day have been without recovery. The market was influenced by the anticipation of an unfavorable bank return and by the public continuing to make small sales.

In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon there was no change of importance from the last post.

MISCELLANEOUS

The *Morning Star* announces that the Right Hon John Inglis, M. P., the Lord Advocate, at an interview with the Lord Provost, has definitely accepted the high office of Lord Justice Clerk; but as there is some Scotch business of importance still before the House of Commons, the probability is that a new writ for Stamford will not be issued for a day or two prior to the prorogation

The *Advertiser*, however, states that Lord Inglis left London for Edinburg yesterday, and that the Stamford writ will be moved for next week.

A postal treaty between Greece and Russia is about to be concluded.

A Trieste despatch, dated Thursday, states that after the Paris Conferences,