The Press.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—The Wisdom of Our Ancestors; Religious Intelligence; Letter from Newport; News from Lancaster; General News; Naval Intelligence; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE.—Sermon by Rev. A. A. Willitts.

The News.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, K. T., informs us that a skirmish took place about the 20th of July, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Kearney, between a small war party of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoes and the Pawnees. The assailants succeeded in surprising a party of Pawnees, killing three, including a chief, and carrying off a large number of horses. Subsequently, a considerable force of Pawnees pursued the Cheyennes, and recaptured their animals, and wounded several of their adversaries.

A suspicious-looking "long, low, black schooner" is reported to have been seen in latitude 28.60, longitude 89.20, by vessels which arrived at New Orleans. The supposition is that she is a pirate.

In Washington, yesterday, Charles Barrett, a Baltimorean, was sentenced to be hung on the 22d of October, for the murder of Reeve Lewis.

The receipts into the United States Treasury, for the quarter ending the 30th of June, is over $23,000,000, including $9,850,000 from the customs, and $12,629,000 from the sale of treasury notes. The expenditures during the same quarter were $22,730,000, including nearly $4,000,000 for interest on the public debt and the payment of treasury notes.

A duel took place in New Orleans on the 3d inst., between Major Henry and Joseph Howell, in which the former received "satisfaction" by being wounded severely. The cause of the quarrel is not stated.

It will be seen that the English bribe has received its quietus in Kansas. The returns of the election, as far as received, place the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution beyond a doubt.

We have news of rejoicings, from all quarters, on account of the success of the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph experiment. By illuminations, fire-works, firing of cannon, and the ringing of bells, the people express their joy as the news reaches them.

There are indications that the jury on the Kirkpatrick poisoning case will fail to agree. The court met yesterday, and received a message from the jury to that effect.

News from Canada states that the Parliament met yesterday, and an announcement was made that the Hon. Mr. Cartier, in connection with the Hon. J. A. MacDonald, is forming a Ministry, which will probably be completed to-day.

The steamer Prince Albert arrived at Halifax yesterday, with four days later news from Europe We give the news under the telegraph head.

It has been ascertained from an entirely reliable source, that one of the duties of Mr Nugent, special commissioner to New Caledonia, who left New York in the California steamer, is to make such representations to Governor Douglas as will induce him to mitigate the rigors of the policy of the Hudson Bay Company, and of the servants of the British Government towards miners and traders from the United States.

The Norfolk *Day Book* mentions a report that the hull of a large side-wheel steamer had floated ashore about five miles to the southward of Nagg's Head, having every appearance of having been destroyed by fire. Two large kelson pieces for the support of the boilers were said to be plainly visible, and all of her timbers appeared charred.

Two thousand troops, equipped with the most effective arms known to the army, we learn, will soon be in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and make a vigorous fall and winter campaign against the hostile Indians. General Harney will command the operations.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Commencement of the exercises at Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pa., came off on the 1st, 3d, and 4th inst. The exercises, which will be found in another column, were of a most interesting character.

Mrs. Willing Jackson died in this city yesterday. She was the widow of Major William Jackson, private secretary to Gen. Washington.

Our exchanges received yesterday are teeming with excitement on the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

Charles Barrett, who was convicted in Washington city of murder, has been sentenced to be hung.

The Republicans have re-nominated Hon. Edward Wade, for Congress, from the 19th district of Ohio.

The Postmaster General is expected to return to Washington by the first of next week.

Hickman's District.

Those who know JOHN HICKMAN and his adversaries, and understand the patriotic motives which inspire his canvass in the Sixth Congressional district, can form a reasonable idea of the strong popular feeling which his appeal to the ballot-boxes has awakened. His energy surprises even those who remember his former masterly campaigns in Chester county; and never, at any period of his career, has he been so irresistibly eloquent. He addresses immense assemblages nearly every night in the week, and has marked out a series of meetings which will absorb most of his time before the election. The utmost and the most constant labor is thus self-imposed. The effect which the arguments of Mr. HICKMAN produce upon the minds of his constituents may be appreciated when we state that it is impossible to find halls and public buildings large enough to accommodate his audiences, and that he is compelled to speak in the open air. The style of his oratory, his ability as a logician, his powerful invective, and his keen satire, added to the *sincerity* which marks the whole man and his history, make his progress through his district like the progress of a triumphant hero. Wherever he speaks he carries conviction to the minds of honest men, particularly to those who have been operated upon by the emissaries of power. There is no resisting the truths he utters. There is no answering the arguments of one who declares his indifference to public station, and fights only to vindicate an indestructible principle. Such a man is a host in himself.

One would suppose that in so noble a struggle, the Democrats and Republicans of Chester and Delaware would rally, as one man, to the banner of HICKMAN. The great mass of the people are indeed with him, and his election is beyond all doubt; but there are some unworthy spirits who, to please the powers that be has offended by his honest course, readily engage in the work of defamation. At the head of these is that veteran place-man, NIMROD STRICKLAND—a politician who has grown old in office, and is as hungry for patronage to-day as if he had not fed full upon it since the days of GEORGE WOLF. His pen, from which for years have flowed the most venomous assaults upon Mr. BUCHANAN, and from which has dropped abundant free-soil and abolition sentiments, is now kept busy coining fulsome eulogies of the President, and bitter paragraphs to show that Mr. HICKMAN is a Republican, and at the same time that the Republicans ought not to support him! Mr. BUCHANAN ought certainly to pay NIMROD STRICKLAND well. He cannot be expected to work at so disgusting an office without a good place, or a fat fee. It is very certain that if JAMES BUCHANAN were not President, and were a citizen of Lancaster, and sought to make a test of a policy like that of Kansas, the patriotic STRICKLAND would denounce him with all his ancient affection. But a politician whose motto is self only, never fails to find that a great wrong is a great right when he looks at it through the gold spectacles of "expectancy."

The Democrats of Chester county have only to recollect that HICKMAN, their heroic Representative in Congress, demands re-election, not for himself, but to vindicate the cause of justice, and that he throws all selfish aspirations to the winds. This will render the efforts of such adversaries as STRICKLAND as impotent as they are contemptible and mercenary.

☞ A correspondent of THE PRESS, writing from Delaware county, referred to Dr. J. J. PORTER, of Chester, in that county, as the enemy of Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, and alleged that his opposition was an exhibition of ingratitude, &c. We are happy to say, upon the best authority, that our correspondent was greatly mistaken, and to add that Dr. PORTER, so far from being among the assailants of Mr. HICKMAN, is one of his most thorough friends. How the report originated we are unable to state.

☞ We learn that that faithful and able young Democrat, J. M. SCOVEL, Esq., will be a candidate for the Legislature in the Camden district. He stands with DOUGLAS, WISE, and WALKER on the platform of Popular Sovereignty.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell valuable cottage sites on Wednesday next, 11th inst. Also a large sale of real estate and stocks on Tuesday, 17th inst., at the Exchange. Full particulars of both sales now ready in handbills.

The People of Kansas and the English Bribe.

While sycophantic Conventions, packed to order by reckless place-men or hungry expectants, are glorifying the English bribe as a sacred peace-offering to Kansas, and making a test upon all Democrats, a voice comes from that down-trodden and distant Territory, *for the third time repudiating the insult sought to be affixed upon its intelligent people.* The English finality is finally rejected; the English Bribe spurned with contempt; the Lecompton Constitution hurled into an ignominious grave, under the very law passed by those who attempted its resurrection. After a bitter struggle of more than a year under Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, during which time solemn faith has been wickedly broken, honest public servants betrayed, lofty character debauched and towered, corruption boldly introduced into Congress to stifle investigation, and to compel Representatives to become traitors or cowards, and failing in either, to go out of the Democratic party branded as deserters and disorganizers—after this struggle, so memorable, and these scenes so disgraceful, THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS REMAIN UNBOUGHT AND UNSEDUCED, AND KANSAS ITSELF IS STILL A TERRITORY, THOUGH TWO YEARS AGO, PROMISED ADMISSION AS A STATE BY THE CANDIDATE OF THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, WHENEVER A MAJORITY OF HER PEOPLE DEMANDED IT. The last bait, falsely called a measure of peace, and arrogantly made a test of party faith, is indignantly spurned, and the authors of the most stupendous desertion of principle, again, and for a third time, overwhelmingly rebuked. It is significant to see the arts and efforts of the dispensers of office so repeatedly discarded. The English Bribe was the favorite invention of the leaders in the violation of the covenant of 1856. It was carried through Congress by the most profligate and scandalous corruption. Nothing in this country since the passage of the charter of the Bank of the United States by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; nothing in the Old World since CASTLEREAGH bribed through the Union bill in the Irish Parliament, has been equal to it. After it was thus bullied and bought into the shape of a law; after it was made the touchstone of Democracy—the very gospel to the heathen who have falsely dreamed of the fatal heresy of Popular Sovereignty; and was duly accepted by our new leaders and our callow converts, and by those timid heroes who got so terrified at the first honest act of their lives, that they were ready to clutch at the first dishonest chance to recover themselves—the next step was to make the potion acceptable to Kansas. What transpired there we know only by rumor, (save that CALHOUN ended his career by an act of ingenious iniquity,) but it is indisputable that new subsidies were *sent* forward to induce Kansas to seal her shame by an act of superior self-degradation. She has bravely refused the last insult, as she bravely resented the first. And now, what next?

What will our imperial masters do now? The web of deceit is not only woven out, it is worn out. The armory of fraud is exhausted. Threats will intimidate no more, and there are few more offices to buy the waiting parasites. Expedients will not do, gentlemen of the Departments and of the Executive Hall. You must come to the choice of plain alternatives, as follows:

Will you accept the judgment of the people of Kansas as final against Lecompton, and admit them as a State on your pledged faith of 1856, according to the understood doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and in honest fulfilment of the President's Letter of Acceptance, his Inaugural Address, and the Cincinnati Platform!

Or *will you keep the issue open*, by compelling them to wait according to the new test of faith, exclude them from the Union, probably, till after the Presidential election, on the ground (which you dare not deny) that because they would not come in as a slave State with 85,000 of a population, they shall not come in as a free State till they have a population of 93,000, or it may be 120,000?

One of those alternatives you must accept. Which shall it be?

If the first, it is an acknowledgment of the principle we have contended for.

If the second, it re-opens and keeps open the dissensions which an honest adherence to the first would have forever prevented.

We await events. Meanwhile, let us be grateful that this last verdict against faithless public servants has been so overwhelming. This verdict completely sustains the men who have refused to give way to treachery to principle, and it compensates them by the assurance that they have not vainly struggled. To the gallant spirits who are awaiting their trial at the bar of public opinion, such a voice as that from Kansas will be like a voice from Heaven. It will drown the clamor of official calumniators, and confound the plans of ambitious demagogues. To those who are compelled to make their canvass with the ignominy of their votes for the English Bribe on the record, and the last decree of the people of Kansas before the public, we can only wish such a fate as is due to the men who preferred to obey the mandate of an official few, and to disregard the appeals of a generous people.

Later from Europe.

We have three days later news from Europe, by the steamship *Prince Albert*, which left Galway (Ireland) on the 27th ult., and reached Halifax yesterday. The summary of intelligence thus received appears under our telegraphic head.

In reply to a demand from Lord LYNDHURST that the British and American correspondence on the "right of search" question should be published, Lord MALMESBURY replied that arrangements calculated to settle the question were in progress.

Baron ROTHSCHILD, the Jewish M. P. for the city of London, has taken his seat in the House of Commons. He was first elected by his fellow-citizens nearly eleven years ago. Nothing was easier, at that time or any subsequent time, than for the Commons to have passed a resolution—as they actually had done, fifteen years before, in the case of Mr. PEASE, a Quaker—authorizing him to take his seat by substituting an oath or solemn declaration, as the case might be, as binding upon his conscience as the usual Parliamentary oath is presumed to be upon Christian members. At that time, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, elected as ROTHSCHILD'S colleague by ROTHSCHILD'S money and influence, was Prime Minister, with a large majority in the Commons. Had he proposed such a resolution, it would have been carried, as a matter of course, and ROTHSCHILD would then have taken his seat. But Lord JOHN, who realizes TOM MOORE'S description of "a little man with a very little soul," disdained such a simple and practical way of doing what was right. He introduced an Act of Parliament authorizing the "on the true faith of a Christian" oath to be dispensed with, in the case of the Jews, as it had already been in that of Quakers. His measure passed the Commons, and was rejected by the Lords. This same farce was repeated almost every year during the following ten years, until, at last, the Lords gave in, and passed a clumsy Bill which gives all that the Jews required. Lord JOHN must have a front of brass if, having actually kept ROTHSCHILD out of his seat for so many years, he could meet him in the Commons without a blush.

Ex-President PIERCE, who called at Cadiz *en route*, is probably at Marseilles by this time.

There are later details, but not later news, from India and China. The weather was hotter in India than it had been for a quarter of a century, and was killing more men than the warfare itself. The Allied Powers, who purposed attacking Pekin with a handful of men, had suffered severe losses at the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river Peiho. The Chinese, who were about 500 to 1 numerically, had also suffered much. PIZARRO and CORTEZ, with their small forces for the conquest of the New World, were in just such "a fix," more than once, as Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS now find themselves in.

☞ The death of a second officer of the Customs, Mr. DUNN, from disease contracted on the barque Elizabeth J., bound from Havana to this port, is published this morning. The case, as that of the lamented Mr. SUETZLINE, is pronounced to be yellow fever, though the physicians concur that there is no danger from contagion. It is clear that there has been negligence somewhere, and we are disposed to believe that the blame attaches to the officers of the Board of Health, in allowing the barque to pass to the city without more thorough examination and care.

Sub-Atlantic Telegraph.

It was expected that the telegraphic communication from Ireland to Newfoundland would have been completed yesterday. This expectation remains unfulfilled. At the same time, though the present disappointment is great, there is scarcely a doubt that the connexion between the two shores has been made. We entertain no doubt upon the subject.

A most untoward event, unexplained up to the late (or rather early) hour when we write these lines, has checked the telegraphic communication from Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, not only with this country, but even with Halifax, in Nova Scota. The interruption took place early on Thursday evening. The latest telegram from Halifax, received last night by Mr. FULTON, agent of the Associated Press in this city, announces the line on Cape Breton still to be out of order. The latest telegram from Trinity Bay reported that, during Thursday, the engineers were busily employed in getting the cable ashore at the Bay of Bull's Arm, from the *Niagara*. It is reported that the *Agamemnon* had arrived in Valentia Bay; we consider the arrival to be most probable, but doubt whether, as regards the rumor, the wish were not father to the thought.

It is most likely that we shall be able, on Monday, to announce that the Ocean-line is in full working order. Some little time may be occupied in fixing the cable to the respective termini. In Mr. FIELD'S report, which we published yesterday, we continue to place full reliance.

We have just seen a telegram sent to Mr. FULTON, last night, by Mr. CRAIG, the manager of the Associated Press business at New York. In the strongest and most direct language, Mr. CRAIG expresses his conviction that the great experiment has been entirely successful, and that there can be no pretence for thinking otherwise.

In this city, as indeed in all parts of the country, the greatest interest is felt respecting the Sub-Atlantic telegraph. Everybody participates in Mr. BUCHANAN'S fervent prayer that, under the blessing of Divine Providence "it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations."

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1858.

A scene took place on Thursday evening in the Democratic City Convention of Baltimore, which is worth recording. A delegate, Mr. Owens, who wants to be bituminous coal agent in place of the incumbent, Col. Polk, father-in-law to ex-Governor Lowe, offered a set of resolutions approving the course of the Administration on the Kansas question. He was followed by Mr. Wolfe, another delegate, who offered a set of resolutions denouncing the removal of the Douglas Democrats from office. A rich scene ensued, which ended in tabling both sets of resolutions. The anti-Lecompton feeling was very strong in the Convention. Your course is warmly approved by thousands of the Maryland Democracy. I could mention some very distinguished names in this connection.

The politicians are beginning to cast about for the Presidency. One set are laboring for Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, who will be supported by Mayor Wood, Mr. Schell, Mr. Beardsley, and others. In the extreme South Jefferson Davis was put forward, till he made his conservative speech at Portland, Maine, which has given great offence to the ultras, though it has increased his strength in the North.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, through its Washington correspondence, charges that the war upon Judge Douglas is instigated by Messrs. Cobb, Slidell and Bright. A large number of journals have raised the name of Douglas, while many advocate the claims of the indomitable Governor Wise, of Virginia, and the gifted statesman Robert J. Walker. Mr. Breckinridge's late Lecompton speeches in Kentucky show that he goes the full of the Administration's policy on that question. Mr. Crittenden has caused it to be announced that he is not a candidate for President. The New York *Journal of Commerce* revives Mr. Buchanan's pledge of 1856, not to be in the field for 1860, while the Richmond *South* thinks he might be called upon to accept the nomination. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, seems to be out of the question entirely. The war of the opposition factions in New York puts Mr. Seward greatly in the shade. It is certain, however, that both Frémont and McLean look forward to the next struggle with some interest. Mr. Everett is put down as in the field. His speech at Boston on the 5th of last July, and his travels over the South, eulogizing Washington's character, are said to be "signs." General Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is named in some quarters. The military candidates are General Wool, Commodore Stockton, and General Johnston, of the Utah army. A very ridiculous movement is industriously kept up to make Postmaster General Brown a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate. You will see that there is no lack of material from which to choose our ruler for the next term. If the stock on hand should run out, would we not get a supply of the Biglers, who stand ready at all times to take office, if the pay is good?

There has not been such a rush of office-seekers, I hear from a recent arrival from Bedford, as the President's visit was expected to attract. Governor Porter was there, as was expected, but the President was otherwise very slightly annoyed.

The Virginia watering-places suffer from the hard times as well as those of the North. White Sulphur has its full share of visiters, and among them are many Northerners. The railroads in the Old Dominion are opening up these fine watering-places to an immense patronage. Northern men have the White Sulphur in charge now, and are bound to make it a source of great fortunes to themselves.

Notwithstanding the denial, it is certain that Beach and Tyler, the former of whom is Secretary Toucey's nephew, are the factors or agents who supply the coal to the new coal agent, Dr. Hunter, and realize enormous sums by the bargain. Both these people have been bitter foes of the Democratic party; but I do not know that Governor Toucey is wrong in taking care of his friends, whether they own paper mills or coal mines.

The latest news from Kansas reached Washington just as I close this letter. What the next card will be may be conjectured. The *Union*, as I have shown, is fully committed against recognising the rejection of Lecompton as entitled to the slightest respect; but the vote is so unexpectedly enormous against the English bribe, that the *Union* may wait advices from Bedford before reiterating its mad folly on the subject. If Mr. Buchanan would gracefully yield, and accept the decree and the doctrine, and cause it to be announced that Kansas ought to be admitted with her present population, at the next session, all would be well. He is, however, fearfully committed to the extreme South, who will hold him to his pledge, though he did not scruple to break what he made to the whole country in 1856. The Southern people care very little about Lecompton; most of them admit that it was a fatal blunder, and only the politicians would growl if the President threw it to the dogs.

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from the President.

The New Albany *Tribune* publishes the following letter, which it says was written by the President to Wm. H. English, was received a few days prior to the Congressional Convention in his district, and was used by him to facilitate his nomination:

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.

Hon. Wm. H. English:

DEAR SIR: Aware that the Convention for nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress in your district, will convene in a few days, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that you may be the unanimous nominee of the Convention; if I lived in your district, and had a thousand votes, you should have them all. Occupying the position you do, I consider it essential that you should succeed in obtaining the nomination. A failure in this would be regarded by me as a rebuke of my Administration. There may be some aspirant or aspirants for the position in your way. If so, you may say to them that by giving you a clear track they will gain my favor, and may expect to be provided for in a suitable manner. If nominated, I will throw as much assistance into your district as you may desire.

Our friend Hughes, I see, has a hard row to hoe. He will be liberally sustained. Of this you may rest assured.

Your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

This looks very much like an electioneering card.—ED. THE PRESS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER.—We have here the first number of a journal to be devoted to the special interests of engineering and engineers. It will be published weekly, at $2 a year. The proprietors are Messrs. Van Nortwick & Hinsline, who have brought out an excellent first number. The second will appear on September 4. We are acquainted with Mr. C. D. Hinsline, and can answer for his ability, energy, and thorough reliability. This publication commences very well indeed.

FALL SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—James A. Freeman's fall sale of Real Estate will be held on the 25th instant, at the Exchange, will include several properties to be sold without reserve. For descriptions see auction advertisement.

Young Mr. Pope, of Cass county, Missouri, went with another person in pursuit of horses that had been stolen from his father, and upon arriving in Bates county they were both taken prisoners by the horse-thieves, who assassinated young Pope, and fired upon the other man, but he escaped by running and concealing himself, it being dark at the time. The murderers alleged, in excuse, that the parties had been concerned with Montgomery's band in Kansas.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STEAMER PRINCE ALBERT AT HALIFAX.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Storm on the English Coast.

BARON ROTHSCHILD IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ALLIED LOSSES IN CHINA.

COTTON DEPRESSED—CONSOLS 95¼@95¾.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6—The screw steamship Prince Albert, Captain Waters, from Galway at midnight on the 27th ult., arrived off this harbor yesterday afternoon, and reached her dock at 9 o'clock this morning.

The advices by this arrival, by mail, are to the evening of the 26th ult. from Liverpool, and by telegraph from Liverpool and London to noon of the 27th.

The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 24th, and the Anglo-Saxon on the evening of the 27th.

Ex-President Pierce and lady arrived at Gibraltar from Cadiz, on the 14th of July, and sailed again on the 17th in a French steamer for Marseilles.

A serious gale had been experienced in England, doing considerable damage. The shipping on the coast near Liverpool had suffered much from it, but no American vessels had been reported as injured.

Mr. Barber, lately acting British consul at Naples, where he took a prominent part in the Cagliari affair, has been appointed consul at Richmond, Va., in place of Mr. G. P. R. James, who takes the consulate at Venice.

It had been officially announced that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert would pay a private visit to their daughter, the Princess Frederick William, at Potsdam, in August.

The customary ministerial white-veil dinner, at Greenwich, in honor of the approaching prorogation of Parliament, took place on the 24th. All the ministers were present.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for June show a continued falling off in exports, though not to the extent as previous months, the diminution being £389,000 from June 1857.

FRANCE.

Count Cavour, the Sardinian Minister, had been on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Plombieres, and a conference between them on the affairs of Italy is said to have taken place.

SWITZERLAND.

A Berne telegram says a Committee of the Council of State had unanimously recommended the rejection of the application of the Geneva Government against the expulsion or sending into the interior of political refugees.

ITALY.

The trial at Salerno of Baron Nicotera, and others, charged with a revolutionary attempt last year, had resulted in seven prisoners being condemned to death, several others to twenty years in irons, some to less severe penalties, and many were set at liberty. Orders had been issued to suspend sentence of death, and it was thought the sentence would not be carried into effect.

Latest by Telegraph to Galway to July 27.

[We are indebted to Mr. Lever, of the Galway line, for the latest news by telegraph to Galway, which is appended.]

[From the *Times'* city article of Tuesday morning.]

The funds opened yesterday at a decline of ¼, but closed with a partial recovery. The Calcutta and China letters will be delivered this morning.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Lyndhurst called attention to the right of search question, and asked for the correspondence relative to the negotiation on the subject with the United States.

Lord Malmesbury said that an arrangement calculated to put a stop to the traffic in slaves under the cover of the American flag, and at the same time to avert all causes of misunderstanding between the two nations, was in course of preparation, and would, he believed, accomplish the desired object.

Baron Rothschild took his seat to-day in the House of Commons amidst loud cheers

[From the second edition of the London News.]

Advices from China are to the 1st of June, and contain full accounts of the capture of the forts in the Peiho.

Negotiations having failed, the Chinese were attacked on the 19th of May by the English and French, and the forts captured with much loss.

The Chinese fought well. Ninety-eight guns were captured.

The loss of the enemy is supposed to be very heavy.

The Indian dates from Calcutta are to June 19th.

Oude was still very unsettled. The heat was terrific, and the British troops had suffered greatly. The sun had been more deadly than the enemy. The troops are being housed until the fierce heat is over. The season is the hottest known for 25 years.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, was off the Irish coast this morning, and is expected here to-night.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 27—Noon.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday and Monday were 14,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and 1,000 bales to exporters. The market closed quiet but steady yesterday. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. say the prices of all qualities are easier, though quotations are unchanged, while other authorities call the prices slightly lower. The estimated sales to-day are 6,000 bales, the market closing dull and buyers demanding a reduction.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, July 27.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote flour dull and prices nominally unchanged. Wheat dull but steady at the last quoted rates. Corn has declined slightly; White Western 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, July 27.—The Provision Market is generally unchanged and steady. Lard is firm at 57s for refined.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar is very firm and prices 6d. higher. Coffee is quiet, and the rates unaltered. Ashes are quiet at 25s. for both Pots and Pearls. Spirits of Turpentine heavy at 40s. Rosin is steady at 4s. and 4s 6d. for common.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON, July 27.—Breadstuffs are dull, but generally steady. Sugar is firm, and prices slightly higher. Coffee dull. Rice steady. Tea firm, but without any motion. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 39s@39s 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, July 27—noon.—Consols are quoted at 95¾@97¼ for both money and account. Money continues easier. Stocks are better.

PASSENGERS PER PRINCE ALBERT, FOR NEW YORK.—Miss Parts, Mrs. O'Brian, Mrs. Holmes, child, and servant; Mrs. Pinckett, Messrs. Reeves, Monaugh, O'Brien, Hamilton, Porter, Oliver, Rosevelt, Brown, Quinlan, Kennedy, Johnson, Gamble, Sherlock, Shale, Reilly, Murphy, Mcallister, Block, and 56 in the third class.

The Kansas Election.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 3, via Booneville, Aug. 5—per steamer Ben Davis.—The returns of the election which have been received are largely in opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

	Against the Proposition.	In favor of the Proposition.
Atchison county	327 maj.	....
Doniphan county	568 "	....
Quindaro	16	146
Easton	60	41
Delaware	100	65
Leavenworth county, (as far as heard from)	1,614 maj.	....
Larimer	718 "	4
Franklin	75 "	8

The roads throughout the Territory are in very bad order, and the returns come in slowly.

Troops for Washington and Oregon Territories—Treasury Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Two thousand troops, equipped with the most effective arms known to army, will soon be in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and make a vigorous fall and winter campaign against the hostile Indians. General Harney will command the operations.

The receipts into the United States Treasury, for the quarter ending the 30th of June, is over $23,000,000, including $9,850,000 from the customs, and $12,629,000 from the sale of treasury notes. The expenditures, during the same quarter, were $22,730,000, including nearly $4,000,000 for interest on the public debt and the payment of treasury notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—It has been ascertained, from an entirely reliable source, that one of the duties of Mr. Nugent, the Special Commissioner to New Caledonia, who left New York in the California steamer yesterday, is to make such representations to Gov. Douglas as will induce him to mitigate the rigors of the policy of the Hudson Bay Company and of the servants of the British Government towards miners and traders from the United States. He is also instructed to counsel the latter on the duty of obeying the laws of the country, if they expect to be protected in their business pursuits.

Sentence of a Murderer.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Charles Barrett, a Baltimorean, was sentenced to be hung on the 22d of October, for the murder of Reeve Lewis.

From Fort Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 3 *via* Booneville, Aug 5.—General Harney will proceed to St. Louis to-morrow, to take command of the Department of the West.

Major Buell, Captain Pleasanton, Surgeon Wright, and Father Desmill, returned with the headquarters of Major Harris's battery, and arrived at the fort this morning.

Skirmish Among the Indians in Nebraska.

LEAVENWORTH, August 3, via. Booneville, August 5.—A skirmish took place about the 20th of July, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Kearney, between a small war party of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoes and the Pawnees.

The assailants succeeded in surprising a party of Pawnees, killing three, including a chief, and carrying off a large number of horses. Subsequently, a considerable force of Pawnees pursued the Cheyennes and recaptured their animals, and wounded several of their adversaries.

There were over one thousand Pawnees assembled near the post for peaceful purposes.

The Canadian Crisis.

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—The Parliament met this afternoon. An announcement was made that the Hon. Mr. Cartier, in connection with the Hon. J. A. MacDonald, is forming a Ministry, which will probably be completed to-morrow.

Republican Nomination.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 6.—The Hon. Edward Wade was yesterday unanimously renominated by the Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional district for re-election.

"A Long, Low, Suspicious Looking Schooner."

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Vessels arrived at the Balize report seeing a suspicious looking schooner full of men in lat 28 60, long. 89 20. The schooner avoided speaking to the vessels, which were close enough to observe that the schooner had several guns and other arms aboard.

Duel at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—A duel occurred here yesterday, between Major Henry and Joseph Howell, in which the former was wounded severely.

Fire at Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, August 6.—The extensive brass and copper rolling mills of Messrs. Brown & Brothers have been destroyed by fire. The loss is from $70,000 to $100,000, and the insurance only $20,000.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE CABLE.

Despatch from the President.

THE POPULAR REJOICINGS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, N. S., August 6.—The Newfoundland Telegraph line was interrupted east of Sackville, early last evening, and has not yet resumed operations.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

SACKVILLE, N. S., August 6.—The lines east to Halifax and west to New York are in good order, but the Newfoundland line is out of order. It will probably be repaired in the course of the afternoon.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

[Through the courtesy of President Buchanan, the agent of the Associated Press is enabled to furnish the press and public with the following despatch, to Cyrus W. Field in response to the official announcement of the success of the enterprise:]

"BEDFORD SPRINGS, Aug. 6.

"CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ., TRINITY BAY, N. F.

"*My Dear Sir:*—I congratulate you with all my heart on the success of the great enterprise with which your name is so honorably connected. Under the blessing of Divine Providence, I trust it may prove instrumental in promoting perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations.

"I have not yet received the Queen's despatch.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

MILWAUKEE, August 5.—Great enthusiasm was manifested here over the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. The telegraph offices, the *Daily Wisconsin*, and many other buildings were splendidly illuminated, fireworks were set off, the military paraded the streets, and salutes were fired. The event caused a great and unparalleled sensation.

DUBUQUE, August 5.—The greatest joy is expressed at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The telegraph office, the *Daily Herald*, and other buildings are illuminated in honor of the event.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The news in relation to the telegraph cable was at first doubted, but the despatch from Mr. Field silenced the doubts, and the whole public expressed the enthusiasm. The telegraph office was brilliantly illuminated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The Merchants' Exchange in this city, and the several telegraph offices, at No. 21 Wall street, will be brilliantly illuminated, this evening, in honor of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. This greatest event of the age will also be appropriately celebrated, this evening, in every city, village, or town throughout this State and New England, and the British Provinces where there are telegraph offices.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—All the city bells connected with the Fire-alarm Telegraph wire were struck at noon by the operator at the Portland, Maine, office of the American Telegraph Company, by way of rejoicing over the Telegraph Cable enterprise. A hundred guns will be fired from the Common, to-morrow, in honor of the event.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The telegraph offices, and particularly the American telegraph office, No. 21 Wall street, are brilliantly illuminated this evening, and decorated with English, French, and American flags. A hundred guns were fired in the Park by direction of Mayor Tiemann.

EVANSVILLE, August 6.—The news of the success of the telegraph cable yesterday caused general excitement and much rejoicing. Fifty guns were fired.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 6.—We do not make any demonstration about the success of the cable. The people of New Jersey are too full for utterance.

PITTSBURGH, August 6.—The telegraph office is splendidly illuminated this evening in honor of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. An immense crowd is assembled, and a band of music is in attendance.

CLEVELAND, August 6.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired here this evening in honor of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph.

DETROIT, August 6.—A salute of one hundred guns in honor of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise was fired this evening.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

SACKVILLE, August 6—Evening.—The break in the Newfoundland telegraph is between Port Hood and Baddeck, on the Island of Cape Breton. The resumption of operations has been anxiously expected all day, but the line still continues down, with but little prospect for to night. Nothing later has consequently been received.

SACKVILLE, July 6, 10 o'clock P. M.—The line of Cape Breton is still out of order. There is not the slightest doubt entertained here of the absolute correctness of the despatch of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., from Trinity Bay, or of the complete success of the cable.

The repairs to the line on Cape Breton will probably not be completed before Monday.

Fire at Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, August 5.—Cheney's stables, with twenty horses, were burnt this morning. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 4.—Sugar is buoyant and has advanced; sales of fair at 9¾ and prime at 9¾. Tobacco has advanced ¼. Sales of Oats at 60 cents. Mess Pork is buoyant at $17 75.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Sales of 200 bales of Cotton; prices have again declined. Sales of Middling at 11¾. Cotton freights to Liverpool 15.32d. Sales of Corn at 80 cents. Red Wheat 90 cents.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm. Red 120@130; White 135@135; Mixed Corn 85; White 84@87; Yellow 93@95. Whiskey firm. Provisions very still; Mess Pork $17.75@18; Bulk Shoulders 6¾@7; Sides 9¾; Lard 11¾@12.

How the Battle Goes on in Illinois.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 2, 1858.

Judge Douglas's march through the State is a triumphant one. No man ever lived who would over have received one-half the attention that he now receives. The conduct of the prominent Federal office-holders in this State is such (whether approved by the Administration or not) that if Mr. Buchanan were *now* a candidate for President, and the election were to take place to-morrow, he would not get one thousand votes in the State of Illinois. You have no conception of the feeling that exists here against him. The Democracy here believe that he is aiding the Republicans, through his office-holders, to defeat Douglas, and the effect, so far as the Administration is concerned, is the same as if it were true.

Mr. Douglas will be re-elected in spite of all opposition, and anti-Lecompton men will be returned from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth districts *certain*; and unless the course of the Administration is changed soon, you may expect to see sights in Congress next winter.

The bogus State ticket (Reynolds and Dougherty) cannot get one thousand votes in the State; in a majority of the counties that ticket will not get one vote. For myself, I am not an office-seeker. I have lived here about thirty years; have been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee most of that time, and am one now, and I know something about the sentiments of our people. Nothing can save the Administration in this State, except for the President to *call off his dogs*.

V. H.

A Voice from Elk County, Pa.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

July 30, 1858.

As the time approaches for the people of Pennsylvania again to decide who shall represent them in the different off