The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1858.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 3, No. 3, for SATURDAY, August 14, is now ready. Among the vast amount of interesting matter, original and selected, contained in the number for the present week, will be found the following:

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A GREAT UNION BUILDING.
BEDFORD SPRINGS.
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PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

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

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

FIRST PAGE.—Editorial Sanctum; Summer at Harrisburg; Letter from a German; Hon. John Hickman Gloriously Sustained by the Democracy of Chester County; Warm Springs, near Huntingdon; The Late Mrs. Richard Bland Lee; The Betrayer and Avenger; Interesting from Utah; Horrible Confession of a Pirate; General News.

The News.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, with three days later advices from Europe. There is no important feature in the news. Parliament was rapidly winding up its business. The Queen's speech on the adjournment was expected to be delivered on the 2d instant, by commission. In the race for the Goodwood Cup, Sauntterer carried off the prize. Eight horses were entered. Ten Broeck's Charleston did not even make a show to win. George Peabody had given a grand banquet to Mr Mason, United States Minister to France. Over one hundred Americans and Englishmen were present. The English in India had gained an important victory in Gwalior.

The steamship St. Louis arrived at New York yesterday from Aspinwall, with two weeks later dates from California. The Golden Age brought down $1,800,000. including $25,000 from the Frazer River mines, on English account. The Star of the West is momentarily expected at New York with $1,500,000 of the treasure. The advices from Frazer River continued favorable, though the excitement had somewhat abated in San Francisco. A strong feeling prevails between the Douglas men under Mr. Broderick, and the friends of the Administration. The recent fight between a party of miners and the Indians on Columbia River, it is said, resulted in the death of eighteen white men and one hundred Indians. The Oregon Legislature has chosen General Lane and Delavon Smith United States Senators.

Lomer Fitzgerald and several other Americans, who were seized some time ago by the Peruvian Government as filibusters, have been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor. The California markets, owing to heavy arrivals from the States and less encouraging news from Frazer river, have given way for most articles. The case of Officer Bovee, for committing a deadly assault on Ned McGowan, has been sent to court. Hon. J. C. McKibbin, on his arrival from Washington, received a most enthusiastic reception. He was escorted to his lodgings by an immense concourse of citizens, and in the evening was serenaded by a full band of music.

Among the sojourners at Atlantic City are Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the fair lessee of the Walnut-street Theatre, and Mr. Peter Richings, and his accomplished daughter Caroline. We trust that Old Ocean will receive the trio with his loudest and most musical roar of applause, and leave them with his pure and invigorating waves, so that they may return in full health to buffet the approaching campaign at the Walnut. Being out of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania for the time being, they have very wisely placed themselves under the management of Colonel Webb and Major Parker, of the United States.

The second annual banquet of the Association of the Democratic Press of the State of New York is to take place at Smith's Hotel, Saratoga Springs on the 25th; and editors are fond of good living as they are of a good joke, and we may anticipate something more than an intellectual feast on this august occasion.

There are still remaining on board the Niagara over eighty miles of ocean cable, which will be reshipped to England from New York. All the machinery for paying out the cable is left standing as it was used, and will not be removed until after the Niagara reaches New York.

Eleven cases of sun-stroke occurred at St. Louis on Tuesday, seven of which resulted in death. The heat was intense, ranging during the afternoon and evening from 104 to 95.

Captain Beale's expedition to construct a wagon road from Fort Smith to the Colorado, under the recent act of Congress, has been organized. He will use the camels on this service.

Our telegraphic despatches from Kansas, received last night, inform us that so far the majority against the English bill is between six and seven thousand.

Thomas Chauncey has been arrested at East Boston on the charge of murdering Thomas McDermott.

A terrific storm, attended with loss of life, passed over Blair county, Pa., on Tuesday evening.

Attorney-General Black has been suffering from illness during the past few days in Washington.

President Buchanan is expected to arrive in Washington to-day from Bedford Springs.

Archbishop Walsh died at Halifax on Wednesday night. He was fifty-four years old.

The application made in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge Allison, for an injunction to restrain the Second and Third Street Railroad Company from going on with the construction of their road under any contract other than that made with Clement Hooper, was refused.

Mayor Henry has returned home from his visit to the Capes.

Preparations for Fall Trade.

In a community as stable and reliable as ours, it is always less difficult to calculate the future from the present, than at points where the spirit of reckless speculation is more prevalent. That the recent financial storm has left its mark in Philadelphia in the felling of some of the mercantile cedars which once held honorable rank in the flower and pride of our metropolis, cannot be denied; yet, when we come to contrast the effects of this monetary disaster, here, with its far more serious consequences in other places, the result is at once a flattering comment upon the prudence and sagacity of our own merchants. It is no part of our policy to disparage the habits of our neighbors, but facts are stubborn things.

It is well known that for years past the business of New York has very much resembled a pyramid resting upon its apex; in other words, the business of that city has, through a misconceived notion of what true enterprise really consists in, been for a long time gradually attaining an expansion wholly unwarranted by the capital upon which it was based. So generally, indeed, has this error prevailed among our Manhattan neighbors, that, as early as 1855, many of their largest houses were driven into a compulsory curtailment of credit in order to keep from foundering in the deep waters upon which they had recklessly ventured. Under these circumstances, the effects of a crisis may readily be imagined. The ship, overfreighted with book-accounts enormously beyond the requisite cash basis to sustain this expansion, was, of course, obliged to anchor (to stop) at the first intimation of the storm, and the consequence was that those who were enabled to outride the hurricane without springing a fatal leak, have found it necessary to reef sail to such an extent as to make the regular term of credit to Western and Southern buyers *the exception*, and either cash or very short paper the rule, in New York ever since then.

This sudden, and, as we have reason to believe, general curtailment of credit, is not the legitimate offspring of a want of confidence, but is enforced, from sheer necessity, toward buyers of the most unquestionable ability to pay. It is but doing justice to our own merchants to say that in this respect Philadelphia, to-day, presents an enviable contrast to her more boastful sister, and one which the discrimination of merchants now coming East to make their fall purchases will not fail to appreciate. Nor is this the only great advantage over her competitors which our city, this season, possesses. The solid condition of many of our mercantile houses enabled them, to a great extent, to lay in their present stocks for cash, which, of course, gives them corresponding facilities in point of prices.

In making the tour of some of our principal dry-goods jobbing houses a day or two since, in order to speak more advisedly with reference to the present prospects of trade, we were highly gratified, and, we may say, agreeably disappointed, to find that the preparations are fully equal, if not superior, to those of any previous season. We doubt, in fact, if ever in the history of Philadelphia her jobbing trade presented so commanding and honorable a front as at the present time. If the crisis struck down some of the largest and most influential *firms*, it has at the same time put out of existence much of the sickly undergrowth, and the consequence is that our principal houses of long-established reputation, as well as those who have heretofore held a very respectable mediocre position, have promptly taken advantage of the growing-room thus afforded, the result of which, as already intimated, is that our city to-day presents a far more commanding and attractive array of business houses than at any former period. It is a fact not generally known that we have dry-goods jobbing houses in this city—and the same thing has doubtless been realized in other departments of trade—which did a business last spring amounting to many thousands more than their usual operations; a fact, of course, attributable to causes above specified. We could also name houses, and intend to do so, in connection with others, before we conclude this article, which have charged on their sales books, since the first of July, *six hundred pages more* up to the present date than they entered the corresponding period last year. We make this statement upon personal ocular authority. The stocks we have referred to—and the writer has some claims to be considered more than a novice in such matters—are fully equal in their line to any we have ever examined, in this city or out of it. The palatial edifice of Messrs. Morris L. Hallowell & Co. presents an array of silks and fancy goods, from which one should think even the most fastidious tastes could be readily suited. The house of Herring & Ott have also in store a splendid stock of this class of goods. Of stocks largely combining domestic staples with foreign fancies, those in the extensive establishments of Messrs. Smith, Williams, & Co.; J. T. Way & Co.; Barcroft & Co.; Wm. H. Brown & Co.; M. Williamson & Co.; Fithian, Jones, & Co.; Siter, Price, & Co.; Price, Ferris, & Co., and other first-class houses we might name, may be favorably mentioned, and in fact cannot with impunity be overlooked by merchants visiting the city to make their purchases.

In the department of dress trimmings, hosiery, and that class of goods generally, Philadelphia can compete with any city in the world. Of this class the houses of Messrs. Burnett, Sexton, & Swearingen; Siter, Van Culin, & Glass; Shaffner, Zeigler, & Co; Quinton, Campbell, & Co., and W. J. Horstmann & Co., are among the most prominent, the latter of which is more extensively engaged in the manufacture of these articles than any other establishment in this country. In the line of lace goods and embroideries, the importing house of Shapleigh, Rue, & Co. may be regarded as a mammoth model, embracing within it an endless variety of these delicate and costly fabrics. The old house of De Coursey, Lafourcade, & Co., known all over this continent as extensive importers of cloths and every description of men's wear, presents now as complete a display of this class of goods as will be found anywhere west of the Atlantic.

The houses we have here named are but types of the different branches they represent, and are, to a great extent, known as such all over the country. The din and bustle of trade, we may add, has already commenced along our leading business thoroughfares in good earnest, and from all we have been enabled to gather from indications so far as developed, the trade of the season now about opening is likely to result entirely satisfactory to our merchants as a whole. With the advantages above stated, and the superior facilities for speedy transportation, a largely increased trade must annually accrue to Philadelphia, if her merchants are but true to their own interests.

Plenty of Money in the Country.

The article we copy from the New York *Herald*, in another column, on the competition between capitalists for the new Government loan, is full of hopeful suggestions. One of these cannot fail to impress every reader: that while there is a vast surplus of money in the United States, there is just as much determination, on the part of the people, to turn their backs upon doubtful enterprises. If we look around us, and reflect upon the rottenness and corruption of many of the favorite enterprises of the day—or those called favorite enterprises a year ago—we shall reap here a lesson full of admonition. The wrecks of Railroad Companies, Coal Companies, Insurance Companies—indeed, every variety of corporate and non-corporate speculation—speak eloquently of hazards which all men encounter who are tempted beyond the rational paths of business investments, and are induced to play for high profits in doubtful schemes. The substantial character of the Government securities—the fact that the interest is always ready and the principal always safe—attracts capital irresistibly. There is a fascination in its perfect solvency and security, and those who suspect everywhere else are ready to trust here. We do not say that the day for rash speculations is over—far from it. Some new LAW will, no doubt, tempt and betray new millions, and the sense of perfect safety will soon breed an eagerness for other doubtful schemes. All we desire to say is, that the country is "full of money," and that confidence in the public securities is a pleasing characteristic of the times.

SPRUCE STREET RAILWAY.—The passenger railway along this street is rapidly progressing towards completion. Since the latter part of last week the track has been laid from Sixth to Eleventh street, and but a short time will elapse between the present and the active passage of cars along that old-fashioned, quiet street.

Some Talk with a Republican.

The *Village Record*, the Republican journal of Chester county, takes our Washington correspondent "Occasional" to task for the statement that Mr. BARRET, the member elect from the St. Louis (Missouri) Congressional district, was "a thorough Douglas man, and could not have been elected without the vote of the DOUGLAS Democracy of St. Louis." The *object* of the *Record* is exhibited in the following comment upon the statement of "Occasional":

"Thus it has been everywhere. The Douglas men, while condemning Buchanan, unite with his friends against Americans and Republicans!

"The defeat of Blair, the only free-soil member of Congress from the slave States, by the Douglas men, who united with the Lecomptonites for that purpose, will open the eyes of the People's Party, who are sought to be used as a cat's paw by politicians of this stripe."

The end to be attained by these comments is transparent enough. It is to excite party feeling against JOHN HICKMAN in the counties of Chester and Delaware. The *Record* cares little for Mr. BLAIR, away off in Missouri. It hopes, however, by arousing old prejudices in its own vicinity, to assist the Lecomptonites in their war upon JOHN HICKMAN. "Occasional" stated a fact in passing, which bore upon a distant canvass; and to use this statement against Mr. HICKMAN, in his gallant struggle, displays a good deal more partisanship than patriotism. Our friend of the *Village Record* will do his cause no good by these expedients. His own party in Chester county, in their very last Convention, endorsed the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, which is the basis of Mr. HICKMAN'S case. Instead of applauding this concession, the *Record* misunderstands Mr. HICKMAN'S sharply-defined position, and seems to be ambitious of assisting his opponents! The *Record* knows as well as we do, that if ever there was a public man entitled to the support of a whole people, that man is JOHN HICKMAN. It knows his sincerity, his courage, and his utter contempt of selfish objects. It knows that if he had yielded to power, power would gladly have honored and rewarded him.

Inspired by personal feeling on the one hand, and by the doubtful motive of deceiving Mr. BUCHANAN after a life-time of personal and public war upon his character, STRICKLAND, BRINTON, M'KEEVER, and HODGSON, bid for HICKMAN'S head and for Presidential patronage, and chuckle over the aid and comfort of the "*Village Record*"—and all because HICKMAN has preferred the better course of opposing the Kansas policy of the Administration. His independence and his integrity have awakened in the hearts of thousands the warmest feelings of admiration and respect, and have, at the same time, extinguished or postponed many factious party prejudices. The Lecompton forces rely on the help of the Republicans who follow the lead of the *Village Record* to defeat him. They may be gratified; and if they are, we shall not envy the reflections of our excellent cotemporary, who, to carry out what ought to be extinct party prejudices, assists to cut down one of the most courageous public men of our day and time, to disappoint the wishes of the good and true voters of all parties, and to help the very interest against which his journal professes to be mainly arrayed.

☞ The spirited report of the *Danite* movement in Chester county against JOHN HICKMAN, so overwhelmingly rebuked by the people on Tuesday last, will be read with interest. Several gentlemen, present on the occasion, say that HICKMAN had the people with him almost *en masse*, and that the office-holders fled in dismay before the popular wrath. As a significant incident, we may state that every one of the opponents of HICKMAN at this meeting, from Judge BELL to the ranter MONAGHAN, has been the personal opponent of President BUCHANAN. On the other hand, such old friends of JAMES BUCHANAN in Chester county, as Dr. WORTHINGTON, EMOR ELTON, Col. RINGWALT, E. N. S. M'CAUGHEY, P. F. SMITH, JOSEPH DOWDELL, &c. &c., rally to the banner of Popular Sovereignty as borne by JOHN HICKMAN.

DEMOCRATIC ENROLMENT.—The different "Division Democratic Executive Committees" of this city under the new "Rules," commenced the "enrolment" of the Democratic voters of their respective divisions (preparatory to the delegate elections on the 25th inst.) on Tuesday evening last, at the places where the division delegate elections are usually held, and will complete it this (Thursday) evening, between seven and nine o'clock. Every Democrat who intends to vote at the delegate election should see that his name and residence are properly enrolled.

Hickman Carries Chester.

CHESTER, Aug. 11, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: Our delegate election took place here to-day, and we have chosen seven in favor of Hickman. The strength of the office-holders was brought out to its fullest extent, but *principle* was predominant. Yours, &c, B.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Last evening about 10 o'clock a Portuguese, whose name we could not learn, was shot, at the corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, by a man named Shep de Shaw. The Portuguese was seriously injured about the head and face. He was taken to the hospital. There being no police about, the assailant escaped.

The New Government Loan—What the Competition for it Shows.

The opening of the bids on Monday last for the new United States loan of ten millions of dollars reveals the existence of some curious and instructive facts in our financial circles.

The first point that strikes us on examining the list of bids is the discordance of opinion among the leading financiers as to the market value of a United States five per cent. loan with fifteen years to run. The next point is that our domestic bankers have a higher and more hopeful estimate of the market value of the stock than that entertained by the foreign bankers and those who are generally supposed to hold intimate relations with parties in Europe. Belmont and Riggs offered to take the entire loan at 3.77 premium, Rittenhouse & Co. proposed to do the same at 3, and some of the German banking houses bid from 2.5 to 4 premium. The award of the loan has been made at an approximate average of 4.85 premium, mainly to parties who are supposed to want it for domestic investment. The amount of the bids was for about four times the sum required; and we believe this is the first time that American capitalists have ever taken one of our Government loans, to the almost entire exclusion of foreign bankers, by outbidding them; and the fact leads to some curious reflections.

The reason of this may be attributed to two causes: First, the great increase of capital among us, and its concentration without employment at the centres of trade. Second, the discredit of industrial enterprises managed by corporate associations as safe investments. We are inclined to believe that the latter cause has had more to do with the unexpected high premium at which the loan has been taken than any other. The accumulation of money in our bank vaults is more owing to the temporary stagnation of trade, and its want of employment in that direction, than to the accumulation of capital among us. Yet there is no denying that money has largely increased in abundance among us during the last ten years, while the facility of procuring it has tended to stimulate the spirit of extravagance and bad faith that has characterized many of our industrial associations.

To this latter reason do we attribute the evident increase among us of that class of capital which seeks safe investment rather than a high rate of interest. The fraud and deceit which the recent financial revulsion has shown to exist, both in the expenditure of capital and the payment of exorbitant and unwarranted dividends, have disgusted a large portion of the minor capitalists, and turned them in an especial manner from investment in railroad securities. Perhaps to the same cause may be attributed the apparent anomaly that some of our State stocks command high premiums in the market, while others paying the same rate of interest are below par. Public confidence in those State investments does not increase so fast as does capital; and the consequence is, that a few favorite stocks command premiums to which they do not seem entitled by any pre-eminent merit. It is no doubt the pressure of this confidence upon our domestic bankers that has placed them in the foremost position as bidders for the new loan, to the great surprise of Wall street. Each has found in the circle of his customers a portion that prefer United States stocks at five per cent. interest to State or associate securities at a much higher figure; and it is the aggregation of these in separate bids for the public loan that has shown the tone of the public mind.

The supposition that is generally entertained—that the Government will come into the market for the rest of the loan authorized by Congress—had, no doubt, an effect in keeping down the rates of premium bid for this one. Had it been definitely known that Mr. Cobb will not require the rest of the amount authorized by Congress, the rates of premium at which the present stock would have been taken would have been much higher than those obtained. We now believe that the prices of this stock will feel the effect of the fact so palpably put in evidence by the offer of forty millions of dollars when ten only were required; and that should the Secretary of the Treasury find it necessary to put the balance of the authorized loan upon the market, he will find takers for it at a considerable advance on the present rates.—*N. Y. Herald.*

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT.—Thomas and Sons' first Fall Sale on Tuesday, 17th inst.; see auction head. Eighteen properties, fourteen of which are peremptory sales. Pamphlet catalogues on Saturday next.

The barque Eliza, of New York, struck on Seal Island ledge, Monhegan, on Thursday night, and sunk in twenty minutes. Capt. Pike, Mr. Saunders, the mate, two men, and the cook, it is feared, were lost.

The *Tyler Reporter* informs us that it has it from good authority that Gov Runnels has appointed Col. Mat. Ward, of Cass, as United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Henderson.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 11, 1858.

Capt. Meigs is pushing on the work preparatory to the introduction of the water from the Great Falls of the Potomac into this city with the utmost energy. He expects to introduce the water by the first of December. What a blessing this will be to Washington! The great want of the city is pure water. Persons are compelled to use cisterns, and old-fashioned pumps are to be found all over the town. A great fire might destroy more property, public and private, if it got headway, than the whole appropriation expended by Meigs would amount to. Besides, the advantage in the summer season would be immense. The improvement will cost a good deal of money, but if it cost as much more it would not be out of place. Let us have water, and plenty of it.

It will turn out that Governor Cumming is right in his course in reference to the Mormons in Utah. Mark my prophecy. How was he to manage these polygamists unless by conciliating them, and treating them well? Their day is over. There will be trouble in managing the details of course, but the bubble is exploded. The chief credit is due to Colonel Kane, of Pennsylvania. He did the work. He struck the blow; and he made Governor Cumming acceptable to Brigham and the Saints. Your namesake, Dr. Forney, has been a most efficient agent in the same direction, and I am glad to say that he stands very high in the Interior Department. The Secretary speaks very kindly of him.

Why is it that the Democrats of Berks pay the slightest respect to the idea of nominating Jehu Jones for Congress? He has no claims upon any Democrat on the score of being regularly nominated. The Richmond *Enquirer* distinctly charges that Jones is at work writing to Illinois, and that his letters are there now, to the effect that the regular Democratic organization of that State should be repudiated, and that anybody should be elected but Douglas. Surely no usage can bind Democrats to stand by such a mercenary. Despised by most of the men who know him for his lack of all manly qualities, for his intellectual inferiority, and for his eager hankering for gain, it is amazing that such a man should be sent back to Congress from Pennsylvania, whose interests he has always deserted, and whose public opinion he has outraged in the last session of Congress by his whole course. If the truth were known, it would, I suspect, turn out that he is interested in nearly every speculation that has been started in Washington for five years past. Judge Douglas, in his speech at Paris, Illinois, denounced Wendell, who controls the *Union* here, and who was elected printer of the House in 1856 by Republican votes; but he did not seem to know that Jones is regarded here as a sort of dependent even upon Wendell. No nomination can bind a Democrat to vote for a man like Jones. Let us not have another man in Congress like Matteson, who was expelled for his corruption.

I perceive that the Richmond *Enquirer* takes strong ground in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of this Union whenever *her people* present themselves with a Constitution, &c. The Lecomptonites are very full of joy over the election in Missouri. They forget that this election is no verdict in favor of Lecompton. On the contrary, as I have said before, Barrett, of the St. Louis district, is a friend of Douglas, and it is notorious that in other districts, from which Democrats have been elected, they are neither disposed to make a test upon Lecompton, nor opposed to Douglas. They are too near Illinois for that. There is just now a great deal of this feeling in the South. Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, who has visited Cincinnati and Chicago within the last two weeks, did not hesitate to say he was favorable to Douglas, and to declare that the President had as much right to abolish slavery in Georgia as he had to interfere in the local politics of Illinois.

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, August 11, 1858.

The talk is telegraph, and nothing else at present. Cyrus W. Field is the lion of the day; though there are a few who remember that Morse was the originator of the system itself, that the best years of his life were a struggle to accomplish his scientific purposes, and that he has never yet been adequately remembered in connection with the great achievement of making the lightning a servant of man.

Next to the submarine telegraph, New Yorkers—particularly those in the forwarding business—are excited just at present by the successful experiment of running steam barges on the Erie Canal. Our late-appointed Canal Commissioner, Ruggles, makes this his pet project, and many are so sanguine as to hope for a speed of sixteen miles for the boats, and a competition thereby with the Central Railroad through its entire length. If steam can be permanently employed, without injury to the works, our canal revenues may soon be a source of permanent income to the State that will make every citizen a friend to the "big ditch," and take the question of improvements entirely out of politics.

The great musical festival at Jones's Woods is one of our "attractions" this week, and there is a growing inclination to these out-door social gatherings among Americans as well as the German population. Such semi-rural amusements do good, and, rightly supervised, will be the means of assimilating all classes of citizens in the taste for innocent recreations.

The case of Elliott, the British fraudulent storekeeper, now in Eldridge-street jail, was brought before the Supreme Court this morning, by the motion of prosecutor's counsel for an extension of time to forty days, in order to procure evidence. The prisoner's counsel opposed the motion, and a delay of another week was subsequently granted.

The steamship St. Louis, chartered to take United States troops to Aspinwall, arrived this afternoon. She brought $1,500,000 in specie, and the first gold from Frazer river.

A large meeting of members of the bar took place at noon to-day, in the Superior Court rooms, and Judge Bosworth delivered a eulogy upon the late Judge Duer. The powerful judges and lawyers of our city were present, and several addressed the meeting. The funeral took place at Trinity Church this afternoon, and was very impressive.

A man named William Baker, charged as one of the Baltimore bank robbers, was this afternoon given up on requisition of the Maryland authorities.

A lynch case come off in "Dutchtown," a well-known locality of Brooklyn, to-day. A man named Dehnert was heard to say he did not believe in Atlantic telegraphs, whereupon his compatriots beat him most outrageously, until stopped by the police.

We are to have *two* celebrations upon the Telegraph triumph. So the joint committee say.

The Stock market remains stagnant, with a lower range of prices; and Reading has at length felt the general depression; its business decreasing to about five hundred shares, and falling to 47¾, against 47¾ and 48 yesterday. Delaware and Hudson, which sold yesterday at 99½ regular, brought this morning 98¾, seller sixty. New Jersey was sold at 127½. N. Y. Central showed the largest business, (2,000 shares), beginning at 78¾, and falling ¼. Hudson River declined ½—Erie ¼. Stonington was sold at 45, seller sixty. Pacific Mail Steamship opened at 84, and closed at 83½—a decline of 1.

The Western roads declined also. Chicago and Rock Island ¾; Galena and Chicago ⅞; Michigan Southern, old stock, ½; guaranteed do. Cleveland and Toledo brought 34¼, and fell to 34¼, a decline of ¼ since yesterday. Michigan Central sold at 59½, which is an advance of ¼. Illinois Central sold at 76. Milwaukee and Mississippi brought 15½ and 15.

In railroad bonds, La Crosse Land Grant was most active, the business amounting to $38,000. It opened at 22¼, and declined ¾; Chicago, St. Paul, and Fon du Lac Land Grant fell ¼. The first mortgage bonds of the same road sold at 45, yesterday's price. New York Central sixes closed at 89, and sevens at 101; Erie convertibles of 1871 at 30; Michigan Southern second mortgage at 50; Milwaukee and Mississippi do. do. at 65; Hudson River do. do. at 89; ditto third ditto at 67½; Hannibal and St. Joseph at 60, and Michigan Central eights at 00¼.

Little was done in State stocks, and Missouri sixes were most active, at 85¼, and Virginia, at 92½; Ohio sixes of 1860, brought 101; North Carolina, 96½; California sevens, 85¼.

Bank of Commerce at 100; Park at 102, and Bank of America at 110¼, were the only bank stocks sold.

A select committee, appointed to report on the best way to deal in the new United States loan, previous to the first of January, (under the first regular coupons due July 1st, 1859, begin to carry interest,) reported in favor of selling the stock flat—that is with the interest to accrue to the buyer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—August 11.

SECOND BOARD.

8000 Missouri 6s	85¼	100 Gal & Chi R	83
3000 Brklyn City 6s	97	150 Mich S & N Ia s60	21¾
20000 L C & M L G bds	22	50 Mi S & N I prf s60	48¾
2000 Ill Cen bds	88¾	200 do s60	48¾
6 Del & Hud Co	99¾	60 Mich Cen R	50
850 Clev & Tol R	34	20 do	50¼
200 Reading R s60	46¾	50 do s60	58¾
100 do	46¾	250 Panama R	118¾
550 N Y Cen R	77¾	950 Chi & R I R	74¾
600 do s30	77	50 do	b60 74¾
200 do b60	77¾	35 do	74¾
100 do opg	77¾	50 do	b30 74¾
50 do p&c	77¾	150 La Cr & Mil R	4

A statement is going the rounds that Professor Morse, fifteen years ago, in a letter to the then Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. John C. Spencer, gave utterance to a prophecy which has been fulfilled in the complete success of the Atlantic Telegraph. He used the following words:

"The practical inference from this law is, that a telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan may with certainty be established across the Atlantic Ocean. Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

FURTHER FROM INDIA.

Defeat of the Rebels near Lucknow.

RECAPTURE OF GWALIOR CONFIRMED.

THE GOODWOOD RACE.

COTTON DECLINED—CONSOLS 96 1-8

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.—The Cunard steamship Niagara arrived this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult.

The steamer City of Washington arrived at Liverpool from New York on the 29th.

Parliament was rapidly winding up its business preparatory to being prorogued.

The Goodwood cup was won by Sauntterer. The only American horse started was Charleston, and he came in last but one.

Later dates from Bombay had been received. The recapture of Gwalior is confirmed, and the rebel fugitives had been hemmed in by the British troops so that escape was thought to be impossible.

The British had gained a brilliant victory, near Cawnpore, in which the rebels lost six hundred men.

The Continental news presents no event of striking importance.

The Niagara was detained off Halifax harbor for eight hours, on account of the prevalence of dense fogs.

A screw propeller is advertised to leave Galway, Ireland, for St. Johns, N. F., and Boston, on the 21st of August.

The proceedings in Parliament on Wednesday were unimportant. On Thursday the House of Lords receded from some amendments to the India bill, and appointed a committee of conference on the other amendments.

The House of Commons agreed to the amendments made by the House of Lords to the Atlantic Telegraph bill.

On Friday, in the House of Lords, Lord Donoughmore stated that the arrangement was not completed for the telegraph to India, but the Government had determined to select the Red Sea route, and that the communication would be completed early next year as far as Brussra.

The Lord Chancellor had introduced a bill making an important amendment in the bankrupt law.

In the House of Commons, Lord Stanley stated that the whole number of forces in India and en route, including the East India Company's troops, and deducting for casualties, was 86,000 men. Of the Indian loan, £4,400,000 had been borrowed, leaving £3,500,000 to be obtained. There would be ample means from this source to defray the expenses of the whole current year. Instructions had been sent out not to interfere with the religion of the natives.

The Queen's speech, on the adjournment of Parliament, expected to take place on the 2d of August, had been adopted in Cabinet council. It was to be delivered by commission.

In the race for the Goodwood cup, Fisherman was second; nothing else was near. Only eight horses ran. The owner of Sauntterer is said to have won £20,000.

The large cotton spinning mill of Messrs. Stephenson & Sons, near Paisley, has been destroyed by fire. The loss was £60,000.

George Peabody, Esq., had given a banquet to Mr. Mason, the U. S. Minister to France. More than a hundred Americans and Englishmen were present. Various amicable toasts were drank, and speeches delivered.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.—The funds opened yesterday at a slight advance, but later in the day the market was less buoyant, though it still presented a good appearance. Money was in undiminished abundance.

W. B. Jones & Co., shipwrights of Liverpool, have suspended. The liabilities of the firm are small.

INDIA.

In the recapture of Gwalior the rebels lost 27 guns, besides a number of elephants and a large amount of treasure.

On the 13th Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant victory near Lucknow, capturing many guns, and driving the enemy across the Gogra.

On the 9th, Moulvie, for whom a reward of £500 was offered, was killed.

The Governor General had offered an amnesty to all but murderers.

The battle of the forces under Sir Hope Grant lasted three hours. The rebels were 20,000 strong. The British had only six killed and thirty wounded. A good effect was anticipated.

The Azurgheer and Gheseport districts were disturbed. The rebels were plundering the towns and burning the forests.

The Gorruckpore and Allahabad districts were quiet.

Confidence and tranquility prevailed at Agra.

The London *Times*, in commenting on the Indian news, says that it had more effect in restoring confidence on 'change than had been produced on any former occasion.

The London *Globe* says that only two ships-of-war besides the Royal Albert and the Admiralty yachts, will accompany the Queen to Cherbourg.

FRANCE

It is rumored that the *Gazette Habitier* is to wind up in a fusion contrived with the Discount bank of M. de St. Paul.

The rumors of a conspiracy against Napoleon at St. Etienne want confirmation.

Prince Napoleon is said to be devising measures for directing the stream of emigration, in France and Germany, from America to Algeria.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen of Spain had been enthusiastically received in the Asturias.

TURKEY.

The attack of the Turks on the Montenegrins proves to have been a small affair of outposts. No serious representations were made on the subject to Turkey.

The Porte has remonstrated with the new British Minister against the continued occupation of Perim.

At Belgrade the Prussian Consul has demanded satisfaction for an insult by a Turkish soldier to his flag.

Two hundred persons implicated in the Jeddah massacre have been arrested.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 30.—The sales of the week have been 33,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and 5,000 bales for export. All grades of fair and middlings have declined 1-16, and lower descriptions are ⅛ lower. The sales to-day (Friday) are 8,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,500 bales. The market closed steady at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 7 11-16; middlings 6¾, Fair Mobile, 7 5 16; middlings, 6 13-16. Uplands, 7⅛; middlings, 6 11-16.

The Manchester advices are favorable, and the market is reported as closing quiet but steady.

HAVRE, July 29.—Sales of Orleans tres ordinaire 105f.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 31.—The cotton market close firm and steady, with sales from 8,000 to 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, July 30.—The market closes steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. report flour dull at a decline of 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 21s. 6d; Ohio, via the North, 22s. 6d; and via New Orleans 22s 6d @23s. 6d.

Wheat is firm, but quiet; sales of Western red, 5s 5d @5s 2d; Southern red,