The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

FIRST PAGE—Kansas Question "Localized" in California; Mr. Douglas Answers a Question; Broad Views; Atlantic Cable—Justice to all; Gold from New York; Letter from Minnesota; Gen. Wilson Really on the Stump; Letter from Northern Wisconsin; Central High School; Letter from Lancaster; Bedford after the Season; Latest from Mexico; The Steubenville Railroad Accident; Insanity in England; General News.

SECOND PAGE—The News.

A score of our readers who got up early enough to see have a fine view of the comet, now visible at four o'clock every morning. The heavenly visitor is taken in its position a little to the east of the Great Bear, and bears short distance above the horizon. When no better instrument is at hand, an ordinary opera glass will enable a person to see it very plainly, but even with the naked eye a good view can be had of the distinguished stranger.

Advices from San Domingo represent that unhappy island to be in a melancholy state, owing to the internal dissensions. The present President, Valverde, has a rival in the person of Santana, who is a source of great annoyance to the former, by his constant efforts to oust him from the Presidential chair. They recently met, each leading a few hundred men, but Valverde's soldiers, no doubt disgusted at their leader's conduct, refused to fight; and so they availed themselves of the other alternative, and ran away, followed by their leader at a rapid pace.

As intimated in *The Press* yesterday, Mr. S. P. Pearson was on Monday evening re-elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The contest was an animated one, but passed off quietly. Mr. Pearson received the votes of forty-seven of the ninety companies, and Mr. Lyle forty.

The returns from the Maine election, on Monday, show that the State remains in possession of the Republicans.

A despatch from Boston announces the death of Belcher Kay, the notorious pugilist. Kay had a world-wide notoriety among bruisers and "fancy men." His early days were given to crime in England, from whence he was transported to Van Diemen's Land—but he managed to escape from that place some years ago, and came to this country, where he took a high position among the "fancy." For a time he kept a gymnasium in Boston, and taught "the manly art of self-defence." A few years ago he left Boston, and went to California, and was either expelled or ran away from there during the rule of the Vigilance Committee. He next made his appearance in Boston, and about a year ago had an inoffensive man in an oyster saloon in the west part of the city, but avoided a real by leaving the city temporarily. He was 47 years of age, and died of disease of the heart.

A good deal of feeling exists among the spiritualists growing out of the separation of Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch, the celebrated trance medium, and her husband. Domestic difficulties have been the cause, and, it is alleged, the cruelty of her husband. It was announced that on Sunday Mrs. Hatch would speak at three o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Atlantic street, Brooklyn. At the hour appointed the Hall was crowded, when a letter was read from Mrs. Hatch, stating that her husband had made threats to prevent her from speaking, and she attempt it, and to use force, if necessary to accomplish his purpose.

It seems the Bermudans evinced as much joy as we did ourselves when the news of the success of the various Atlantic cables reached them. Their papers are filled with proceedings of rejoicings on the occasion.

The Financial Policy of Great Britain.

A British Parliamentary committee, after having been busily engaged for some months in investigating the causes of the late commercial panic, and in inquiring into the safety of the present financial system of England, has recently made a report. It gives a detailed history of the progress of commercial distress, and all the important events of the crisis. It occupies nine of the broad columns of the London *Times*, and possesses great interest from the thoroughness of its information, the labor displayed in its preparation, the care taken to secure all the knowledge that could be obtained from the highest sources. The array of facts it presents furnish to the historian abundant materials for the financial history of the past year, and throw great light upon the extent of the business operations of Great Britain, and the manner in which they are conducted.

The increase of the foreign trade of Great Britain, during the last ten years, has been a marked as our own. Previous to 1848, her exports had never exceeded $800,000,000 annually. In 1857 they reached $610,000,000. The net increase of the European stock of bullion from 1851 to 1857, is estimated at about $405,000,000. The total gold circulation of Great Britain is estimated at $200,000,000—of paper money $158,000,000.

As in the United States shortly before the crisis, vast sums of money found their way into the hands of bill brokers for the purchase of notes, etc. One broker is known to have had $35,000,000 for this purpose; the committee believe another had $40,000,000, and another $50,000,000; one had $20,000,000, another $17,500,000, and another above $40,000,000. Thus, three important circumstances distinguished the financial history of the last years preceding 1857: 1, An unprecedented extension of foreign trade. 2, A great increase of bullion. 3, A great accumulation of money in the hands of brokers and bankers.

The first impetus to the English difficulties was given by the tidings from America, in September, 1857, the trade of Great Britain having been generally considered to be in a healthy state up to that time. The British provinces, exported to this country in 1856 was valued at $109,500,000; and the amount of securities held by English capitalists in America was estimated at $300,000,000, and the extensive business connection thus existing between the two countries naturally created great alarm in England. House after house gave way. The Bank of England began to be looked to as the only safe refuge from the impending storm. The rate of interest was rapidly raised from 6 to 10 per cent. The Bank was at length temporarily authorized to increase its issue of notes beyond the limit usually prescribed. The average extent of this issue for eighteen days after it was authorized was $2,440,000—the excess on the last of those days (November 30, 1857) being but $75,000.

The conclusion arrived at by the committee is as follows:

"Your committee have stated the reasons, by which it is satisfied, that the late and the recent commercial crisis in this country, as well as in America and in the north of Europe, was mainly owing to excessive speculation and abuse of credit; and also, that in the first place the issues which followed actual failures in France and Hamburg, and the failure of Messrs. Munroe and Co., in London, were not of a character to which that establishment would not have been able, if it had thought fit, to have retained in their coffers; and your committee are satisfied to leave it to the discretion of the executive Government, that in the exercise of the power of dispensing further relief, it will act in accordance with those principles by which the convertibility of the Bank of England note has been kept above suspicion."

The Next Victim of Federal Power is Illinois.

Hon. J. W. Davidson, former United States marshal for the northern district in that State, is thus alluded to by the Chicago *Times* of a late date:

"For several days it has been known here that Hon. James W. Davidson, the late efficient and popular marshal for northern Illinois, had been removed, and a young unknown man—unknown at a Democrat to the Democracy of this State—appointed. It is needless to say that the news of this vindictive act caused in Chicago universal surprise, regret and indignation. And we are informed by dispatches and letters from numerous other points, that throughout the State there is the same sentiment regarding it. Every person who has any acquaintance with Mr. Davidson knows him to be an honest, able man, and a staunch and consistent Democrat. No politician can point to a single act of his official life which could be the basis of any action against him, as an agent of the Federal Government, nor a single just complaint was ever uttered by any member of the Administration at Washington, or by any citizen of Illinois. Mr. Davidson will leave in the Administration as it is, the whole people of this State, that no man could be better qualified than Mr. Davidson for the particular office from which he has been removed; and that he was, at the induction of Mr. Buchanan into the presidency, the almost unanimous choice of the Democracy of the State of his residence for the office of marshal. It is generally conceded that Mr. Buchanan's first act of civil patronage was a blow at the heart of the Democratic party, because he could not, and did not, be ignorant of the fact that the removal of Mr. Davidson would be a blow at the Democracy of Illinois. It was well known that Mr. Buchanan was not a Democrat, and that he was not the choice of the Democracy of Illinois for the Presidency, and that the Democrats of Illinois had no confidence in his Administration, and that the Democratic party of Illinois had been, and still was, in a state of civil warfare with the Administration at Washington, the regular nominations for the Governorship and Senatorship of Illinois, and for Congress, and became so would not leave room for doubt that the removal of Mr. Davidson was a blow at the Democracy of Illinois. We will leave the Democrats of Illinois to form the reasons that impelled the beheading of Hon. James W. Davidson. We will only add, that we will be satisfied with what you think and say, if you will do us the justice to say that the Democrats of the Chicago Congressional District have made more sacrifices of their feelings and principles than any other Democrats in the State, and have always done all in their power to secure the success of his election. We have made many more sacrifices than any other Democrats in the State, and have never asked for any office in return. We have never asked for any office in return. We have never asked for any office in return. We