SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Columbia House, Cape Island, New Jersey.
[illegible]
Carlisle White Sulphur Springs, Cumberland co.
Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland co., Pa.
Bedford Springs, Bedford co., Pa.
Old Sand Springs, Berks co., Pa.
Surf House, Atlantic City, N. J.
[illegible] Hotel, Florence, N. J.
Tontine Hotel, New Haven, Conn.
[illegible] Hotel, Guilford, Conn.

The Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

For SATURDAY next, is now out, and can be had at the Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the

VERY LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,

As well as Editorials on all the popular topics of the day. No weekly paper published is better suited for persons in the city to mail to their friends out of town, as a single copy is a complete history of the times for the preceding week.

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.

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In 1793, the wars of England and her allies with France, which were to last, with slight remissions, until 1815, began to operate as protection to American manufactures. For twenty-two years western Europe, and especially England, then already the work-shop of the world, was engaged in the work of consuming and destroying the products of industry; and their prime laborers in the business of cutting each other's throats. The resulting embarrassments of maritime trade operated in the same way. The Bank of England suspended specie payments early in 1797, not to resume them again till 1817, partially, and completely in 1821. Prices of all commodities, under these circumstances, ruled very high in Europe, with all the benefit to American production that equivalent protective duties could have rendered. Nevertheless, our financial necessities were pressing; the customs were inadequate, and Congress, by four successive tariffs, raised the duties of the act of 1790 to quite an average of seventeen per cent. ad valorem, or, perhaps, to twenty, if the specifics were included in the estimate. This point was reached by the act of 1804.

These rates would not have been sufficient of themselves; but the embargo of 1807, the non-intercourse with Great Britain of 1809, and finally the war of 1812, gave full play to our young enterprise, and, accordingly during the war of 1812, manufacturing industry received such an extraordinary impulse, that we not only met the home demand, but were able to furnish some surplus for exportation. A Congressional report in 1815 puts our cotton and woollen manufactures at more than sixty millions per annum, with above one hundred thousand persons employed. Thirty years afterwards, Secretary Walker estimated the products of these two branches of manufacture in the United States, as more than eighty-nine millions, or less than fifty per cent. increase.

[illegible] the expansion of our productions to forty-two millions of pounds sterling to one hundred and thirty-five millions, official valuation, or three hundred and twenty per cent. As in the case of the War of Independence, that of 1812 had the effect to extend our manufacturing industry by excluding foreign competition, and there was a rapid increase in all values, as well of raw materials as of manufactured goods, labor and real estate; thus giving a well-sustained prosperity to merchants, land-holders, and to internal commerce.

But after the battle of Waterloo, and the general pacification of Europe, England, France, and Germany went to work, and the duties of the tariff of 1816 proved to be much more calculated to increase the customs than to protect our manufactures. Our prosperity went down under an inundation of foreign imports. The total imports shot up from 12 millions in 1814 to 113 millions in 1815, and 147 in 1816. The glut in our market reduced them to 99 millions the next year, but in 1818 they rose again to 121 millions, a figure which they never touched afterwards until the year 1824, the first of the compromise reduction of duties. For, although there was nothing restrictive of trade in the tariff, from 1816 to 1824 a ruinous and paralyzing derangement of our monetary affairs had the effect of checking imports, until the tariffs that intended protection came in to hold them in due moderation.

Thus, after the country had a second time enjoyed during war the benefits of peace (wisely secured,) it suffered for the second time the usual evils of war in time of peace. But to help the foreign competition to break down our home industry, another cause was at work. In 1815-16-17-18 prices were kept up here artificially, to the war standard, while in Europe they were rapidly falling to the rates of peace. England began at the earliest moment to resume specie payments, and we went to work to suspend and postpone them.

In 1812 Congress began to carry on the war with Great Britain upon loans of bank credits and bank notes. In 1812 the banks of the middle States lent liberally to the Government, and, as a consequence, increased their issues proportionately. They continued this line of loans through 1814, until in August they were obliged to suspend specie payments; and specie bore a premium of 14 to 20 per cent. In 1815 the Government receiving their inconvertible paper in payment of public dues, they extended their issues still further. In 1816 the Bank of England was preparing to redeem its notes; the other nations of Europe were also endeavoring to replace their paper currencies with specie. We were a debtor trader with the transatlantic world, and a heavy drain of our small supply of specie commenced, specie standing in Philadelphia at 10 to 17 per cent. premium. Some reduction of the paper circulation occurred towards the close of that year; and in 1817 there was a partial resumption of specie payments; but at the close of the year there was as much paper in circulation as at the beginning. In the spring of 1818 the local bank mania reached its height. [illegible]

[illegible]

1820-21 may be remembered, but it would be hard to put it on paper. A state of suffering prevailed which beggars all description; and an anti-bank sentiment spread throughout the land which has distracted the reasonings of politicians to such an extent, that they have never been able to trace a revulsion of our monetary and business affairs to any other cause from that day to this.

The fact is overlooked that at the beginning of the "late war" there was not more than fifteen millions of specie in all the banks, and perhaps half that amount in general circulation; that the embargo of 1807, which prevented the export of our produce, had compelled the export of specie instead; that in 1808 the invasion of Spain by Napoleon threw her and her specie-yielding colonies into the arms of Great Britain, taking their treasure and their traffic in the same direction; and that about this time the South American mint, which had been yielding fifty millions, declined to about twenty-seven millions a year.

In this state of things the war of 1812 burst upon the country. The treasury was empty; the specie in the country amounted to two or three dollars a head for the whole population; and the Government, in its desperation, chose to pay out bank paper to meet the war expenses; perhaps the failure of any better way of using its own credit, but certainly with the direct effect of inducing issues which put hosts of corporations into the position of redeeming a debt on demand, which had been contracted in behalf of the great debtor behind whose bonds had twenty years to run. It was the Government that broke the people that time; and then left them in despair to break themselves still worse, in the vain hope of retrieving their affairs, by increasing their debts which, however, would not be postponed through the aid of bank credits long enough to enable the people to meet them.

The receipt of inconvertible paper for public dues was prohibited after the 20th February, 1817. A large part of that paper was as much a Government promise to pay as if it had been in the form of treasury notes. It had been received in sheets and quires from the banks by the treasury and paid out to the public for good. New England, not liking the war, her banks lent sparingly, most of them nothing at all, to the Government; they escaped the suspension of 1814; in 1818 the ports of Boston and Salem alone exported five millions of specie within twelve months. They had been all the while draining the other States, who were playing pay-masters for the treasury, and they had the cash to spare when nobody else had any for use. The banks went still wilder after the Government dropped them, just as a tipsy gentleman will go from the dining table of his friends to a tavern to finish the frolic. When his headache is to be accounted for the next morning, the dinner party ought not to be overlooked. He ought not to have got drunk, to be sure, but he was not sober when he did it, and his honorable host has had much to account for. The truth is, that the credit of the country was dead-broke at the close of the war, and the only question was, how must it fall to pieces. Eighty millions of the national debt was immediately due and payable by the banks and the people, and they had no money to pay it with. So they issued new notes for the old ones, until nobody would touch them, and then the whole concern wound up in bankruptcy.

On looking over the tables of the tariff of 1816, 20 per cent. rates occur so frequently and the schedules at 25 and 20 respectively, are so well advanced upon the previous tariffs, and compare so nearly with the duties of 1824, that there is no accounting for its entire failure to guard our home industry moderately well, except by looking to the circumstances of that great crisis in the affairs of the transatlantic world. Bonaparte was now safe at St. Helena, and the millions of men whom he had so long kept otherwise employed, and the millions of capital occupied with the maintenance of the troops, were all suddenly turned to production, glutting the markets of Europe so that the prices of their products in America were a mere matter of relief, not of profit, to the enterprise that produced them. The ad valorems of that bill, of course, went down with the first cost price on our wharves, and even the specific duties had but a partially protective effect, though rolled, bolt, and bar iron was charged thirty dollars per ton. The greatly depreciated paper currency, and the extreme scarcity of coin, put up home prices extravagantly, and so the tariff of 1816 disappointed the country. But that the intention was sound and right is apparent enough. All the schedules and rates would have been moderately protective, perhaps sufficiently so, if things had been more nearly equal in Europe and America—the respective theatres of the competition for our own market.

Mr. Calhoun voted and spoke for the tariff of 1816. His understanding of its spirit and provisions is indicated by a passage between him and Mr. Clay in the Senate chamber in 1832 or 1833. "When you and I, sir," said Mr. Clay, "contended side by side for the tariff of 1816, and you, with at least equal zeal, and certainly greater ability than I, the constitutionality of protection was not doubted." Mr. Calhoun replied: "The constitutionality was not then debated." "No, sir," said Clay, "it was not then debatable—that is a quite modern discovery."

The debt of the two wars and the current expenses of the Government were then to be provided for; and it is almost a shame to think that, under that necessity, the cotton States would favor a policy by which they should escape half their share of the patriotic burden, and so soon as they were afterwards wholly relieved of the incubus, turn and strike down the industries that had been built upon their fairly implied faith. Protection in South Carolina turned to nullification, so soon as the special ends of South Carolina were served. She could quarrel with us on a matter of trivial per centages, so soon as she could not see the proceeds passing as a gift to her account.

Public Amusements.

The Japanese did not visit Walnut-street Theatre, yesterday afternoon, as was expected. The persons who have them in charge might have given them a rare treat, for equestrian performances must be great novelties to them. The dress circle was crowded on this occasion. In "Box and Cox," the farce which precedes the feats of Mr. Nixon's company, Box has thrown a mutton chop out of the window, and Cox, when he comes in, asks "What's gone with my chop?" A bright little child, sitting in the front tier, who evidently had watched the incidents very closely, called out "He threw it away!" A round of applause greeted this new performer. Ella Zoyara, who puts a splendid Arabian through its paces, as Franconi did, using only a look and her hand to guide it, whereas Franconi employed whip and spur, is undoubtedly a woman, but with features, complexion, and expression rather Celtic than French. Next came Mr. Charlton, in a Comic Stilt Dance, in which he ever appears on the verge of peril, and always recovers himself with a careless adroitness and activity. Mons. Duverna, an astonishing contortionist, who throws his body into all sorts of positions. James Robinson, riding on a horse without saddle or reins, and jumping, forwards and backwards, through all manner of things. Somersaults on the steed's back seem as easy to him as upon solid earth. Alfred Hanlon, in a "comic entremed," partly including mounting to the top of a ladder which, we heard a neighboring lad say, "leant against nothing." James Ward, on a cloud swing, frightening to look at, but apparently as easy to him as writing about it is to us. Thomas and George Hanlon (mere lads) in the [illegible] performances. Lastly, Ella Zoyara, on horseback—in the first act she merely was mistress of the ring—an adventurous and graceful rider, making any number of jumps through "balloons," and generally astonishing every one. What is remarkable here is the youth, as well as the wonderful skill, of these performers. Scarcely any of them exceed the age of twenty-five. They compose a wonderful company, which was greatly strengthened yesterday by a judicious abridgement of the Court Jester's heavy loquacity. The whole performances are very attractive.

Morris, Brothers, Pell, and Trowbridge's Minstrels.—This company, now at Arch-street Theatre, are doing a remarkably good business, and have a new programme every evening. It is a very superior troupe.

The Bartram Garden Strawberry Festival, in aid of the school-house attached to St. James' Episcopal Church, Kingsessing, commenced yesterday, was highly successful, and will be completed this afternoon. Auxiliary to it, many hundreds of a small 4to, of eight pages, called The Bartram Tribute, were sold on the spot. It contains handsome engravings of Bartram's Old Mansion, Bartram's portrait, early Kingsessing, and St. James' Church. The letterpress includes a biography of Bartram, early account of Kingsessing, a sketch of the history of Sunday Schools, a Russian letter relating to Bartram, and other matters in prose and verse. This, to use an Irish phrase, "bates Banagher, and Banagher bates the world."

[illegible]

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1860.

Both houses were in session last night to a late hour. The Senate has at last waked up to its duty; and, as it is a small body, it may be able to wade through the enormous work piled upon its table by the superior organization and energy of the House. Should the Senate hold evening sessions there will be an adjournment on Monday. Since I wrote you last, nothing has been done on the tariff question in addition to what has been communicated to you. I have little hope of the success of the Morrill bill, to which Senator Hunter, chairman of the Committee on Finance, is resolutely opposed. The loan will be demanded, and refused by the Republicans; and if they maintain this attitude steadily, they may secure a partial provision of the present revenue law. But I fear that the Morrill bill is gone past redemption. If the Senate is resolved to kill this measure, an adjournment is almost certain. There is little other business to hold Congress in session, beyond the tariff and the necessary appropriations to keep the Government in operation. The Pacific Railroad may be carried; the Pacific Telegraph has a better chance; but there seems to be little or no prospect for a satisfactory homestead bill. The French spoliations must go over of course. And inasmuch as most of the Senators will desire to be on the ground to oppose Douglas, they will work steadily to complete the current of business, and adjourn on the morning of the 18th.

That the opponents of Douglas will make an earnest stand to defeat him, at Baltimore, is apparent on all sides. Mr. Slidell, Mr. Bright, Mr. Benjamin, and Mr. Bayard, will be early in the field. The latter having been re-elected, and expecting to get his seat without objection, is relied upon to lead the Administration forces inside, while the gentlemen named will marshal them outside. General Cushing has been closeted with these parties for two days past, and although extremely sensitive at the attacks which have been made upon him, and greatly disturbed by the newly-awakened feeling for Douglas in New England, he has gone too far to retreat. Since he left Charleston, those he served there have shown no signs of repentance or of moderation. They will hold him sternly to his record.

OCCASIONAL.

College Celebrations.—The Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., has its commencement on the 21st of June. Previous that date, on the evening of the 18th, Park Benjamin, Esq., will deliver a poem before the United Literary Societies; and on the 19th the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D., will address the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Union College.—Park Benjamin, Esq., has been appointed to deliver a poem before the Philomathean Society of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in July next.

Doings at Frankford.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the new Presbyterian Church, at Frankford, will be dedicated, with the usual religious services. This afternoon and evening, and also to-morrow, the Young Men's Christian Association of Frankford will hold a strawberry festival, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford, for the benefit of the Association.

Auction Notice.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the valuable and desirable assortment of British, French, German, India, and American dry goods, comprising 425 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollen, worsted, linen, silk, and cotton fabrics; also, palm-leaf hats, Canton and cocoa mattings, hemp carpets, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, at six months' credit, commencing this morning, at precisely ten o'clock, with the hats, carpets, and mattings, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 Market street.

Peremptory Sale on the Premises—Elegant Country Seat Furniture, &c.—Thomas & Sons sell on Monday morning, 18th inst., on the premises, near Darby, the elegant country seat furniture, horses, carriages, farming utensils, &c., of J. B. Rondet, Esq., going to Europe. Sale absolute, without reserve or limitation.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS."

WASHINGTON, June 13.

COL. FORNEY'S TESTIMONY.

The Covode Committee will adjourn finally to-morrow. They have refused, positively, to allow Colonel Forney's testimony to appear until that day. Among the interesting evidence implicating Mr. Buchanan's Administration is a letter from Judge Black to a former United States marshal—Davidson, of Illinois—some two years ago, demanding of him to oppose Douglas for United States Senator, even to the extent of helping the Republicans. For refusing to do so Davidson was removed! This letter has made the Blackbirds flutter about the Attorney General's office.

CAUCUS IN THE VICE PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

It was announced this morning that Vice President Breckinridge was not well, and that Senator Bright, the President pro tem. of the Senate, would act in his stead. The Vice President's room was quite a levee, which was attended by Senator Bigler, General J. L. Dawson, W. H. Witte, Alfred Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Gwin, of California, and Senator Wigfall, of Texas, and others. General Dawson, who has been designated to throw the vote of Pennsylvania in the National Convention, was sure he could get a unit vote for Breckinridge from Pennsylvania at Baltimore after a few ballots for Douglas. Mr. Witte thought Douglas would be nominated; and Mr. Wigfall indicated his determination to stump Texas against him if he was. The Vice President, being indisposed, was serious and silent.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

Hon. F. P. Blair, who was admitted to a seat in the House a few days ago, over Hon. J. R. Barrett, the sitting member, will resign, to take effect at the end of the present session of Congress. The election in Missouri for members of Congress will take place in August, and Mr. Blair's resignation will create a vacancy in the St. Louis district, which will be filled at the same time that the members of the Thirty-seventh Congress are chosen. Mr. Barrett will undoubtedly be the Democratic candidate for the vacant seat, and for the Thirty-seventh Congress, and Mr. Blair will be his opponent. They will have the opportunity, therefore, to fight their battle over again.

DEPUTATION FROM SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

A deputation of Democrats from Schuylkill county are here demanding action in favor of the tariff. They seem to be represented by a young man named Keim, who speaks for the Guthrie influence in his county. Mr. Guthrie has really no claim upon the tariff men of Pennsylvania, but as these people desire to break Douglas down their errand is understood.

GREAT DEBATE.

A splendid debate took place this morning in the House between Hon. John Sherman and Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, representative men of the Republican and Administration parties, on the following resolution, introduced into the last House by Mr. Sherman, while he was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and in the purchase of fuel for the Government.

Resolved, That the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, under date of September 23, 1858, with William C. N. Swift, for the delivery of live-oak timber, was made in violation of law, and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the distribution, by the Secretary of the Navy, of the patronage in the navy-yards among members of Congress was destructive of discipline, corrupting in its influence, and highly injurious to the public service.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Navy, by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House.

Resolved, That the appointment, by the Secretary of the Navy, of Daniel B. Martin, chief engineer, as a member of the board of engineers to report upon proposals for constructing machinery for the United States, the said Martin at that time being pecuniarily interested in some of said proposals, is hereby censured by this House.

Attest: J. W. Forney, Clerk.

These resolutions were accepted and reported by Mr. Hatton, of Tennessee, chairman of the same committee in the present House, and to-day these resolutions and the report thereon came up for consideration. The resolutions were passed by a very decided majority—so that the President was censured last week, and his Secretary of the Navy to-day. Of course, Mr. Buchanan will not remove the latter, who has not been less guilty than his own Chief.

HON. WILLIAM L. YANCEY.

This distinguished leader of the Secessionists has arrived here from Richmond, and is stopping at the Kirkwood House. He is greeted warmly by the adherents of the Secession movement, of which he is the master-spirit. He will proceed to Baltimore to watch the proceedings of the National Convention, into which, if not admitted, or if that body fails to come up to his requirements, he will return with his partisans, and such recruits as can be picked up meanwhile, to Richmond, and hoist the standard of rebellion against the Democracy.

HON. JOHN L. DAWSON.

Mr. Dawson is here, preparatory to taking his seat in the Convention at Baltimore. It is not probable that his course will differ materially from the line of policy which he pursued at Charleston. Many of Judge Douglas' friends, who are kindly disposed towards Mr. Dawson, notwithstanding his opposition to that distinguished statesman, hope that he will see the propriety of giving him his support, if it shall become apparent that a decided majority of the Convention prefer him to all other candidates.

EXPENSES OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

A letter of the Register of the Treasury to the Secretary of that Department shows that the expenses of the Court of Claims, and the defence of United States cases therein since its organization, have been $145,858 70. This amount is made up of the following items:

For salaries of Judges, Solicitor, Assistant and Deputy Solicitor, Clerks, and Messenger, to April 1st, 1860, $120,113 19.

For fees of witnesses in behalf of the United States, and for agents and attorneys employed in taking depositions, to January 1, 1860, $11,464 91.

For contingent expenses, to January 1, 1860, $10,629.33.

For fitting up and furnishing court-room, conference-room, and offices, to January 1, 1860, $3,651.36.

The court, as now organized, is for the most part useless. Its decisions have no more force than the report of a committee of either house of Congress. Unless its decisions shall be made final in all cases involving $2,000, and less, with a right of appeal in other cases, the court might as well be abolished. A bill containing provisions something of this character has passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House, but it will not probably be passed at this session, if indeed it becomes a law.

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It is ascertained from an official letter of the Fourth Auditor addressed to Purser J. S. Cunningham, that the payments to commission and warrant officers will be made in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 1, 1860, and all questions arising from supposed errors as to sea service in the Navy Register, must be referred to the Navy Department for decision, and not to the Fourth Auditor. The acting midshipmen of the Naval Academy and the ship Plymouth are entitled to the pay allowed in the new bill to midshipmen.

The conferees on the homestead bill met this morning, and found themselves unable to agree. They will meet again to-morrow morning, for a final effort.

The board of navy officers to examine the midshipmen who have graduated and seen the required sea service necessary to receive the warrant of passed midshipmen, will convene at Annapolis, on the 15th inst.

The affirmative vote of 65 in the House to lay the resolutions of censure of the President and Secretary of the Navy on the table, was composed exclusively of Democrats, while all the South Americans present, together with Messrs. Adrain, Clark of New York, Davis of Indiana, Haskin, and Morris of Illinois, voted with the Republicans in the negative.

It is said that General A. S. Johnston will be appointed to succeed the late Major General Jesup as Quartermaster General of the army.

A number of the seceding Southern Democratic delegates arrived here from Richmond this morning.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, June 13.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial asking for the discharge of Thaddeus Hyatt, and moved that it be referred to the select committee on the Harper's Ferry raid.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, objected. He said the Senator, the other day, presented a petition from negroes, which was referred to the committee without their knowledge.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, wanted to know if negroes had no right to petition Congress.

Mr. Fitch said he had no objection.

Mr. Fessenden thought petitions from negroes ought to be treated in the ordinary mode, and it would not infringe upon the dignity of any committee to receive them.

Mr. Fitch objected to negroes petitioning as citizens, when the Senate did not recognise them as such.

Mr. Fessenden wished to dissent entirely from any such idea.

Mr. Wilson said this seemed to be a very extraordinary proceeding. His colleague had a right to present a petition, and ask its reference. He hoped that the free men of the country would take notice of this position taken in the Senate. He would not say it was an insult, but that it deserved the rebuke of every gentleman.

On Mr. Mason requesting Mr. Fitch to withdraw his objection, he said he did not care for the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts, as he did not class him in that category at all.

The petition was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Morrill tariff bill, and moved to postpone its consideration until the second Monday in December.

The motion lies over until to-morrow.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to increase the salaries of certain judges of the United States.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, from the same committee, reported the House bill to prevent polygamy in Utah, with an amendment.

An immense number of adverse reports were made, and private bills and memorials reported of minor importance.

The bill for the relief of Anson Dart, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, was considered.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, opposed the bill, saying that the man had no honesty nor integrity, and was loathed by every honest man, and desired to filch the Treasury of every dollar he could get. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, called up the resolution for night sessions.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, said the legislation of night sessions blurred the records of the country, and he thought such sessions were a disgrace to the Senate. In the old Roman Senate, all laws passed after sundown were invalid; and that, too, was before the discovery of alcohol. [Laughter.]

The resolution was then passed.

The legislative and executive appropriation bill was then considered.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, reported an amendment from the Committee on Finance, extending the time of funding the debt of twenty millions to five years, stating that as the House had sent in an amendment to the tariff bill, to fund this debt in two years, the committee had thought it best to place it in this bill, and extend the time.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, objected to the amendment on this bill. He thought the Senate should consider the House tariff bill, where the amendment properly belongs. He did not think the objection good that there was not time to consider the tariff bill.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, spoke against the amendment. He said it ought to be connected with the bill for raising proper revenue. This was an attempt to carry this question over the Presidential contest, and cover up the extravagance of the Administration.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, contended that the extravagance did not belong to the Administration, but to the Republican party, who increased the appropriations to a great extent. He thought that questions of finance and protection should never be connected.

Mr. Fessenden defended the Republicans from extravagance, saying that the Democratic Administration had recommended these appropriations. The Democratic committees reported them, and Democratic Senators voted for them, and those in the minority were not responsible for them.

Mr. Simmons took the same view.

Mr. Toombs said he blamed the Republicans, and some of the Democrats who voted with them in making the majority, for these extravagant appropriations. He charged that a combination existed in various quarters to increase the expenditures, so as to make protection necessary.

Mr. Bigler proceeded to show that over six millions had been appropriated by the Senate, not estimated by the departments, and the Secretary of the Treasury had stated in his report that he could not meet these extraordinary expenses, unless additional revenue is provided. He thought that those Democrats who would vote with the Republicans in support of an increase of revenue did so as a business subject, without reference to party. He was for protecting the industrial elements and preventing foreign competition. The expenses of the Government will exceed the revenue, and not a dollar will be left to pay the public debt.

Mr. Hunter denied that there was any necessity for an increase of the revenue, and maintained that a low revenue prevented extravagant expenditures.

At 4 o'clock, the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At 6 o'clock the Senate reassembled.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, defended the Republicans from the charge of extravagance, saying that the requirements made by the President and the Departments exceed the appropriations made by Congress. The House, controlled by Republicans, had reduced the estimates of the Administration $1,800,000, while the Democratic Senate, under the control of Democratic Senators, had added over six millions to these House bills. When such charges were made, he desired to point to the record. He proceeded to show the necessity for an increase of the tariff to provide a revenue to meet the debt of the Government. During the past three years the Government has gone into debt to the amount of fifty millions of dollars. He did not believe that the coming importations would afford sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of the appropriations and pay the interest on the national debt. He therefore advocated an increase of the tariff to meet the exigencies.

Mr. Toombs read the civil appropriation bill, with the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee, showing that every one made was to fulfil contracts, and carry out the existing laws. $150,000, for finishing the Charleston custom house, was put in by the Senate to fill honest contracts, and pay for the granite. The Republicans of the House appeared to be economical by robbing honest contractors, and carrying on a system of profligacy, in appropriating seven millions for fraudulent pensions. He condemned the agricultural appropriation bill as a "job."

Mr. Bigler said he did not like to hear such imputations cast on the Department, or the Senators who voted for the measure. He did not like the way the Senator spoke about it.

Mr. Toombs said he would give way for an explanation, but should not do so to allow the Senator to protest against what he said. He disclaimed any imputation on the motives of any Senator.

Mr. Bigler said he did protest.

Mr. Toombs replied that if he was not satisfied with the remarks he had made, he could get satisfaction either here or outside of the chamber. He was speaking of the Government, and made no personal imputations. He continued to show that the Republicans were friends of extravagance. They were deep in corruption in all the Legislatures of the North, and God only knew what they would do if they ever got power.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, asked the Senator if he did not recollect the Yazoo grant case in Georgia, when the people burned the records of the State?

Mr. Toombs replied that sometimes dishonest men got in the Legislature, as is the case in the new States, but the people hung some of them and run the others out of the State. They were not honest enough in Wisconsin to do that.

After further debate, the amendment for funding for five years the twenty million loan was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 19.

Mr. Sebastian, of Arkansas, offered an amendment appropriating two millions and a half dollars to pay the claims of the Choctaw Indians, under the treaty stipulations, which, after much debate, was carried over by an adjournment at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the resolutions reported back from the Committee on Expenditures of the Navy Department, declaring that the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power, in the selection of a coal agent, and in the purchase of fuel for the Government; that the contract with Swift, for live-oak timber, was in violation of the law; that the distribution of the patronage of the navy yards among members of Congress is destructive of discipline and injurious to the public service; that the President and Secretary of the Navy, in considering the party relations of bidders, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, are deserving of the reprobation of the House; that Daniel B. Martin, a member of the Board of Engineers to report proposals for the construction of machinery, being personally interested therein, is hereby censured by this House.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, in opposing the resolution, said the first question was, whether it was right and proper for the House to form itself into a judicial tribunal, and pass judgment and inflict punishment on the highest Executive officer, together with one of the members of the Cabinet, on *ex parte* testimony, taken by a committee of a past Congress. If they could go back to a former Congress, why could they not go back to all the preceding ones, even to the time of Adams? This was the first proposition of the kind ever made. The resolution proposed nothing more nor less than a condemnation and infliction of punishment upon them. He would not be surprised to see them followed up by a warrant to arrest the President and Secretary of the Navy, to bring them before the bar of the House, to be censured. The infliction of censure, deliberately and calmly performed, is one of the most grievous. The President is independent of Congress, and Congress independent of the President—each in its legitimate sphere. He did not speak of resolutions of inquiry looking to legislation or to impeachment, but contested the right of the House to resolve itself into a judicial tribunal to pass judgment and to inflict punishment on the officers of the Executive Department. By what authority was this proposed to be done? It had been suggested that the next thing would be a censure of the Supreme Court for its Dred Scott decision. He would not be surprised to see this come at any time. It would be pertinent to the programme. The censure of the Secretary of the Navy, contained in the resolutions, was not, he argued, sustained by the testimony, nor had the President ever interfered with the award of contracts.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, replied: It was a singular proceeding that the high executive officers should deny the jurisdiction of the court, and plead technical objections. The gentleman from Virginia had complained that this testimony was taken during the last Congress. This was not unusual, when it is known that every public bill depends on the evidence or estimates prepared the year before its passage. Objections might as well be urged to the testimony taken before a judge, who was appointed to take his seat on the bench. The testimony on the subject under consideration was taken in the legal and proper way. Every witness the Secretary of the Navy desired was examined by the select committee. He was requested to be present either in person or by witnesses, and was furnished with copies of the depositions which affected him either directly or indirectly. The committee strictly confined themselves to the charges and the rigid rules of law. Why did not the last House pass on the resolution? There was then a majority of Democrats here. Instead of doing so, they were postponed till the present session.

The gentleman from Virginia said the House had no power to investigate. Was it ever before dreamed of questioning the power of the House? The gentleman himself, at the last session, reported resolutions of implied censure. The House had passed resolutions of commendation as to the officers of the last war, &c., and they could pass resolutions of censure as well as praise. This was pertinent to every legislative body. The mode of overthrowing the Government of England is by resolutions passed by the House of Commons, after which this House is patterned. It was a matter of surprise to him that the Secretary of the Navy did not ask a vote. Mr. Sherman then proceeded to advocate the resolutions, referring to the testimony in their support. The adoption of the resolutions would have a healthful and restraining influence. They were clothed in the mildest language which could be possibly used under the circumstances.

He demanded the previous question, which was seconded, thus cutting off Mr. Sickles, who had risen to reply to so much of Mr. Sherman's remarks as referred to the Brooklyn navy yard.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, said the gentleman from Ohio had assailed the members on the floor, and then denied them the opportunity of being heard. [Cries of order from the Republicans.]

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, called for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question on the resolutions. He wanted to see who were for stifling the debate.

Mr. Hatton, of Tennessee, having the floor to close the debate, yielded for a short time to Mr. Millson, who argued that the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department had no right to resume the case where a defunct select committee had left off. It was a most dangerous precedent. It would certainly be mischievous for one Congress to revise the evidence reported to a previous one, when this House cannot have control over the committee by which the evidence was reported. It was now sought to condemn or censure executive officers who had no opportunity to defend themselves.

Mr. Hatton argued that the House has power to pass the resolutions. By the vote just taken this was determined by an overwhelming majority. The Secretary of the Navy had sent a letter to the committee speaking of gross and manifest usurpation, or of clear and palpable violation of the Constitution in connection with the investigation. No protest of the Secretary should deter him from the conscious performance of his duty. This was the first time he had heard of a public department shrinking from investigation; and the example is set by the Secretary, who objects to the expression of the opinion of the House on his official conduct. Mr. Hatton then referred to the testimony to show that the resolutions were abundantly sustained and ought to be passed.

Mr. Bocock moved to table the resolutions. Negatived—yeas 65, nays 120.

The first resolution, condemnatory of both the President and Secretary of the Navy, was adopted without a count being taken of the number voting on either side.

The second resolution, declaring that the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy in September 1858, with W. C. N. Swift, for the delivery of live-oak timber, was a violation of the law, and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service, was adopted—yeas 119, nays 60.

The third resolution, that the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy of the patronage of the navy yards among the members of Congress is destructive of discipline, corrupting in its tendency, and highly injurious to the public service, was then read.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, moved an amendment, declaring that the Republican members of the House, in receiving and acting on the proposition of Mr. Defrees, by which he promised to give one half of the profits of the public printing, in the event of his nomination and election as public printer, was corrupting and demoralizing in its tendency, and a bargaining of the offices and patronage of the House, and deserves rebuke and condemnation.

The amendment was objected to from the Republican side.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, wanted to make an amendment.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, objected.

The third resolution, as above, was adopted—yeas 123, nays 61.

The fourth resolution, that the President and Secretary of the Navy, by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of the House, was adopted—yeas 106, nays 61.

A recess was taken, at 4½ o'clock, till 7.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7 o'clock, when the last in the series of resolutions was adopted—yeas 90, nays 87.

This resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the appointment, by Secretary Toucey, of Daniel B. Martin, chief engineer, as a member of the board of engineers to report upon the proposals for the construction of machinery for the United States, the said Martin at the time being pecuniarily interested in some of the said proposals, is hereby censured by the House.

The Senate bill, amendatory of the act to ascertain and settle private land claims in California, was passed.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution that 15,000 of the agricultural part of the Patent Office Report be printed for the use of the Patent Office, and 200 000 for distribution among the members of the House.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, moved to increase the whole number to 300,000. Agreed to, by 30 majority.

The resolution was then passed—yeas 102, nays 60.

Mr. Gurley also reported a resolution, which was passed, to print 5,000 extra copies of the report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute of 1859.

Also, a resolution to print the same number of the report of Lieutenant Ives on the Exploration of the Colorado of the West. Laid on the table.

Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, secured, under a suspension of the rules, the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of Francis Dainese, the claim having been long contested. The greatest possible confusion prevailed throughout these proceedings.

Gentlemen frequently complained that they could not understand what was going on.

Mr. Martin, of Virginia, said the noise was made owing to the number of strangers on the floor, and called on the Speaker to enforce the rules.

The Speaker gave directions accordingly, but this produced no sensible improvement.

Numerous motions were made to adjourn, and a motion to that effect was agreed to at nine and a half o'clock. Adjourned.

The Baltimore Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Nearly all the delegates to the Richmond Convention have arrived at Washington.

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention are beginning to arrive in the city. The committee of arrangements are actively engaged in making preparations. The Front-street Theatre is being fitted up for the accommodation of the Convention.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, June 13.—The special session of the Legislature adjourned this morning. Two bills were adopted relative to the cattle disease, increasing the State Commission to five scientific investigators, and giving power to the town authorities to kill or isolate cattle and make other regulations for the treatment and extirpation of the disease. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose.

Desperate Affair at Hamilton, C. W.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

HAMILTON, C. W., June 13.—The store of Joseph Henry, jeweller, was entered by burglars last night. Mr. H. overhearing them, rushed into the store, when he was stabbed, as were also his wife and son, who followed him. One of the burglars has been arrested.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NEW HAMPTON, N J., June 13.—Mr. A. Styres, aged 75 years, a highly respectable and wealthy farmer from this vicinity, was instantly killed this morning, by jumping from the Harrisburg Express train, at Hampton station, while it was running at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour. No blame is attached to the company.

The Yellow Fever at Acapulco, Mexico.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A gentleman who was a passenger in the steamer of the 20th, from San Francisco, says the virulent type of yellow fever was raging at Acapulco, Mexico.

Five hundred deaths had taken place in six weeks, including the American consul, and thirty of his countrymen. The inhabitants were deserting the city.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

CLEVELAND, June 13.—The Republican State Convention assembled at Columbus to-day, and nominated Jacob Blinkertoff for Supreme Judge; Levi Sargent for member of the Board of Public Works; General James Murray for Attorney General; and for Presidential Electors at large, Frederick Hassaureck, of Hamilton, and J. M. [illegible]

Three Days Later from Europe.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Garibaldi's Entrance into Palermo Confirmed.

HIS HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED THERE.

A Fierce Combat—The Royal Palace Burned.

CHINA REJECTS THE ENGLISH ULTIMATUM.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

CONSOLS 94¾ a 95.

HALIFAX, June 13.—The royal mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpool on June 2d, has arrived at this port.

The steamship Illinois, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

The steamer Asia arrived out on Saturday.

The reported entrance of Garibaldi into Palermo is fully confirmed by this arrival.

Garibaldi had established his headquarters at Palermo after a fierce combat, and a bombardment both by sea and land.

On the moment of his success, the populace arose in his favor, and capturing the royal palace from the troops, set it on fire and destroyed it.

The bombardment still continued.

The reply of the Chinese Government to the English ultimatum had been published. It rejects all the propositions offered by England.

[A temporary interruption of the telegraph lines at the East prevented the reception of the remainder of this despatch. The most prominent features of the news, however, are given.]

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Friday, June 1st.—The Broker's Circular reports the Cotton market very dull, with a decline of ⅛@¼d. chiefly on the inferior qualities, which are difficult of sale, and very irregular in price. In the quotations for the finer qualities there is no material change. The sales of the week amount to 54 000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators, and 10 000 for export.

The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 7,000 bales, 1,000 bales of which were taken by speculators and for export. The market closes quiet at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7¾d.	6¾d.
Mobiles	7½d.	6 1-8d.
Uplands	7⅛d.	6 1 16d.

There is a stock of 1,236 000 bales in port, including 1,089 000 bales of American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are quiet.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—WEDNESDAY.—New Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 94f, and *bas* at 87f. The market has a declining tendency. Sales of the week 7,500 bales; stock in port 235,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are quoted at 94¾@95¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £43,000. The money market is much easier.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet, with a declining tendency in Corn. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash, & Co. report Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Corn dull, and offered at a decline of 6d; yellow 33s 6d@34s, white 35s@38s 6d. The weather continues favorable for the crops. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. say Wheat is 1d lower and Corn is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market generally is quiet, with the exception of Bacon, which is firm; Pork quiet; prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Bacon firm, and held at the extreme rates. Lard dull; sales unimportant, and quotations nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar is heavy and the quotations are barely maintained. Coffee dull. Rice dull; Carolina 22s. 6d. Rosin steady, at 4s. 5d. for common.

THE LATEST.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, June 3.—Cotton.—The sales yesterday are estimated at 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market continued dull, but the prices were unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Provisions dull.

Consols 94¾@95 for money and account.

The House Resolutions Censuring the President and Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following are the votes on the resolutions adopted by the House to-day, censuring the President and Secretary of the Navy, viz:

On the motion to lay the resolutions on the table the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Bocock, Bonham, Burch, Burnett, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, Harris of Virginia, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Landrum, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, McQueen, McRae, Millson, Montgomery, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whiteley, and Bright—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Aldrich, Alley, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Bouligny, Brabson, Brayton, Bristow, Buffinton, Butterfield, Campbell, Carter, Case, Horace F. Clark, Colfax, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gilmore, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Hill, Hoard, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Leach of N. Carolina, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marston, Maynard, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Nixon, Olin, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Quarles, Robinson of Rhode Island, Royce, Scranton, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Woodruff—120.

On the second resolution, declaring the live-oak contract in violation of law:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Adams of Kentucky, Aldrich, Alley, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Boteler, Brabson, Brayton, Bristow, Buffinton, Burlingame, Butterfield, Campbell, Cary, Carter, Case, Clark of New York, Colfax, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Haskin, Hatton, Helmick, Hickman, Hill, Hoard, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Leach of North Carolina, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marston, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Nixon, Olin, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Quarles, Riggs, Robinson of Rhode Island, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vance, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Webster, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Woodruff—119.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Bocock, Bonham, Burch, Burnett, Clopton, Cobb, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Gartrell, Hamilton, Harris of Virginia, Hindman, Houston, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Landrum, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Martin of Ohio, McQueen, McRae, Millson, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Stallworth, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whitely, Wright—60.

On the fourth resolution the vote was similar to that on the second resolution, with the following exceptions:

Messrs. Boteler, Bristow, Grow, Hardeman, Hill, Mallory, Riggs, Spaulding, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Train, and Wade, who had voted in the affirmative, did not now vote.

Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, and Clark of New York, changed to the negative, and Mr Ely's vote was added to the affirmative.

The following gentlemen, who did not vote on the second resolution, now voted in the negative:

Messrs. Barr, John Cochrane, Garnett, Martin, of Virginia, Moore, of Alabama, Pugh; and the following who voted nay on the second resolution, did not now vote:

Messrs. Craig, of Missouri, Hamilton, Hindman, Holman, Peyton, Stewart of Maryland.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, June 13.—The steamship Isabel, from Havana on the 10th, arrived here last evening.

Sugars were active and advancing. Molasses quiet.

Messrs. Claussen & Carbonell, merchants at Havana, had failed with large liabilities.

It was officially declared that the International Bank had collapsed.

The noted highwayman, Salles, had been arrested on board the schooner Merrit, from New York.

Twelve of the crew of the slaver Don Juan had been arrested at Havana.

Porto Rico advices are unimportant.

Indignation Meeting at St. Louis.

THE REMOVAL OF MR. BARRETT DENOUNCED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—An indignation meeting of the Democrats of this city was held last night, and several thousand were in attendance. The proceedings were quite spirited.

Speeches were made strongly denouncing the action of Congress in displacing Mr. Barrett, and resolutions of a similar character were adopted, terming it a tyrannical and unscrupulous exercise of power in the majority, and scornfully repelling the imputation that the election was carried by fraud. Mr. Barrett was renominated by acclamation.

The Republicans also held a ratification meeting, endorsing the decision of Congress, and charging that Barrett's election was the result of fraud.

Re-election of Senator Clark, of N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13.—Hon. Daniel Clark was to-day re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of the State, receiving 184 votes of the 294 in the House. The Senate has not yet voted, but its action will confirm the election.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13.—The Senate has elected Mr. Clark, in concurrence with the action of the House.

Indiana Politics.

PLYMOUTH, IND., June 13.—The Republican Convention of the Ninth Congressional district of this State, have renominated Hon. Schuyler Colfax, by acclamation, for re-election. The Convention was very largely attended.

Railroad Accident.

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—Two little girls, named Gallagher and Dillon, were run over this morning by the New York train. One is dead, and the other is dying.

Burning of a New Orleans Cotton Press.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—A cotton press, containing 2,000 bales, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss amounted to $100,000, which is fully insured.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Flour active; Howard street 12½c higher; sales at $5 50. Wheat firm at 135@155c for red, and 155@160c for white. Corn active; sales of 10 000 bus at 71@74c for yellow, and 72@78 for white. Provisions are quiet but firm; Mess Pork $18. Whisky steady at 21c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 1,000 bales at easier prices, but unchanged quotations. Sugar firm at 7@7½c. Flour lower at $5 30@5 40. Lard in bbls [illegible] Whisky 19½c.

The Democratic Dispute.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Many of the seceders are here, and there is much discussion going on this evening among crowds of Democratic politicians in the city, and impromptu meetings are being held in the hotels, respecting the differences under which the party now labor. Speeches have been made by Yancey, and others of the seceders.

Importance is attached to the recent speech made at Salem by Dr. Loring, who was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Charleston Convention, but was kept away by the illness of his father. He will be present at the Baltimore Convention and advocate the Tennessee platform, which, it is thought, may be the position taken by numerous Northern delegates.

From Mexico.

CHARLESTON, June 13.—Vera Cruz advices of the 1st inst., received via Havana, confirm the defeat of the Liberal forces under Uraga.

Another battle had been fought at Quaratero between Generals Woll and Uraga. Both commanders were wounded during the combat, and the latter taken prisoner. The Liberal forces were routed.

Fire at Belvidere, Ill.

CHICAGO, June 13.—A fire took place at Belvidere in this State last night, destroying the Union Block, owned by Neely & Co., and occupied by W. K. Woodruff, druggist, and G. C. Ingersoll, grocer. Loss, $50,000. Insurance, $2,500. The fire was caused by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, June 13.—The steamship Arabia, for Liverpool via Halifax, sailed at noon with 150 passengers, and $400,000 in specie.

Mr. Sumner's Course Endorsed.

BOSTON, June 13.—The Legislature has adopted resolutions endorsing Mr. Sumner's course in the United States Senate.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE LIBERALS.

General Uraga Badly Wounded.

ZULOAGA ESCAPED TO THE CAPITAL

[From the N. O. Picayune, June 9.]

The schooner Red Fox Capt. Oliphant, arrived at this port this morning, in the very quick time of five days from Tampico, which port she left on the 4th instant.

She brings the important news of the total rout and dispersion of the great Constitutional army, so lately victorious near San Luis Potosi, under the command of Gen. Uraga, and the probable loss of that officer.

This important event took place at Guadalajara, and during an attack upon that city, which is said to have been at one moment in the possession of Uraga.

But, just at the moment victory was declaring in his favor, a stray shot from the enemy's works fell into the midst of the General's staff and carried off one of the legs of the Commander in Chief. In a moment all was alarm and confusion, seeing which Gen. Woll, who, at the head of some 1,000 men, still held his ground bravely, coolly watching his chance, charged with great fury upon the centre of the Constitutional troops, now carelessly entering the city, threw it at once into dreadful disorder, which was followed by the dispersion and flight of the whole army.

"This news seems to us incomprehensible," says a Tampico letter, of the 4th, "but it comes to us from an authoritative source, and is reliable."

It is added that the army of Uraga numbered 9,000 men. He must have had with him, then, nearly all the troops he has been collecting since his great victory near San Luis Potosi.

It is also added that General Uraga succeeded in making good his escape, but that the loss of his leg will probably cost him his life.

No further particulars of this unfortunate affair have yet come to hand, and our correspondent, writing at the last moment, even omits to give the dates. There would seem to be no doubt of the reliability of the news.

ESCAPE OF ZULOAGA.

We learn, also, by this arrival, that Zuloaga, taken, along with Miramon, as a sort of hostage and security for the good conduct of his party, had made good his escape, and returned to the capital, and re-established himself in the Presidential chair.

FAILURE OF JECKER & CO.

The news of the failure of Jecker & Co., of Mexico, has created great excitement at Tampico. It was attributed there to the late victory of Gen. Uraga, near San Luis Potosi, and his triumphant march towards to the capital, which threw everything into a state of alarm, and inspired even the warmest supporters of the Miramon Government with want of confidence, and its great banking house was the first to feel the shock.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT CONDUCTA.

The great specie conducta from Zacatecas, of which we have before had mention, arrived safely at Tampico on the night of the 30th, just one day too late for the British steamer. The whole amount received was $1 133 000, of which the Red Fox brings some $64,000 to $70,000. The rest will wait over for the next Southampton steamer.

Still another large conducta was soon expected from Guanajuato.

THE CITY.

☞ For additional City Items see First Page.

The Japanese Embassy.—The Ambassadors from Japan were employed yesterday morning in an extended visit to the United States Mint. This has been the most important part of their visit to this city, as it will enable them to fix the value of their own coin in comparison with that of other nations. The relative value of gold and silver has always differed in Japan from that of other nations, and we have heard instances of shrewd traders visiting Japan exchanging silver for gold, and making large profits by the operation. The general standard throughout the world is nine-tenths metal and one-tenth alloy. The English and Russian nations differ from this, while the rule of nine-tenths fine is employed wholly or partially in Austria, Belgium, Chili, France, Germany, Greece, Mexico, New Granada, Peru, Prussia, Rome, Sardinia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States. England and Russia have standards of their own, but it is obviously of the utmost importance that a uniform standard should be adopted, as then the coins of each country would be of equal value if of equal weight, or of a difference in value in proportion to their weight. The silver coins of Japan—the itzebu—have a fineness of .991—that is, they are very nearly perfectly pure—while the gold coins have now much more alloy in them.

The highest officers of the Embassy, to the number of fifteen or twenty, with the exception of the second Ambassador, together with a select company of councilmen, officers, and press-men, visited the Mint, where they were received by J. Ross Snowden, Esq., Director of the Mint, in the following

ADDRESS:

I am happy to see your Excellencies at the Mint of the United States. The President has directed me to exhibit to you in the fullest manner the operations of coinage, as they are executed in this national institution, and also to afford you every facility to enable you to understand our system of money and accounts. It will give me great pleasure to comply with these instructions. Besides giving you an opportunity to witness our usual operations, we will also, in your presence, as I am informed such is your desire, melt and assay several of the gold and silver coins of your country, which you heretofore placed in the hands of the Treasury Department at the city of Washington. A proper understanding by us of the metallic currency of your interesting Empire and by you and your Government of our constitutional currency, will tend to promote commerce and friendly relations between us.

We can scarcely hope to establish any system of international coinage, but I may venture to express the wish that it may be found useful and judicious for your Government to adopt the same fineness in the coinage as is adopted by the United States, and also used by most of the Governments of Europe and America; that is to say, a fineness of nine hundred thousandths, or nine-tenths. In other words, nine-tenths of pure gold or silver, and one-tenth of alloy, or inferior metals.

The disproportion between the relative value of gold and silver in your country and the United States is very great and remarkable, but it will doubtless yield to the equalizing influences of the trade and commerce which it is expected will spring up between our respective nations. This intercourse, it is also hoped, will advance the prosperity and happiness of both.

As the Ambassadors of a distant Empire, with whom my country desires to cultivate the relations of peace and friendship, and encourage the refining and elevating influences of a mutually advantageous commerce, I most cordially welcome you to this national institution.

The Chief Ambassador, Simme Boojen No-Kami, responded, through Mr. Portman, the interpreter, on behalf of the Embassy, that the rulers of Japan were anxious to establish such a standard as would conform with that of America, and again assented when Mr. Snowden remarked that, by means of intercourse with other nations, the relative values of gold and silver would soon agree with theirs.

The delegation were then conducted through the various departments of the Mint, spending an hour in examining the different processes by which the dust of the mine is transformed into current coin of the realm. These various operations were examined with much care by Simme Boojen himself, and more particularly by Moroota Okatora, the lord treasurer, who was escorted by Mr. Simons, and who watched every movement of the workmen with intense curiosity. The lathe for reducing portraits, and the machine for weighing gold seemed to possess a great deal of interest to him. After going the rounds of the Mint, they were escorted into the Assay Office, for the purpose of making the assay of Japanese coin. This operation has been performed in the Mint, with the following result, as printed and published by the director:

The Coins of Japan.—The coins are of gold, silver, brass copper, and iron. The principal gold coin is the *cobang*, of which we have three sizes, according to the changes which have been made within the past sixty years. This coin is of oval shape, very thin, soft, and easily bent; it is largely alloyed with silver, but the silver being taken out of the surface by a solvent, the coin looks like fine gold, until it has been a good deal worn. This accounts for the very pale color of the first specimen, and of another, in which we have scratched off part of the surface to show the true color.

No. 1 is a cobang, supposed to be about sixty years old. It weighs 201½ grains; it is two-thirds gold, one-third silver; or, as we express by thousandths, it is 667 thousandths fine. Its value, including the silver, is $5 95.

No. 2, cobang, coined within a few years past, weighs 174 grains. It is four-sevenths gold, and three-sevenths silver, very nearly; the exact fineness in thousandths being 568. The value, including the silver, is $4 44.

Nos. 3 and 4, cobangs, of very recent date; brought by the Embassy for assay. They are exactly alike, except one small mark. The weight is 138½ grains. Their fineness is about 571 thousandths, which is precisely four-sevenths, and appears to be the definite legal standard. The value, including the silver, is $3.57; without the silver, $3 41.

Nos. 5 and 6, two small rectangular coins, with a gold surface, which (by specific gravity) are about one-third gold. The weight is 25½ grains. Their name and place in the series are not known to us.

No. 7, rectangular coin, is half the weight of the cobang No. 2, but (by specific gravity) contains little more than one-fourth gold; the remainder appears to be silver. This piece, also, is not understood.

No. 8, also rectangular, called the *gold itzebu*, is one-fourth the weight of cobang No. 2, and of the same fineness, very nearly. Value $1.11.

Nos. 9 and 10, are the new gold itzebu, brought by the Embassy for assay, and are one-fourth of the cobang brought by the Embassy.

All the silver coins are rectangular, and rather thick.

No. 11, an old half itzebu, silver, is one of the several pieces which were given to an officer of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, about the year 1840, by some Japanese sailors, who had drifted far out into the Pacific Ocean, and were picked up and taken care of. Afterwards, by the wreck of one of our vessels, all the coins were lost except this one. It was our first specimen of Japanese coin. The weight is 41 grains, and, being near fine silver, is worth a little over 11 cents.

No. 12 is a silver itzebu, coined some years since, weighing 134½ grains, 988 to 990 thousandths fine, and worth 36 9 cents. (Some specimens are fully 37.)

No. 13 weighs 237 grains, and appears also to be nearly fine; value about 6 cents. Name not known.

No. 14, a new silver itzebu, brought by the Embassy, (cut for assay.) It weighs the same as the old itzebu, 134½ grains, but is 890 thousandths fine, which is near our standard, (900.) Value 33 3-4 cents.

No. 15, a large, thick piece of brass, oval, and cast, with a square hole in the centre; said to be a piece of "one hundred p'senny."

No. 16, a copper coin, circular, with a hole in the centre.

No. 17, an iron coin, circular, with rough edges, and with a hole in the centre.

The details of the proposed assay were debated for some time among the members of the Embassy, but before the matter was arranged the experiment was postponed until this morning, and at a few minutes past noon the Embassy returned to the hotel.

The members of the Embassy have divided themselves into parties, and are visiting the different stores on Chestnut street, examining the stocks of articles for sale, and in many instances making purchases. At McAllister's they were introduced to the mysteries of the stereoscope, and the other optical wonders possessed by that firm; at Bailey's they tasted our soda water; at Sheppard, Van Harlingen, & Arrison's they were shown tons of embroidery; at Orne's they were delighted with the display of carpeting; at the house-furnishing store of E. W. Caryl they were shown many specimens of the manufacture of that establishment. They were particularly pleased with the magnificent display of American cutlery and silver-plated and gilded wares. After spending a long time in this department, they were invited to the manufactory, where they witnessed the whole process of electroplating. They were also shown the working of the batteries, and various powerful chemicals, the manner of firing submarine charges, &c.

J. Ross Snowden, Esq., Director of the Mint, was engaged at the Continental with the chief officers of the Embassy for one or two hours, early in the afternoon, in the settlement of the currency question. The Japanese asked many searching questions, and appeared to understand fully what they were talking about. They wanted to know why it was that there was such a difference in color between American gold coins of the same denomination. The answer to this was given, that some years ago the United States Government reduced the quantity of gold in the coins by increasing the alloy. One of the Japanese then went to his baggage, and brought out two United States gold coins, which had been coined in different years, and both since the reduction was made in the quantity of gold. These, upon examination, were found to be very different in color. The Japanese desired to know how they could account for this. The answer was, that, in the alloy of one, there was more silver than in the alloy of the other, which caused the difference. The meeting was prolonged till after three o'clock, when preparations were made to visit the Girard College. The Governor and Ambassadors remained in their parlors at the hotel, and two or three of the Princes, with Tommy, and half a dozen others, in company with Captain Lee, of the Naval Commission, together with the committee of Councilmen, took carriages and rode out to the College, reaching there about four o'clock.

The public, so far, have been kept in the dark as to the doings of the Embassy, until the day after their visits. This has been done, it was said, to prevent a crowd annoying the strangers. This would seem to be a useless precaution, for previous to yesterday, it was known all over town, among city officials, that the strangers would visit the College, and tickets were distributed around by the hundred to the favored few to be present at the College on the occasion. We heard it stated that 800 tickets had been issued to the Committee of Councils, and 800 by the officers of the College, which was evidently near the truth, as there could not have been less than 1,600 to 2,000 persons inside the College, a majority being wives and members of the families of the councilmen. The crowd on the outside was also very large, the passenger cars of the Ridge-avenue Railway bearing cards with "Japanese at the Girard College to-day," which attracted a large number to the spot.

When the Embassy entered the Director's room, at the College, the crowd was so dense that they could scarcely reach the centre of the room. President Allen, in a short address, welcomed the strangers to the College, which, he said, had been founded by a wealthy merchant for the education of poor orphan boys. This was interpreted by Mr. Portman to the Japanese interpreter, who, in turn, interpreted it to the two Princes. They made no reply, merely bowing and smiling. After this the officers of the College were introduced to the Princes, when Mr. Allen stated to the audience, that the Embassy and the members of Councils would pass through the building and examine it, and he requested the audience to remain down stairs until the party had made the tour of inspection, when they would return to the hall again. The members of the Embassy and a few Councilmen then passed out of the north door, to the lecture room, and as they entered it, the crowd passed in and ascended indiscriminately, notwithstanding the orders which were positively against the crowd's ascending. This was unheeded, and [illegible] pressed forward around the Embassy [illegible] room to see anything [illegible] the ground floor [illegible] roof, it being [illegible] which followed [illegible] rooms, the Japanese [illegible] very little interest in what [illegible] fessor Stephens commenced the experiment of melting a piece of steel by the hydrogen oxygen blow-pipe, but before it was concluded the Princes passed on, appearing to be attracted by nothing through the building as soon as they saw it. Some astronomical apparatus in the [illegible] rooms interested them much, and one of the Princes pointed out Japan on a [illegible] suspended in the orrery, when President Allen called their attention to Jeddo, marked on the globe. This brought the whole of them to the globe, which they seemed to regard with much interest, each placing his finger on Jeddo. In the drawing room, where some boys were engaged in sketching, they seemed to be particularly interested. The other rooms they passed through without scarcely noticing anything, except occasionally writing their names on the blackboards. Tommy seemed to be particularly fond of this amusement, and wrote "Tateish," his autograph, on several of them. One of the Princes, in passing through one of the class rooms, stopped opposite to a boy who was writing on a slate. The boy kept on writing, when the Prince motioned to him to give him the slate. The boy did so, when the Prince took the pencil and wrote his name in Japanese characters, perpendicularly down the slate.

The fine view of the city from the roof of the College seemed to gratify the Japanese very much. They gazed around in every direction, with evident signs of satisfaction.

Upon reaching the lower story, they were taken to the dormitories on the western side of the main building, where they inspected the sleeping and cooking rooms, and one or two, by their own request, went over to the boys' playground, where a number of boys were exercising with gymnastic apparatus. The crowd followed them up incessantly, and when they emerged from the main building on the west, it was found necessary to station a policeman on each side of the Japanese and Councilmen, who walked arm in arm, to prevent them from being "overwhelmed." There were no refreshments given them, and all appeared somewhat fatigued.

After this, they took carriages, and visited the House of Refuge, and afterwards returned to the Continental Hotel.

Yesterday morning, one of the physicians attached to the Embassy was present at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and witnessed a surgical operation.

We have been informed of a singular circumstance, which occurred last evening, and which might have led to unpleasant results. A visitor in the hotel, while slightly intoxicated, we believe, met one of the Japanese in a corridor, and proceeded to show him the mysteries of a revolving pistol. The pistol exploded, accidentally, and the Oriental, fearing foul play, instantly drew his sword to defend himself. The tipsy American escaped, and the matter was explained to the excited Mongolian to the satisfaction of all.

Last evening the rooms of the Embassy at the Continental were filled by ladies and gentlemen to observe the Japanese while witnessing a series of dissolving views. The corridors were crowded to a most unpleasant extent, and between the small apartments and the throng, the Japanese with difficulty were enabled to examine the views. With some of the pictures they were especially delighted, particularly with a view of Monument Square, Baltimore, which they recognised at once. At about ten o'clock the exhibition was over, and the Embassy retired to their apartments.

If there is a Charles Dickens in this Embassy, to write "American Notes for Circulation in Japan," he will find in this journey abundant materials for his satire. He could give us an excellent chapter on the autograph mania, and tell us about fair ladies, with quires of paper, begging an autograph, with smiles that did not need translation; about greedy curiosity-hunters, soliciting memento-trinkets (we saw one, yesterday, begging for an old shoe); about impudent men and women following them in droves; and especially about the disgusting snobbery of many of the councilmen, who have volunteered their services as aids to the committee. We do not see how it is possible for them to enjoy even natural repose, considering that they are overrun day and night like locust-plagued Egyptians. If the visit of the Japanese will accomplish nothing else, we hope it will teach our people a lesson or two in Oriental etiquette. In this respect they contrast strangely with the more civilized people of America.

Hospital Items.—The following cases were admitted into the hospital yesterday:

James McClent, twenty-five years of age, had his bend out and was otherwise injured by falling through one story of a hatchway of I. H. Mitten & Co.'s packing house, Front street above Poplar, yesterday morning.

Dennis Divine, twenty-four years old, a carpenter, while at work on a building near Fifteenth and Christian streets, stepped from the roof to a scaffolding, which gave away under him, and he fell to the ground, injuring him very severely.

Catharine O'Hanlon, a little girl, seven years old, had a portion of three fingers of the right hand and one of the fingers of the left hand torn off, by being caught in the pulley of a hoisting machine on Water street, between Lombard and South streets, yesterday afternoon.

The Monument in Independence Square—The Site Selected.—The commissioners from the original thirteen States, after visiting Carpenter's Hall yesterday morning, proceeded to Independence Square, about noon, and, we learn, fixed upon the site for the proposed monument. They selected the centre of the square, midway from the south steps of the State House, and midway between Fifth and Sixth streets, being on the main walk. The law allows them sixty feet square, on any unoccupied portion of the square they may choose to select. The spot selected is the best that could have been made, which will place it in a position where it can be seen to the best advantage.

The commission held a private meeting in the afternoon, at the Continental Hotel.

Slight Fires.—About half past 8 o'clock last night an alarm was caused by a slight fire at Abbett's scale manufactory, at Ninth and Master streets. An alarm was caused, at 11 o'clock, by a slight fire at a house in Crown street. [illegible] Damage trifling.