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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

The covert menace recently uttered by the Earl of MALMESBURY against Spain has evoked a high degree of irritation in that impoverished but haughty kingdom. It will be remembered that in the course of a speech on the slave trade, he referred to the dogged obstinacy with which Spain opposed a passive resistance to all the efforts of England to induce her to comply with her treaty obligations for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, and characterized her conduct as "vile and base ingratitude," at the same time throwing out a threat that if Spain persisted in disregarding her duties, England would withdraw her squadron from the coast of Cuba, and leave that island to shift for itself. Spain, it is said, will demand an official retraction of the contumelious epithet bestowed upon her, but will hardly be as fortunate as France, which, being aggrieved by charges of a revival of the slave trade preferred likewise by the Earl of MALMESBURY, demanded and obtained an apology. The difference between the relations of England with France and Spain accounts for the prompt excuses made in the one case, and the probable rebuff which may be expected in the other.

We verily believe that while England is not disposed openly to acknowledge the sportive and mischievous character of her policy with respect to the slave trade, she is getting heartily tired of playing philanthropist at a heavy cost to her treasury, and without a particle of benefit to herself. The nation of shopkeepers, as NAPOLEON styled the English, are as accustomed to calculate the chances as keenly as the sharpest Yankee, and the high fanaticism may impel them to expend large amounts in Quixotic enterprises, and pride of opinion may induce them to persevere for a while, they will finally strive to work their way out of an unfortunate speculation. England has for years maintained a strong naval force in the Gulf of Mexico with a view of preventing the importation of African slaves in Cuba. The complicity of Spain in the slave trade has rendered this precaution nugatory. Every year thousands of slaves are thrown into Cuba despite the vigilance of British cruisers. This would be bad enough, but what makes it ten times more mortifying is the undoubted fact that Spain is bound by a solemn compact to cooperate with England in suppressing the traffic, instead of which, through her Cuban authorities, she connives at and encourages it. No wonder England sickens of this unprofitable arrangement, and is sick of ostentatious benevolence.

There is, indeed, but one consideration which may deter Great Britain from abandoning Cuba to the private or public attempts of filibusterism, and that is the extreme importance of the island as the key of the Gulf, commanding every avenue of approach. For political reasons, England would be extremely unwilling to see Cuba transferred by her lease or for conquest to the United States, for it is clear that, independently of the intrinsic magnitude of such an acquisition, the possession of Cuba by this country would eventually lead to the annihilation of all the foreign colonies scattered in the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean sea. The revolutions in Cuba caused repeated remonstrances by England, France, Denmark and Holland would one by one follow the fate of Cuba. These are strong, possibly insurmountable objections, to a silent acquiescence by Great Britain in the projects of aggrandizement entertained in the United States. There are, nevertheless, some reasons which militate in favor of such a course. Spain is heavily indebted to England, and cannot pay. The British bondholders have to whistle even for the interest of the debt—the principal is out of the question. Now if the United States could obtain Cuba through the cooperation, or with the sanction of England, there is no doubt we would cheerfully agree, as a condition of the transfer, to assume the Spanish debt. This much England would positively gain. She would be further benefited by the enlarged commerce which would unquestionably result from the placing of the magnificent domain of the queen fairthe Antilles "in the hands of an intelligent, energetic and ingenious people. Every dollar of Cuban exportation would be quadrupled, the population would be very considerably augmented, and the consequent demand for the products of British skill and industry would increase in the same proportion.

Whether these arguments will ever be potent enough to overcome the strong repugnance with which Great Britain views the prospect of American extension, cannot yet be surmised. It is certain, however, that the people of the United States regard Cuba with a covetous eye. The time may not be ripe for its acquisition, but they know and feel instinctively that the day will come when by force or negotiation it will be wrested from the feeble grasp of Spain. The American nation is confident of its manifest destiny. One of the fundamental articles of every American political creed is that, sooner or later, the unbounded continent which we occupy will be undivided. The diffusion of foreign and hostile dominions may retard but cannot prevent this consummation. Our people may not yet be strong enough to accomplish all they desire. The fruit is not in the grasp, but every day hardens it as it ripens and develops its tempting flavor. England must see this, if we cannot think so poorly of her sagacity as to imagine her blind to self-evident truths. Its period, therefore, is not far distant when she, in common with other European States, may be placed at the alternative of gracefully yielding to an inevitable necessity, or attempting a vain, futile and undignified resistance, which will establish her weakness, without achieving any purpose whatever.

The "Vigilants" Medivivi.

A "Vigilance Committee," said to be the late one revived, were apparently in action last evening during an examination, before Recorder Long, of the case of Benjamin Leggett, charged, as elsewhere noticed, with the rape of a little girl, Caroline Fay, of the Third District, while he was employed on the police as a special officer.

The action, as well as we could determine its cause, originated thus: The case was being prosecuted by counsel rumored to have been employed by the so-called Vigilance Committee for the purpose of more readily obtaining Leggett's conviction, should he appear guilty. He, as a member of the police, was necessarily arrayed against the Committee during the late Vigilance excitement. The investigation of the case, however, was being conducted without any disturbance; Mr. Eugene Stass, known to have taken active part with the late Vigilants, entered with a cigar in his hand. The Recorder asked to give him a seat, when an officer of the Court replied it was. The Recorder then ordered a commitment to be made out against Stass for a contempt of Court. The latter purged himself, however, of having any intention of disrespect, speaking in a sharp tone, at which the Recorder, expressing himself satisfied with the explanation he had made, directed him to sit down. Thus this matter rested, and Stass soon after went out. In the mean time it was being freely remarked about the crowd in the Court room that the Vigilants were taking a very active part in the examination of the case before the Recorder, and a Mr. Sears, said to be one of their number, was charged by Leggett, who saw him talking in Court to the little girl, Caroline Fay, with "posting her up as to testify strongly in the case." Sears denied the charge, and went out shortly after. Subsequently he was seen upon the street in the midst of a large crowd, which had collected by this time outside as well as inside of the Court room. Soon after he drew a pistol and made at two men who were driving along by the Court-room in a cart, but the pistol was taken from him by a friend. The police proceeding to arrest him, were for a moment resisted by several gentlemen known to have taken active hand with the late Vigilance Committee. There were strong indications now of a general disturbance; but the officers were finally permitted to arrest Sears, who, we believe, was subsequently admitted to bail. The crowd were assembled around the spot till dark.

The excitement was very great, and it is estimated by the knowing ones that not less than 500 members of the late Vigilance Committee were upon the ground in arms! This looks very like the beginning of another Vigilance excitement.

FOR GRAND TOUR AND NATCHITOCHES.—The new and fast running steamer Dr. Bellapine, Capt. C. J. Bajatow, leaves to-day, at five o'clock, P. M., for Grand Ecore and Natchitoches. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Eaton & Sanderson, corner of Common and New Levee streets. See advertisement.

The last Weekly *Tribune* contains an advertisement from Sonner, of the *New York Ledger*, for a book the proprietors received the trifling sum of three thousand dollars.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Return of the Niagara.

COTTON ADVANCED.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The American steamship North Star, of the Vanderbilt Havre and Southampton line, arrived at this port this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of the 7th instant—three days later than those by the Austria, and four days later than those by the Canada at Halifax.

RETURN OF THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara and her consort, the Georgian, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst., the present attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable having proved a failure.

The British steamers Agamemnon and Valorous had not arrived when the North Star left Southampton, on the 7th, but were hourly expected.

The Niagara reports that the Atlantic telegraph cable parted one thousand miles from Ireland, when, owing to the bad weather and the derangement of the Agamemnon, it was decided to abandon the present attempt and return to England, as previously agreed upon in case of a failure.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The sales for three days amount to 33,000 bales, of which 4000 bales were taken by speculators.

An advance of one-eighth is reported, chiefly on fair and middling qualities. The market closed firm. Some authorities say that the advance was subsequently almost lost. Closing firm.

Consols for money closed at 96½ to 96¾.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH STAR.

Spurgeon Coming to the United States—Naval Expedition in China Seas—Queen Victoria Visits Cherbourg—Spanish Ambassador Resigned—New Spanish Cabinet Formed—New Governor General for Cuba—Difficulty between Denmark and Germany.

NEW YORK, July 20th.—The advices by the steamship North Star, which sailed from Havre and Southampton on the 7th instant, comprise nothing of deep interest, with the exception of the failure of the allied telegraph fleet in their attempt to lay the transatlantic telegraph cable.

This was the absorbing topic of interest, and much regret and disappointment were expressed at the result, the full particulars of which cannot be known until the arrival of the Agamemnon.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the modern Whitfield of London, who has recently attracted so much attention throughout the world, contemplates visiting America this season, and making a tour of the United States.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The latest accounts from China state that an allied naval force was fitting out at Hongkong for the purpose of seizing the shipping and stores of the Chinese at Pazho, which were destined to supply Pekin.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

Queen Victoria contemplates visiting the French Emperor again, to be present at the great naval review shortly to come off at Cherbourg.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

The Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James has resigned in consequence of the recent change of Ministry at Madrid.

Advices from Havana state that the new Captain General of Cuba in place of General Concha, is expected.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL CONCHA REMOVED.

Gen. Rus de Alano has been appointed Captain General of Cuba in place of Gen. Concha, removed.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

A dispute has arisen between Germany and Denmark, which threatens serious difficulty.

The grounds of dispute are not stated, and the English government demand an explanation.

EGYPT.

The Viceroy of Egypt is about negotiating a loan with an English house.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic telegraph cable was parted, and was reunited three times before the attempt to lay it was abandoned.

The first break occurred when about ten miles of the cable had been laid, and the ten miles of cable was lost.

At second attempt, some one hundred and twenty miles of the cable had been paid out when it again broke, and that portion was lost.

On the 28th of June, the cable from the two ships was again joined, and about two hundred and fifty miles paid out when communication with the Agamemnon ceased to be received; the cable on board the Niagara was cut, and the Niagara and Gorgon returned to England.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The accounts from Manchester and other manufacturing districts are very favorable.

Liverpool breadstuffs closed with an advancing tendency.

The weather throughout the larger portion of England was favorable for the crops.

Flour is quoted at 22s. 6d. for Philadelphia and Baltimore brands. Ohio 24s. 6d. Wheat—Red 8s. 8d. to 8s. 6d.; white 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. Corn—White 33s.; yellow 34s. Beef quiet and steady. Bacon heavy. Lard firm at 54s. to 57s. Rosin 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. for common. Sugar steady with no quotable change in prices. Coffee steady. Turpentine dull. Rice firm.

LATER FROM UTAH.

COL. JOHNSON ENTERED SALT LAKE CITY.

St. Louis July 20.—Dispatches from Fort Leavenworth report that Col. Johnston entered Salt Lake City on the 26th of June.

All was quiet, and the Mormons had been invited by Gov. Cumming to return to the city and take possession of their deserted homes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Advices received here by a vessel from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, report that a destructive fire had occurred at that place, which had destroyed all the finest warehouses in the place. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Pork sold at 20½c. Whisky 20½c.—the market closing with an advancing tendency. Corn 55 to 56c. Wheat—Red 70 to 75c.; White 80c. to $1. Oats 46 to 48c. Bacon—Shoulders 5c. for common; Hams 8½ to 9c. Mess Pork is held at $16—buyers offer $15 50. Barrel Lard 10½c. Groceries firm.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The sales of Cotton to-day were limited to 600 bales. Quotations unchanged.

Flour and Corn are reported firm and unchanged. Wheat buoyant. Mess Pork $16 90. Bacon—Shoulders 5 to 5½c; Clear Sides 11½c. Molasses—Muscovado 27 to 29c. Sugar—Muscovado 6½ to 7½c. Porto Rico 8 to 9c. Coffee steady. Rice—Carolina 3½ to 3¾c. Linseed 73 to 74c. Lard Oil 75 to 80c.

St. Louis, July 20.—Flour $4. Red and Mixed Wheat sold to 90c. White Corn 67 to 70c. Oats 43 to 50c. Hemp $71 to $62. Tobacco, whole range, $4 35 to $15 55.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

St. Louis, July 20.—The river has risen here three feet during the last twenty-four hours.

The Missouri is still pouring out floods. The Illinois is still rising. The Mississippi is stationary at Dubuque, but rising below that point.

The steamer J. C. Swon arrived here from New Orleans to-day.

POLITICAL.—A new political party has recently been organized in New York, composed exclusively of naturalized Irishborn citizens. It is an independent secret order, with local organizations, and a central committee for the city at large. They are opposed to American, Republican and regular Democratic nominations, especially the latter, and don't like the Tammany Hall managers.

Eighty bales of cotton were recently destroyed in Charleston by fire. It had been stored in a large brick establishment on Adger's wharf.

The Boston *Courier* recommends that, when Mount Vernon shall have come into the possession of the nation, a statue of bronze or marble, in some appropriate part of the domain, be erected of the orator by whose efforts it has been secured.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—The Pensacola *Gazette* says:

John P. Ghent, who was arrested for mail robbery, and has been confined in this city for the last two weeks, on Monday morning last, at two o'clock, leaped from the highest window of St. Mary's Hotel, injuring himself internally and causing death in a few hours. He was under charge of the U. S. Marshal, and was awaiting his trial before the U. S. District Court, now in session in this place. His trial, we are informed, was to have commenced the very day on which he put an end to his life.

CASCIEMI, *the Assassin of a New York Policeman, upon Republican Governments.*—Cascieni made a speech in Italian, which he was sentenced by the Judge to be hung, and told the Judge and the public, in substance, that he was dissatisfied with our republican government, and that it was no better than a despotism. He said:

"I could not believe that in a republican government they would use vengeance instead of protection and mercy; this looks generally used in a monarchical government. * * * I fled from the arms of a tyrant and came to embrace a mother, and this mother is my rain. Oh, America! You will no longer be the mother of the unfortunate, since protection and succor produce such scenes."

We do not doubt that Cascieni is intensely dissatisfied and disgusted with America, where the shooting of policemen is not allowed, and where such men are, or ought to be, hanged therefor. Cascieni, like thousands of his sort, expected to find here a free country—free from kings; free from courts; free from the gallows; and he is disappointed, that is all.—*New York Express.*

FURTHER BY THE PULTON.

The U. S. mail steamer *Fulton* reached New York on the evening of the 13th. Her dates are from Southampton to June 30th.

Among the passengers we observe the name of ex-President Monte, of Chili.

An abstract of her news has already been furnished by our telegram from St. Johns.

The topics chiefly discussed in Parliament have been the state of the Thames, the amendment of the political references of the Prayer Book, and the India bill, No. 2.

A fire took place at 12 o'clock on Tuesday on the South Quay, adjacent to the Hermitage Basin. By 1 o'clock the whole centre warehouse was in flames. The goods and property consist of jute, sugar and spirits, and in the basement saltpetre. It is feared that some of the men took their lives. Some of the ships in the docks have been hauled out from the South Quay.

Mr. Lever, the proprietor of the Indian Empire, has put a second vessel, and a much larger one, the American Empire, on the new line. She is advertised to sail on the 27th July. This vessel is 3000 tons register. It is further stated that Mr. Lever means to put a third packet on the line between Galway and Quebec.

Archbishop Thorpe, of Bristol, has invited the clergy of that diocese to petition, now that the Jews are to be admitted to Parliament, that clergy of the established Church may not be disqualified as members.

The stoppage has been announced of Messrs. Bristow, Warren & Harrison, wholesale grocers, with liabilities at between £50,000 and £60,000.

The iron clipper ship Sarah Palmer, whose previous passages stand unrivaled, had arrived at Calcutta in eighty five days from Liverpool.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to discourage emigration to Canada. He quotes from a letter received from a friend at Toronto, which states that the whole passenger list of the Quebec steamer North American had returned to England, after in vain seeking employment, or land at an attainable price.

Sir Henry Bulwer left Vienna on the 26th ult., for Constantinople. He pursued the overland route in order to acquaint himself with the condition of the Principalities.

A bloody war has broken out at the Cape between the Free-State and the Bastuta Nation. There seemed but little hope of preventing the Colony from becoming involved in it.

The Turks continue to land troops in Montenegro, although not prosecuting formal hostilities against Prince Danilo.

Vesuvius has ceased to be in eruption—at least only a thin stream of lava flows from it, and the volcano has resumed its ordinary appearance.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Nord*, describes the advance of a Russian column in the Caucasus, along the banks of the river Odagoum, to a point called by the natives the Tomb of Kalafat. On the 15th May the column arrived at this spot, and immediately surrounded its position with palisades. On the following day the troops commenced working on the foundations of a new fort. Very little resistance was offered by the inhabitants, who withdrew into the interior.

Mde. de Pene has been summoned before the military tribunal of Lille, to give evidence in the matter of his duel with Courtiel and Hyans.

Letters from Vienna report that the forthcoming budget will be an unfavorable one, exhibiting a deficiency of 40 000,000 florins.

The report of the Austrian Foreign Affairs protests strongly against the manner in which Swiss emigrants have been treated in the Brenin, and recommends that emigration to that country be prohibited until the claim of the emigrants shall have been satisfied. Should this be proclaimed, emigration agents, if not fully authorized, shall be prosecuted as swindlers.

The *Constitutional* contains the following remarks on the intense ill-feeling impression produced in Spain by the allusion of Lord Malmesbury to her "vile ingratitude:"

The Spanish press and public opinion have resented this better than usual, which was well calculated to wound the self-esteem of a generous nation, and which, moreover, offered a singular contrast with the deference and courtesy lavished on the United States. If certain journals have attempted to lay purchasing slaves from the slave-dealers, they are, after all, only the accomplices of more guilty parties, namely, of those who facilitate slave-dealing. How is it, therefore, that the first are denounced while the complaints of the latter are recognized as legitimate? How are we to appreciate this employment of two weights and two measures with the rules of justice? Thanks to the possession of Gibraltar, an enormous quantity of English merchandise is smuggled into Spain, to the prejudice of the Spanish customs, and of the national industry. Will this abuse be attributed to the Spanish government? The Bible Societies inundate the Peninsula with books which are full of attack the Catholic religion and the Pope.—There are probably Spaniards who purchase these books, since there are always agents who deal in them. But will it be said that the Spanish government makes common cause with the purchasers of Protestant Bibles? Before declaring a country to be responsible for reprehensible deeds committed by private individuals in distant colonies, it is essential that the accusing party should have entire conviction of his own innocence. The Spanish journals have more than once commented on the fact that England, in spite of her friendship for Spain, has kept possession of Gibraltar. They moreover, remember that under the first Empire, the English troops pillaged all the fortified places which they captured from the French, such as Ciudad-Rodrigo, St. Sebastian, and Badajoz, which had enjoyed peace and protection while occupied by our troops.

The *Constitutional* concludes by recommending the Madrid press not to attach undue importance to the language of Lord Malmesbury, nor to suppose for one instant that England would permit Cuba to be taken from the Spanish crown.

INDIA.—Our details of India news are derived from the government and India-house telegrams. The most important event was the capture of Calpee, a town upon the Jumna, fifty miles from Cawnpore. Sir Hugh Rose advanced upon the place on the 23d of May, acting in conjunction with Col. Maxwell, who was upon the west bank of the river. The enemy, commanded by the mutinous Gwalior Contingent, declined to stand a conflict, and the city was captured without loss of life. Large stores of grain, gunpowder and other munitions were found in the fort. A flying column which was sent in pursuit of the rebels quickly came up with them, killing a great number, and capturing eight of their guns. One portion of the rebels succeeded in crossing the Jumna, but appear to have been attacked and dispersed by the zemindars of Russulobad. Another and larger body escaped towards Gwalior by Jalaun, and were about twenty miles from Gwalior on the 29th of May. His Highness Scindia has dispatched two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eighteen guns to the Moler cantonment for the purpose of opposing the rebels; he will command the force himself. Scindia's own troops, with guns, remain for the protection of Gwalior.

Scindia was anxious for the speedy advance of the British troops on his frontier. The column under Brigadier Smith recaptured Chundaree from the Boundelahs, on May 25th, after effectually demolishing the works of this stronghold. The column will advance towards Kesghur.

Chundaree, which has been attacked by the insurgents, has been recaptured from them by Smith's Brigade sent from Goona.

After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier Jones, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15th of May, on which day Sir Colin Campbell left Bareilly with a force of his disposable force, marching Shahjehanppre on the 18th. On the 20th Sir Colin Campbell occupied Jellahabad, on the Puteeah road.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Gudduck, in the Bombay Presidency. The outbreak was headed by Beem Rao, of Moondargur, and the Deputy Collector of Hombjee, obtained possession of the port of Powul (?) by treachery. The Chief of Nurgoond was suspected of being deeply implicated. The acting political agent, Mr. C. T. Manson, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded rapidly to the Nurgoond district, in the deep of retaining order, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29th by 800 men, headed by the Chief of Nurgoond, and killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolapoor. In the meantime it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column, under Major Hughes, June 1, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were Beem Rao and the Deseyee. On the same day Colonel Malcolm, with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgoond, and secured the town. On the next day he occupied the fort. (?) which was evacuated during the night. A pursuit of the Chief was then commenced, and intelligence has been received that the Chief was captured by Mr. Southern, the Superintendent of Police, on June 3d.

On the 28th of May 5000 rebels, in two bodies, crossed the Kaliee Nundee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages. On the evening of the 29th they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilcund force of cavalry had gone out in pursuit of them. Two Princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 29th May by the Tesildar of Humundpore.

A party of about 1000 men, with four guns, supposed to be from Bameeporre, reached Ramg, on the Grand Trunk Road, between Lallitapore and Cawnpore, on the 22th of May. The road was fairly closed. Some thousand rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns, in three divisions, crossed from the numerpore side of the Jumna to the Shompore Ganj, on the Ganges; the last division passed on the 29th of May. They are proceeding to Oude. Middleton's columns arrived at Mohar, opposite the Shompore Ganj, on the 30th. Brigadier Carthew, with a small force, had marched for the same point on the 29th of May.

Some apprehension is entertained that the rebels in Baritoch may once more attempt to seize Lucknow. The garrison of that city, originally 5000 men, constituted part of the column with Lugard, and the whole of the column which, under Sir H. Grant, has proceeded to relieve Col. Rowcroft, who, with a very insufficient force, is watching the great body of Bunoos and rabble still collected in Pyrahad. If the body and the Baretich rebels marched simultaneously on the city, Mr. Montgomery might have to sustain the third siege of Lucknow. On the 15th of May a very large body of troops, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, were within seven miles of the city, which contained just 2000 effective Sharpshooters and the volunteer cavalry. They will hardly, however, venture on an attack. The people, it is believed, will aid them no more. Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, and Mhow at the semindaree system has completed the mischief, who have come in in numbers, and without them the peasantry will not stir.

CHINA.—The *Page* says that dispatches from China have been received in London, which state that the Emperor's Commissioner Extraordinary, Hsang-Fo, had refused to enter Canton, and had gone back into the interior of the country.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.—The Sabine has not, as stated, been ordered to the vicinity of San Juan de Nicaragua.

The revenue cutter Harriet Lane, with a select company of ladies and gentlemen, including the Secretary of the Treasury, left here this morning for several days' excursion down the Potomac.

The Postmaster-General contemplates leaving Washington on Thursday for Tennessee, to be absent a month.

Gen. Ward B. Burnett has signified his acceptance of the appointment to the Surveyor-Generalship of Kansas.

Gov. Denver arrived here to-night.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A letter from Minister Forsyth asking option relative to the levy by the Zulooga government on the property of the American Colonist residing in Mexico, having been laid before Attorney-General Black, the subject has by him been thoroughly examined in connection with the official decree and the treaties between the Mexican and other governments, our own being placed on a footing with the most favored nations. While it is admitted that a general tax may be imposed, according to the usual forms, for legitimate purposes, yet taking all the data into consideration and looking at the present condition of that country, the collection of money in the manner proposed is in the nature of a forced contribution. Thus the position of Mr. Forsyth is sustained, and of this fact he will be duly advised.

Col. Geary, now here, has been reimbursed for the expenses of calling out three companies of militia while he was Governor of Kansas.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Tuesday, July 13, 1858.—Nine men were instantly killed this morning at Harper's mines by the falling of black damp. Five others were seriously injured, but it is supposed they will recover.

HARTFORD, July 13.—The package of four thousand seven hundred dollars, robbed from a director of the East Haddam Bank, at the American Hotel, in this city, on the 4th ult., has been recovered. It was found by officer Chamberlin, on Monday, in the garret of the hotel, who was leaving in the Greenport boat this morning. The money belonged to the East Haddam Bank, and had offered one thousand dollars reward for the recovery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—City Hall, Tuesday evening, July 20th, 1858—Mr. Nixon, President, in the chair, and a quorum in attendance.

A communication from the Commissioners of the Houses of Refuge, relative to the condition of the buildings, was referred.

A message from the other Board announced concurrence in sundry resolutions, and asked concurrence in others, as follows:

A resolution accepting the securities of the Assistant City Attorney, concurred in.

A resolution to allow Mr. Charles Hopkins $100 for *ad interim* services as Secretary of the lower Board. Concurred in.

A resolution to allow $25 each to the Chairmen of the Finance Committee to pay carriage expenses. Concurred in.

A resolution to advertise relative to the Street Commissioner's office was laid over.

The resolution to employ an additional clerk in the Recorder's office, First District, was rejected.

A resolution to allow payment of sundry current expenses was approved by concurrence.

Resolutions *approving* the adjudication of contracts for repairs to various wharves to B. S. Graham and James Martin cash, were concurred in; so was one *rejecting* the adjudication of a contract to Mr. Lange, for reconstructing a sewer across the Old Canal.

An ordinance to appoint a keeper of the City Park, and defining his duties, with a salary of $1000 per annum, was concurred in.

A preamble and appropriate resolutions relative to the death of Gen. John A. Quitman, and directing the same to be fired at Jackson Square, from sunrise to sunset today, was concurred in.

An ordinance to repeal the bread assize ordinance was tabled.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Conway offered a resolution to amend the wharf ordinance so as to let the flatboat landing remain. Rejected.

A resolution from Mr. Whitz to allow sugar brokers to erect a shed on the levee to shield them from the sun and rain, was adopted and sent down for concurrence.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of rebuilding Magazine Market on its old site, and offered a resolution to purchase the property from the heirs of Guillotte at $40,000.

Also in favor of the resolution to allow Mr. Fleching, Street Commissioner, to rent offices in the Third District. Concurred in.

In favor, also, of allowing the Recorder of Second District and his chief clerk at $600 per annum. Rejected by a vote of 4 to 3.

After the reading and adopting of the report of the Streets and Landings Committee the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Tuesday evening, July 20th, 1858—Mr. Waldo in the chair, and a quorum present.

A communication from the City Controller, announcing the adjudication of the lease of the Third District Ferry to Wm. Randolph, was received.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $453,881 39—*an overflowing treasury!*

A message from the other Board asked concurrence in amendments to the ordinance organizing the Treasurer's department; concurred in. The amendments allow an increase to the book-keeper's salary of $500 per annum.

The resolution from the other Board to have a police station of six men near the U. S. Barracks, was concurred in.

The resolution to place the Third District schools was referred to the Committee on Education.

Some other resolutions and petitions were made matter of reference, among which was the petition of the sugar brokers to be allowed to build a shed on the levee, as above noticed.

A letter from Mr. Sigear was read, asking the Council to visit his crevasse plans this evening.

The resolution to fire minute guns in respect to Gen. Quitman was adopted as follows:

Resolved, that the Mayor be and is hereby requested to fire minute guns at intervals of half an hour, on the day of the funeral of the late Gen. Quitman, commencing at sunrise and continuing until sunset, in honor of the distinguished services of the deceased, and in testimony of their deserved honors.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Advices received here by a vessel from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, report that a destructive fire had occurred at that place, which had destroyed all the finest warehouses in the place. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Pork sold at 20½c.—the market closing with an advancing tendency. Corn 55 to 56c. Wheat—Red 70 to 75c.; White 80c. to $1. Oats 46 to 48c. Bacon—Shoulders 5c. for common; Hams 8½ to 9c. Mess Pork is held at $16—buyers offer $15 50. Barrel Lard 10½c. Groceries firm.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The sales of Cotton to-day were limited to 600 bales. Quotations unchanged.

Flour and Corn are reported firm and unchanged. Wheat buoyant. Mess Pork $16 90. Bacon—Shoulders 5 to 5½c; Clear Sides 11½c. Molasses—Muscovado 27 to 29c. Sugar—Muscovado 6½ to 7½c. Porto Rico 8 to 9c. Coffee steady. Rice—Carolina 3½ to 3¾c. Linseed 73 to 74c. Lard Oil 75 to 80c.

St. Louis, July 20.—Flour $4. Red and Mixed Wheat sold to 90c. White Corn 67 to 70c. Oats 43 to 50c. Hemp $71 to $62. Tobacco, whole range, $4 35 to $15 55.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

St. Louis, July 20.—The river has risen here three feet during the last twenty-four hours.

The Missouri is still pouring out floods. The Illinois is still rising. The Mississippi is stationary at Dubuque, but rising below that point.

The steamer J. C. Swon arrived here from New Orleans to-day.

POLITICAL.—A new political party has recently been organized in New York, composed exclusively of naturalized Irishborn citizens. It is an independent secret order, with local organizations, and a central committee for the city at large. They are opposed to American, Republican and regular Democratic nominations, especially the latter, and don't like the Tammany Hall managers.

Eighty bales of cotton were recently destroyed in Charleston by fire. It had been stored in a large brick establishment on Adger's wharf.

The Boston *Courier* recommends that, when Mount Vernon shall have come into the possession of the nation, a statue of bronze or marble, in some appropriate part of the domain, be erected of the orator by whose efforts it has been secured.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—The Pensacola *Gazette* says:

John P. Ghent, who was arrested for mail robbery, and has been confined in this city for the last two weeks, on Monday morning last, at two o'clock, leaped from the highest window of St. Mary's Hotel, injuring himself internally and causing death in a few hours. He was under charge of the U. S. Marshal, and was awaiting his trial before the U. S. District Court, now in session in this place. His trial, we are informed, was to have commenced the very day on which he put an end to his life.

CASCIEMI, *the Assassin of a New York Policeman, upon Republican Governments.*—Cascieni made a speech in Italian, which he was sentenced by the Judge to be hung, and told the Judge and the public, in substance, that he was dissatisfied with our republican government, and that it was no better than a despotism. He said:

"I could not believe that in a republican government they would use vengeance instead of protection and mercy; this looks generally used in a monarchical government. * * * I fled from the arms of a tyrant and came to embrace a mother, and this mother is my rain. Oh, America! You will no longer be the mother of the unfortunate, since protection and succor produce such scenes."

We do not doubt that Cascieni is intensely dissatisfied and disgusted with America, where the shooting of policemen is not allowed, and where such men are, or ought to be, hanged therefor. Cascieni, like thousands of his sort, expected to find here a free country—free from kings; free from courts; free from the gallows; and he is disappointed, that is all.—*New York Express.*

FROM PARIS,
For Summer Vests and Drapery City.
WE have just received, per above steamers, from Paris a choice assortment of
English Sarage Robes,
Blouses, and with Detachable Skirts.
English Barege, by the yard, in black, gray and fancy colors.
Black Grenadine Barege; English Barege two yards wide, for shawls.
Imitation Lace Mantillas; French Brown Cotton Half Hose.
We offer the balance of our stock at much reduced prices, previous to removing to our new store, No. 126 Canal street, Tonry's Row, and have the attention of those in want of good goods, at low prices.
C. A. SAUNIERS & SON.
jy19 1w 100 Canal street. No. 2d Chartres street.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
Students can practice speaking, reading and writing as many hours, daily, as they wish
—AT—
Bellomo's Commercial College,
No. 5 Royal street.
Special Professors and Apartments for this Language—also for
SPANISH, GERMAN, ENGLISH,
MATHEMATICS, PENMANSHIP, BOOK KEEPING, &c.
jy19 1m

Wanted.
FOR the Grinding Season, TWENTY GOOD SUGAR HANDS.
jy16 1m corner St. Louis and old Levee str.

Passengers for Bordeaux.
Sails the 20th to 24th inst.
THE French ship LOUISIANE, Jules de Bassecourt, master, having all her cargo engaged, will sail as above.
For passage, having fine accommodations, state rooms and storage apply to the Captain, on board, foot 44, First District, or to
V. & E. MAIGNAN,
jy16 20 St. Louis.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—500 boxes, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.
jy18 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

DRIED APPLES—250 bbls choice fruit, in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.
jy12 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

FLOUR—250 bbls choice superfine and extra, in fine shipping order, and in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.
jy12 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI—500 boxes macaroni; 600 do vermicelli; assorting and for sale by
BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st.
jy12

HAVANA CIGARS—Received per Talla an ship Julia Maine, 40,000 different sizes, Baron, 40 doz do do, Washington, 20 000 Milar, 25 doz, 20,000 Medio Regalia, 25 doz; 30 000 different sizes, Elemplo; 10,000 Larose ex, Baron; 30,000 Conchas, Fernando. In store and for sale by
BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st.
jy12

SPLIT PEAS—two kegs green, in fine shipping order, in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.
jy12 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

POTATOES—500 barrels Greens, in fine shipping order, in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.
jy12 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

ONIONS—500 barrels Yellow, in fine shipping order, in store and for sale by
DONNELLY, BEZZINA & CO.
jy12 68 and 70 Tchoupitoulas st

15 BALES, 90 pairs each, white blankets for negro slaves, expected per ship Lalla Rookh, and for sale by
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.
20 Customhouse st

BRANDY—4 quarter pipes very old, pure and fine for medicinal purposes. Also, 1 quarter pipe Rochelle Brandy, Lescot, expected per ship