THE DAILY ...

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1860

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The Daily of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents per week, payable in all cases to the carriers who serve them.

American Sales This Day.

By E. H. Durell, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, the negro woman Mollie; also the negro woman Rosa and child, or of ground in the Third District; also a quantity of Mineral Water, also a lot of ground and cottage in the 7th District.

By Bullard & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 134 Chartres street, a quantity of clothing, shoes, &c.

By Miller & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 32 Customhouse street, Abraham cotton cambrics; and damaged cotton goods.

By Smith, Dodson, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 177 St. Joseph street, 1 horse, harness, carriage, &c.; at 12 o'clock, at St. Charles Exchange, bank stocks.

By E. Phelps, Auctioneer, sells, this day, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, by order of the executor of the estate of Hipolite B. de la Fuente, a valuable collection of paintings, chiefly of the Spanish school, by celebrated artists. Also, a number of valuable lots of ground in the First and Second Districts, on the line of the Shell road, for sale on favorable terms. See advertisements.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Mobile *Mercury* propounds two questions to which we are disposed to offer, if possible, a satisfactory reply. They are as follows:

"Is it the first every paper in the South advocating the claims of Douglas or Bell has been in connection, and appear to be very friendly footing in regard to their opposition to Breckinridge and Lane?

"Is it that the organs of "Honest Abe" and Mr. Douglas in the North are pursuing the same line of tactics in the section for the purpose of securing the Breckinridge and Lane tickets!

We respond to the first interrogatory we suppose that the reason why the Bell and Douglas papers speak kindly of each other, and are generally friendly in regard to their opposition to Breckinridge and Lane, is because they agree in one important respect. The Bell and Douglas men and the Douglas men are alike hostile to Secessionists and Disunionists, to Fire-eaters and Extremists, wherever they may appear, and in whatever form they manifest themselves, while most of us are willing to submit to Mr. Breckinridge a sincere acquiescence in the Union, and the possession of many manly qualities, we are convinced that the Constitutional Union party is sustained by every disinterested person by every one who cherishes a desire to preserve the Union. Show us an avowed Union man, and we will show you a partisan of Breckinridge. The fanatics of the South who, in their way, are quite as dangerous as those of the North; the men who daily pour out their anathemas upon this glorious Union—these to a man are champions of Breckinridge and Lane. We do not say that they should along. No! They are bolstered up on every side by an army of office-holders and democrats whose bread and butter depend upon their fealty to the ticket—and doubtless by a considerable number of honest but misguided men who have been fooled into the belief that the Bolters constitute the regular Democratic party. Cling to Breckinridge is an enormous proportion of the Scotch, and that YANCEY prays daily for the perpetuation of the Union.

Now, from this section the adherents of BELL and EVERETT cannot possibly sympathize, first, because they are for the Union under almost every conceivable circumstance, next, because they are for non-intervention and opposed to the present agitation, and thirdly, because they are conservative and reconciliation loving to the extreme. The division of BRECKINRIDGE, with which the Breckinridge ticket is identified. As on every ground points the friends of BELL and EVERETT agree with those of DOUGLAS, of course there is no ground for bitter warfare between them.

The second interrogatory we meet with a ready answer and denial. We will not gratify curiosity at the discomfort of engaging in a controversy with our friends, but we must positively demand that any respectable and influential journal can for a moment believe that the Lincoln papers of the North are siding with the BELLS against BRECKINRIDGE. It is quite impossible even superficially to examine the course of Republican organs without arriving at an opposite conclusion. We receive large numbers of Lincoln papers—such for instance as the Albany *Evening Journal*, the New York *Tribune*, *Tribune*, *Enquirer* and *Times* of New York; the *Gazette* of Philadelphia; the *Commercial* and *Gazette* of Cincinnati, &c. The policy of most of these sheets is perfectly transparent. They eagerly catch up and publish every item intended to disparage DOUGLAS and BELL, and ignore the idea of his political weakness, while with special diligence do they seek to magnify the importance of BRECKINRIDGE'S strength, especially in the free States. Nothing, we think, can be more obvious than the *rationale* of the policy conduct of the anti-slavery presses. In the non-slaveholding States DOUGLAS is ten thousand times a more dangerous adversary to LINCOLN than is BRECKINRIDGE. He will secure many of the votes as many votes as will the one or two States of the Southern Rim. It is clear and palpable therefore that the Lincoln sheets will endeavor to create the impression that BRECKINRIDGE is the stronger than DOUGLAS, knowing well that their own chances of success will be almost according to the number of Democratic votes they can divert from the powerful of the Union candidate. If any one wishes to be convinced of this, let him pay a little attention to the Lincoln organs, and particularly to those in the West, such as the Cincinnati papers, and the St. Louis *Democrat*. Observe with what unmistakable zeal and industry they chronicle the Breckinridge meetings; how they magnify the numbers present; with what earnestness they record the proceedings; how extravagantly they parade the name of every Democratic out of every journal in the free States who has declared for BRECKINRIDGE. Why the game is played to the extent that is really farcical. The endorsement of the vote character of some of these sheets might not unreasonably imagine they were the organs of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

There can be no possible affiliation between the Lincoln and Douglas sheets, because the latter is the natural opponent of the former, and consequently chiefly with the Lane Glass, of Illinois. It would indeed argue the most singular and wilful blindness were they to act otherwise, since they would be fighting dead against their own interests.

FROM PANAMA AND THE PACIFIC.

—We have Panama papers to the 4th instant. The American steamer Champion had struck on the rocks at the mouth of Magellan, and was very badly injured. She was afterwards beached, and would be overhauled and repaired.

The news from South America there is not of much importance. In Chili matters are progressing favorably. In Buenos Ayres there are threatening civil war.

The Breckinridge organs think it exceedingly strange to go back four years to find speeches of Hon. J. C. Breckinridge establishing the fact of the Secession to squatter sovereignty, but they can easily find it. Very satisfactorily fair and proper to go back a couple of twenty years for matter to prove the doctrine of freesoiler. These Breckinridge organs couldn't possibly practice any sort of humbug without deserting their party.

Now, we ask, do you know who uttered the following sentiment and satisfactory sentiment? Mr. EVERETT!

"Slavery is not, in my judgement, to be considered an immoral and irreligious relation.

"Where the slaves in this country are better fed, clothed and lodged than hardly whole laboring community of some of the most prosperous parts of the continent of Europe."

Suppose the population down? Poverty, starvation, disease and the ills of life, that check population all over the world, but the slave population in the United States faster than the white! Mustard

"What is the influence as to the physical condition of the two classes of society?"

"It is the cause in what I would sooner have imagined than any other, and put a man on my shoulder, than in putting down a secret organization at the South.

"The origin of every riot, of every insurrection, of every conflict, is somewhere to be found, is inseparable from our nature."

The Prince of Wales is now a subject of discussion. *Punch's Sprite of the Times* discovers that "like heir apparent was a child of good unconsciously dull, and unpromising boy; objects as generally guilty of children. His mental condition appears to be to excite great and constant anxiety in the minds of his parents. The Royal Physicians, both those in Ordinary and the Extraordinary, the first medical men in the kingdom, are called in frequent and anxious consultation on the case. They outlined in rooms, and appear to be in close communion. They confess that his father's (German) system of education is to be abandoned, and that instead of being forced on by weak intellect, his faculties should give him light and agreeable exercise of mind as well as of body. This is very well indeed, and the result is that a not naturally feeble powers, by good management, has been reared into a youth of barely passable intelligence." On the other hand, the correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* heartily assails the moral character of the Prince, deriving the story of his being sent to Cambridge out of an illplaced attachment between himself and one of the Queen's maids of honor.

DISTINCTIONS.

—When Joe Lane used to sell goods on the Mississippi, he was unable to write his name. This would be of no consequence were it not for that fact that he has improved prodigiously since.

Some of the fire eating organs are calling upon the citizens of the whole South. That they want is union for the sake of disunion.

The Old Hundred Union men will celebrate next week the anniversary of the declaration of our immortal party, we will engage to deliver the oration, read the poem, make the prayer, and write the toasts, provided, at least, we get something in our usual way in the shape of a dinner.

The Breckinridge organs and towns of the South the Union are open orators of duke of Argyle." The name in the mean time, is exciting wonder and delight among the people, causing to intervene from our readers.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Charleston *Mercury* says it supports the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, admitting "that it is sectional," because it "asserts the rights of the South," and adds:

That this ticket will be beaten, we do not know. We are baffled to believe—only inclined—that it will and in General Lane being President of the United States. If beaten by such a ticket as Messrs. Bell and Everett, we will cheerfully acquiesce. If beaten by the election of the Black Republican candidates, we will not acquiesce. We will counsel resistance. We will do all we can to arouse the South "to the consideration of the question, whether or not she will longer remain in the Union—deeming the Union and the Constitution at an end and a sectional despotism established in its stead.

STILL ANOTHER.—We clip the following from the Rome (Georgia) *Courier*, of the 19th instant:

John *Bell and Edward Everett*.—To-day we hoist the names of John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

The editor proceeds at length to give his reasons for his support of BELL.

The Natchez *Courier* has the following:

Within the last three days thirty-nine papers published in this State have been received at this office. Of these eighteen support Breckinridge and Lane; twelve, Bell and Everett; four, Douglas and Johnson. Two are professedly neutral, and of these the politics did not appear.

Two of the papers that support Breckinridge avow their preference for Douglas, but go for the Secession ticket under press of circumstances.

The Douglas men of Mississippi are to have a State Convention, and to put forth an electoral ticket. They are brave fellows, but will have up hill work in Mississippi.

The Felton (Itawamba county, Miss.) *Herald*, heretofore neutral with Democratic leanings, has hoisted the flag of Bell and Everett and is entering stoutly heartily into the canvass in their behalf. Sensible chap, that! He sees which way the wind is blowing.

BRECKINRIDGE REPUDIATED AT HOME.—The Hickmanville (Ky.) *Democrat*, published in Mr. Breckinridge's district, has hauled in the flag of Douglas and Johnson. The editor says:

It has ever been, and is now, our fixed and determined purpose to support the man for President who fairly and justly obtained the nomination. While we have no fault to find with Breckinridge, we cannot forsake the medium of nationality that yet remains to the Democracy to provide his interest to the destruction of that party whose recent rupture has cast such a gloom over our land and nation. We love the Union. We will never knowingly take a post upon which will arrow one section of the Union against another. Mr. Breckinridge did not receive the vote of Kentucky in Convention, and he will not receive it at the November polls. If he accepts the nomination from the handful of delegates who seceded at Baltimore, it will militate against the success of Mr. Douglas, while it secures his own overwhelming defeat. As a citizen like his own, when the ground is needed to insure success, it is essential to attempt a victory with a divided front.

COMPLIMENTS AMONG BRETHREN.—The Bardstown *Gazette*, the ablest and most influential Democratic paper in the interior of Kentucky, has thus to say:

Three weeks ago the Louisville *Courier* said that the Democratic party was divided into two factions—its nationality goes and that its power for good is forever departed. Last Tuesday the same paper says the party is a unit, and that Breckinridge and Lane are the choice of the entire Democracy. So silly a statement does not even require a serious contradiction. The editor of that paper knows that Douglas will get more votes than Breckinridge will, unless he is defeated by prejudice in his party and that he can see only one side of any question. His *ex parte* statements will fail to deceive the intelligent. We only in the Fifth District, or in the State, can be deceived by them.

Telegraphic Items.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 17.—Mr. Day, a law student of this place, and Mr. Darby, of Massachusetts, in this county, were in the woods on a hunting expedition yesterday: on becoming separated, Mr. Bay shot Mr. Derby through the heart, killing him instantly, mistaking him for a deer.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Times's* Washington correspondent says that the new French Minister's first official communication to the State Department announces the recognition of France and England had declared war against China, giving assurances that neutral goods, accompanied by neutral, would be protected.

The *World's* Washington letter says Senator Clingman has written a letter declining to support Mr. Douglas.

John Mortimer publishes a challenge to Hanman, offering to fight him in four months, for from ten to twenty thousand dollars aside.

Heenan (C) peasants visited the Great Eastern yesterday. The Chairman visit here Wednesday by invitation, and will perform drill movements on her deck.

Postmaster-General Holt gave notice yesterday that all avenues, streets, lanes, &c., in New York are post roads. All private letter carriers are ordered to be suppressed after the first of August.

Thirty three dwelling-house were burned yesterday in Williamsburgh street, occupied by 33 families. Loss, $20,000.

The meeting last evening in Union Square at Fillmore and conservatives men who are in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin, was a large and very enthusiastic. Ex-Judge William Mitchell presided. Speeches were made by Horace Greeley, Kelly, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Tallman, and letters were read from Roger S. Baldwin, of Connecticut, James O. Putnam, of Chautauque, Hon. Truman Smith, and others. Resolutions endorsing Lincoln and Hamlin were passed unanimously.

A dispatch to the *Tribune* says Mr. McLane's friends have not yet received from him his withdrawal from the ministry, as there is no immediate prospect of such change in Mexican affairs as may demand his attendance.

DANBURY, Conn., July 17.—An unusually severe thunder storm passed over this place this evening. The lightning struck a dwelling, instantly killing Patrick Lynch and slightly damaging the building. Lynch leaves a wife and four children. The lightning also struck in several places outside of Danbury.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A copy of the British order in council relative to the war against China, dated London, March 16th, 1860, has just been officially communicated to the State Department. A notice to the same effect has also been received from the French Government, from which it appears that Victoria and Napoleon intend and desire to act during the hostilities in strict conformity with the declaration of the Eastern Congress of Paris in April, 1856, respecting maritime rights. They under take to extend the declaration that the flag of a neutral power protects the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war, to all powers which may be neutral in the hostilities.

Kentucky.

One of the speakers at the Douglas ratification meeting in Philadelphia last week was the Hon. Edward C. Marshall, formerly Democratic M. C. from Caldwell. He said:

And I have a word more to say to tell you. Although I was introduced as coming from California, I have not lived there for a good while. I was born in the State of Kentucky, about seven miles from Maysville, and there Mr. Breckinridge was born, and I have lived there for the last four years. All the property and interest I have got I have got in the north in the last three years. (Laughter.) I resided there, and lived there among them now, I pretend to know something of the sentiment of that State. I pledge you my word and honor that I do not speak like a politician, because I am not one. I am a Democrat. (Laughter.) If ever, in God's world, a man ought to tell the truth, now is the time to tell it. I tell you that the Bell interest will be divided in two ways, and I do not know which. [Laughter.]

It is not going one of three ways—there is no three ways about it. *Kentucky is an old State. That is what Kentucky is—Whig is the backbone, and if she has given Democratic votes for Democrats, the sectional parochs which have been created in the country have left her no other choice. The State of Kentucky is a Democratic, not because she either loved Democracy or the Democratic power, or has abjured or taken back in any degree the principles of the Whig party. Bell I say that Kentucky is going to do one of two things: either she is going for Bell and Everett or for Stephen A. Douglas.* [Long-continued cheering.] I tell you that all a resolute, honest man the city of Lexington, in Kentucky, and near the farm of Ashland, rises a beautiful monument, and upon the top of it is one of the noblest human figures that ever towered among mankind. The artist's cunning, has had stamped upon the Parian marble the magnificent lineaments of that Olympian head which, whilst it had brain and life, was always engaged in a strife against sectionalism North and South. And while Mr. Clay's monument stands up on that hill, while that marble head looks out unshrouded over these Kentucky people he loved so well, they will follow no new leader and no false light to lead them astray. They will preserve sovereignty which, with his parting breath, and in the last hours of his vitality, he so nobly and magnificently illustrated and defended in the Senate of the United States. [Applause.] Why, God bless my soul, I will put Mr. Clay's marble effigy against a live Mr. Yancey any day in the year. [Renewed cheering and laughing.]

The *Caucasus*, a Russian journal, gives a strange account of an earthquake in the district of Kouba, near a village called Kagovo, situated on the banks of the river Samour, about twenty miles from the Caspian sea. The result has been the complete destruction of nearly two hundred and fifty villages of peaceful land. This event is said by the journal named above to have been witnessed by only one individual, a herdsman named Kodyr Eddine, employed in tending cows on the spot. The man states that he was sitting under a tree on the side of a hill, watching his cattle on the plain below, he was suddenly alarmed by the most extraordinary movement of the ground under his feet. In his terror he ran down the hill, and when he looked back he saw the trees hurled into the air, and the surface of the ground heaving into hillocks, filling the air with a cloud of dust. He further declares that there was no wind, nor any subterranean noise. The mountains of the ravine must have been confined to a very limited space, for the inhabitants of the village, only four miles distant, hearing nothing of what had occurred till informed by the herdsman, and could hardly believe their eyes when they saw the devastation effected in so short a time.

A correspondent of the Boston *Congregationalist* says, that at the late General Conference of Maine, it was voted to drop the D. D.'s and hereafter confine the call, but from the minutes; so that if any minister desires to be known as a doctor henceforth, he must carry his diploma in his pocket.

Ross Beadmore has not only received a most liberal offer to come to the United States to paint a picture of a band of wild buffalo, but it is reported that she has received a challenge from the same hand to paint a picture of marriage. Whether she accepted both or not known.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

The ...

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1860.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 11,712.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

News from Europe—Arrival of the *Africa*—The Revolution in Sicily—Concentrated Hostile near Messina—Proclamation of the New Constitution at Naples Expected—General Confusion at Paris—Cotton Declined.

Sandy Hook, July 20.—The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. N. Shannon, of the British and North American line, from Liverpool via Queenstown, passed the narrows this morning, on her way to New York.

She left Liverpool Saturday, July 7, and Queenstown on the 8th, bringing the regular cotton circulars for the week ending Friday, 6th inst.

The one containing the news for the previous week was forwarded, and the following summary dispatched from this point.

Liverpool, July 7.—The sales for the week ending Friday, July 6th, in the Liverpool Cotton market amounted to 70,000 bales.

The market closed generally dull. All qualities of Cotton had experienced a further decline of 1d, since the departure of the steamship Arabia. The sales throughout the country during the week, and bankers were pressing their stock on the market.

On Thursday the sales of Cotton were 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 3000, leaving 7000 to the trade.

The market closed more active at an increased demand, which was freely met.

The following are the authorized quotations from the official circular: Fair Orleans 7¾d., Fair Mobile 7¼d., Fair Uplands 4¾d., Middling Orleans 5¾d., Middling Mobile 5¼d., Middling Uplands 5d.

The stock of Cotton now in the port of Liverpool amounts to 1,298,500, of which 1,103,000 have been received from American ports.

Manchester Trade.—Manchester, July 7.—The market received from Scotland and other manufacturing districts continues to be of an unfavorable character.

The market for manufactured goods and yarns is dull, and prices had a tendency to decline.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Liverpool, July 7.—The Liverpool Produce market closed generally dull. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Rosin dull at 4s 6d for common, and 5s for fine. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 35s 6d. Petroleum steady, with a slight advance since the departure of the last steamer.

Coffee—Is generally quiet at previous quotations.

London Money Market.—London, July 7.—There was a considerable amount of business done in Money this week, and the market is slightly firmer.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £75,000 during the week.

European Political Intelligence.—The latest intelligence from Europe is to the effect that Garibaldi's movements against the city of Messina are still unknown.

Reports are about that fighting is going on near Messina, but these are unconfirmed.

At Naples the new constitution was proclaimed, and had been indifferently received by the people.

King Francis II, of Naples, had ordered 50,000 Bavarian troops forwarded immediately to Messina for the purpose of protecting the city.

The Sardinian Ambassador to France had resigned his office, and his residence be goes to Paris.

Wreck of the Steamships Africa and Europa—Agitation in Italy—Revolutionary Movements in Italy—Ministry in Portugal—Parliamentary Proceedings—Intelligence from India, China, Australia, &c.—Commercial Intelligence.

New York, July 20.—The Cunard Steamship Europa, Captain Lott Goodwin, from Liverpool via Queenstown, July 7, and Londonderry 8th, bringing the regular cotton circulars for the week ending Friday, 6th inst.

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The market closed quiet at 9⅛d for Orleans and 8⅞d for Bar.

The market closed more active in the part of Liverpool on 248,000 bales.

The market closed quiet at Friday's quotations.

Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool, July 7.—The week's business in Breadstuffs is good.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Flour quiet at 25s to 28s.

Indian Corn closed steady. They quote mixed at 30s. 6d.

Provision Market.—Liverpool, July 7.—The regular weekly commercial circulars report the Provision market dull. Some authorities quote Lard at 57s. 6d. to 60s.

Produce Market.—Liverpool, July 7.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bingham & Austin, Hutchings, Sons & Co., and others report Sugar steady. Coffee firm at last week's prices.

London Coffee Markets.—London, July 7. Messrs. Bowring, Gurney & Co. report Sugar closed firm at an advance of 6d. to 1f.

The Coffee market closed firm at the quotations of Tuesday.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, July 7.—The Paris Bourse is dull, and what is reported is firmness.

The Three per Cent. Rentes closed at 68f. 95c.

Sardinian Political Intelligence—Italy.—Four thousand well equipped volunteers are ready to leave Genoa for the Island of Sicily.

The steamship *City of Naples* is raised.

The conscription of 1848 was proclaimed, and the years 1848-49 were re-enlisted.

The Chambers are convoked for the first of September, and the National Guard has been provisionally reinstituted.

The city of Naples at the latest dates was in a state of tranquillity.

Advices from Rome say it is rumored that the Pope will march under the command of General Lamoricière, and have moved towards the Neapolitan frontier.

The Papal Government has released a certain number of political prisoners in Romagna.

It is said that the violent pressure in behalf of Victor Emmanuel exercised by the Emperor Napoleon on the courts of Modena and Turin for the enforcement of a constitution repugnant to each.

The *Opinione* says each an alliance is unadvisable.

Piedmont has laid conditions on acceptance of the annexation.

The negotiations for a loan of forty-five millions of francs is about to be concluded.

Present state of the European powers have finally agreed to the Emperor's proposal of meeting for the purpose of settling certain questions.

The conference will certainly meet during the month of October.

The Paris *Pays* of Wednesday announces that the Imperial Legislative chamber will adjourn by the 31st of July.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has notified Turkey and the other powers that France is determined upon putting an end to the massacre of Christians in Syria.

Austrian Advices from Vienna say that negotiations relative to a new constitution continue unabated.

The leading members of the Empire have agreed to grant to the Emperor to grant a new constitution.

The report that Austria intended to contract a new loan is denied.

Piedmontese.—A telegram from Lisbon announces that a new Ministry has been formed with the Marquis de Soulé as President.

England.—In the House of Lords the gallant conduct of Gen. Garibaldi in Sicily was eulogized.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell made a speech in which he said that England remonstrated with Naples against the repetition of the shelling of Messina by the Royal forces at Palermo, Messina and Naples. He believed the remonstrance would be successful.

Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question announced that Harney's recall from the Island of San Juan had expressed his satisfaction with the Government of the United States.

The new Russian loan has already reached three millions pounds sterling.

Messrs. Baring & A. Cavanagh, Liverpool cotton brokers, have suspended. Their liabilities are said to be small.

Asiatic News.—Advices received by the overland mail announce the departure of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, the two commissioners from Gallic and China.

Ninety barrels of specie have been recovered from the wreck of the Malabar.

At Bombay business was entirely stagnant.

At Sydney, Australia, the commercial crisis was abated.

There are no signs of an insurrection in New Zealand.

Another Arrival from Europe—The Tripoli at New York.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Hamburg American Packet Company's mail steamship Teutonia, Captain Ludtke, has arrived at this port from Southampton, Cowes and Havre, and Southampton, New York this morning.

Her news has been fully anticipated by the steamships St. Johns, N. F., and the Africa at this port.

Burning of the Steamship Pennsylvania.—Norfolk, July 20.—The steamship Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, belonging to the Philadelphia and Richmond line, was destroyed by fire near Jamestown.

Three of Mr. Dietz's children perished by drowning. The other passengers on board were all saved.

How the fire originated is as yet unknown, but it is supposed by spontaneous combustion.

Navy Movements.—Washington, July 20.—The Navy Department has issued orders to prevent the United States steam frigate Susquehanna from assisting in the Mediterranean seat.

She will leave about the 30th of August.

The United States frigate Constitution will leave Portsmouth on the 3d of September for Annapolis.

Appointments.—Washington, July 20.—Lieut. Mowry, of Arizona, has been appointed Commissioner to run the eastern boundary lines of the State of California.

River News and Weather.—St. Louis, July 20.—The Mississippi river at this point is at a stand.

The Mississippi river and other streams above this point are falling slowly.

Throughout the States of Ohio and Illinois the crops have been of late very heavy rains, which may, no doubt, cause various streams to rise.

The heat is intense, and the thermometer today stood at 120 degrees above zero.

Louisville, July 20.—The Ohio river at this point is still falling, with 3 feet 9 inches of water on the falls by the mark.

Steamboat Burning.—Vicksburg, July 20.—The steamer St. Gay passed down at noon today.

The Ant... passed down at two o'clock this morning.

Death of a Chief of Justice.—Halifax, July 20.—Mr. Brenton Halliburton, Chief of Justice of Nova Scotia, died on the 16th inst.

New York Market.—New York, July 20.—The Cotton market closed steady; the sales to-day are 3500 bales, middling uplands at 10¾c. for Middling Uplands. Flour closed dull; the sales amounted to 9500 bbls., superfine State is quoted at $5 to $5 15 per bbl. Wheat closed dull at a decline of 1c. to 2c. Corn is steady; there were 69,000 bushels sold to-day at prices ranging from 61 to 62c. The market for Pork closed quiet; the sales amounted to 2500 bbls at $19 40 to $19 50 for Mess. Lard closed firm; the sales did go 350 bbls at prices ranging from 13c. to 13¼c. per lb.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, July 20.—The Flour market closed dull; prices range from $4 25 to $5 25. There were 700 bbls. of Whiskey sold at 25c per gallon. Pork closed quiet at $18 50 to $19 for Mess. Oats are selling at 37½ to 38c per bushel. Coffee is firm; the sales amounted to 1000 sacks at 14¾ to 15¼c per lb. The Sugar market closed firm; there were 900 hhds sold at 5¼ to 6c per lb. Molasses is selling at 44c per gallon.

Mr. Harey at the Alhambra Palace.

On Wednesday afternoon, June 27, Mr. Harey gave what was termed in the announcement "a grand fashionable morning demonstration of his system," at the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London, and accordingly, at the hour named, the building was densely filled by an assemblage of spectators of the most fashionable and aristocratic character. Lucky were those who came first, or who had places reserved for them, or were in private boxes; unlucky were those, and among these some of the most fashionable spectators, who, having neglected to take time by the forelock, were forced to descend into the space below the seats, which is only separated from the arena in which the exhibition takes place by a low rim or coping of stone. However, at a few minutes before the hour of two, when Mr. Harey came with a laudable punctuality which might well be imitated by many of his patrons of other and more pressing dilettanti, the centre portion of the house presented a picture of a most brilliant