

On the 15th, such exhausted from fatigue and exposure... The schooner "Queen of the West."

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THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15-9 P.M.

Never mind the show of strength made by the advocates of Webster or Fillmore's nomination...

Washington Delegates to the Whig National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15, 1859.

The Whigs held a meeting last night, assembled Delegates to the National Convention...

The Whig National Convention—Doings in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 15, 1859.

The general belief is still that Fillmore or Webster will be the Whig nominee.

The trains of this morning came crowded with Delegates...

Anti-Rentism.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 15, 1859.

The lawless spirit of Anti-Rentism is still rampant in this vicinity.

Anti-Rent Outrage.

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Revenue Cutter Crawford.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12, 1859.

Key West arrived here, bringing two boys named John McKenzie and Leopold Jennings...

Arrival of two boys from the bark "Fairmount."

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Steamboat Explosion—Three Lives Lost.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 14, 1859.

The propeller Forrest City, which left here for Dunkirk at 6 o'clock this evening...

The Alabam at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 15, 1859.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Ludlow, arrived here in 92 hours from New-York.

Cholera at New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 15, 1859.

During the week ending the 5th inst. there were 139 deaths from Cholera in New-Orleans.

Extension of Telegraph Lines—Salicide.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 14, 1859.

House's Printing Telegraph is now extended to this city, as is in working order.

A man named Geife, committing suicide by shooting himself, supposed to have been caused by the infidelity of his wife, who he also tried to kill.

Duel at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 15, 1859.

A duel was fought opposite to this city yesterday, between Dr. Charles Ganah and Thomas Daniel...

Destructive Fire—Break in the Miami Canal, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 15, 1859.

The extensive foundry of W. C. Davis & Co., near Broadway and Court-st., was destroyed by fire last night.

The Miami Canal broke near this City

On Sunday night, it will be repaired in three days.

The weather is hot, but the health of the city continues good.

From cholera and ship fever, among the emigrants on the river from New-Orleans.

Philadelphia Fire Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 15, 1859.

Our fire companies are mustering to receive the Hope House Company, on the arrival of the train from New-York, with torch-light procession.

XXXIIB CONGRESS...FIRST SESSION

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15, 1859.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of State relative to the necessity for protection...

Also a report from the same, transmitting a letter received from Calderon, the Spanish Minister, asking if...

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. RUSK reported a bill to establish daily mail routes on the Mississippi River.

Mr. RUSK moved that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it be to meet again on Saturday next.

On the motion of Mr. SEWARD, the Senate took up the joint resolution directing the completion of a war steamer for harbor defense...

Mr. HUNTER was willing to pay Mr. Stevens all that he had expended for experiments, &c., and he did not think the work ought to be progressed...

Mr. STOCKTON said a plan was furnished the Department, when the contract was made.

Mr. HUNTER said he was informed the plan could not succeed. He was informed that the grant awarded to the Senator from New-Jersey had sent a bill through the work of Stevens.

Mr. STOCKTON said he was willing to amend the resolution so as to provide that the war steamer should be paid against any shot or shell now used in the Navy.

Mr. SEWARD followed in defense of the work, and particularly urged the importance of defending the harbor of New-York.

Messrs. STOCKTON and HUNTER continued the debate.

Mr. MALLORY warmly advocated the passage of the resolution. He thought the money to be expended could not be better used.

Mr. TOUCY followed, contending that the Government was bound in good faith to carry out the contract.

Mr. DAVIS supported the resolution, and opposed the abandonment of the work at this day.

The question and the resolution were ordered to be engrossed—Aye 25, Noes not counted—and was then passed.

Mr. RUSK reported a bill authorizing a contract to carry the mail between some Southern ports of the United States and the port of Para, including the Gulf of Mexico and the West-Indies...

Mr. STEPHENS, (Ga.) moved that the House adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the motion of Mr. JONES, (Tenn.) it was ordered that when the House adjourns to-day, it adjourn until Friday next.

The bill granting the right of pre-emption to settlers along the line of Central Railroad, was passed.

The bill heretofore reported by Mr. Bennett, proposing to give lands to all the States with a view to an equalization of grants was taken up, when, after a brief debate about a point of order, Mr. STEPHENS, (Ga.) moved that the House adjourn.

FROM NEW-YORK TO NINEVEH

XXXIV. OLD DONGOLA AND NEW-DONGOLA.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

EL ORDEE, (NEW-DONGOLA) NUBIA, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1859.

My last letter closed with my departure from Abdom and the ruins of Napata. Our road was due south to Ambukol, the first Dongolese town, nearly fifty miles distant.

The whole of the first day we traveled along the edge of the cultivated land, and sometimes in the midst of it, obliging my camels to stumble clumsily over the raised trenches which carried water from the river to the distant parts of the fields.

Before nine o'clock we passed the large town of Korti, which, however, is rather a cluster of small towns, scattered along between the wheat-fields and the river. Some of the houses are large and massive, and with their blank walls and black-lead groups, over which the dome-trees spreads its arch and the date-palm hangs its feathery crown, make fine African pictures—admirable types of the scenery along the Nubian Nile.

I ascended to the roof of the Palace, which is flat and paved with stones. The view was most remarkable. The light on which Old Dongola is built, falls off on all sides, inland as well as toward the river, so that to the east one overlooks a wide extent of desert—low hills of red sand, stretching away to a dim, hot horizon.

The next day I traveled westward over long akabas, or reaches of the Desert, covered with clumps of thorns, nebbuk and the jasmine tree. The long mountains on the opposite bank was painted in rosy light against the sky, as if touched with the beams of a perpetual sunrise.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the California Branch Mint bill. One of the amendments of the Committee on Ways and Means pending, was to charge a seigniorage on the coinage of gold and silver.

Mr. BROOKS said no more important subject could come before the House than that of the currency, and this seigniorage which the Committee on Ways and Means proposed to charge on the coinage of gold and silver, was a subject of great importance.

Mr. HUNTER replied, saying, the gentleman's statement was incorrect as to the seigniorage which is charged in every country in the world. The amendment was intended to supersede all other mint charges.

Without disposing of it the House adjourned to Friday.

The Atlas states that two or three Boston ship owners have sent a challenge to the ship owners of Great Britain, somewhat to the following effect: The Boston parties will produce a ship, not less than 800, nor over 1,200 tons register, capable of stowing 50 per cent over her register, to compete in speed with any vessel of the same capacity.

elsewhere. This may account for the frequent tracts of the finest soil which are abandoned. I passed many fine fields, given up to the half grass, which grew most rank and abundant.

About noon, we saw in advance, on the eastern bank of the Nile, a bold, bluff ridge, crowned with a large square building. This the people pointed out to us as the location of Old Dongola.

Meanwhile, it was growing dark. We could see nothing of the town, though a woman who had been walking beside us, said we were there already. She said she had a fine house, which we could have for the night, since it was almost impossible for a tent to stand in such a wind.

The morning after my arrival, the Governor, Khorsheed Bey, called at my tent, and I returned the visit in the afternoon. He is a stout, fair-skinned and brown-bearded man of thirty-eight, and looks more like an American than a Turk.

The town may be seen in an hour. It contains no sights, except the bazaar, which has about twenty tolerable shops, principally stocked with cottons and calicoes, and a great quantity of white shawls with crimson borders.

Our road, the next morning, lay near the river, through tracks of thick halfeh, four or five feet high. We constantly passed the ruins of villages and the naked frames of abandoned skias.

After two or three hours we passed out of this region. The desert extended almost to the water's edge, and we had nothing but sand and thorns. The wind by this time was more furious than ever, and the air was so full of sand that we could not see more than a hundred yards on either hand.

Below the river-bank, which is high, upward of twenty small trading craft are lying at present. The channel of the Nile here is mainly taken up with the large sandy islands of Tor, and the stream is very narrow.

St. Louis Printers' Union.—This following persons have been elected officers of the Union for the ensuing season: President, THOS. GALES FORSTER. Vice President, CHAS. W. COLBERT.

and two of the camel-men lagged so, that we lost sight of them entirely. It was truly a good fortune that I did not take the short road, east of the Nile, from Meroc to this place.

Nearly all the afternoon we passed over deserted tracks, which were once covered with flourishing fields. The water-courses extend for nearly two miles from the river, and cross the road at intervals of fifty yards.

From Handak to this place is two days' journey. The country presents the same aspect of desolation and ruin as that in the neighborhood of Old Dongola. Untenanted villages line the road running nearly the whole distance.

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MEXICO.

Discussion in the Cabinet—Declaration of the Minister of War—Mr. Sloc's Propositions—Max Harbeck.

By an arrival in New-Orleans, advice has been received from the City of Mexico to May 15th from Jalapa to the 24th. The news has already been partially anticipated by the telegraph.

Two days ago a report was in circulation, accredited by the Siglo, that all the Cabinet Ministers had resigned, but it proved to be a mistake.

The Minister of War sent, a few days ago, to Congress another act of the same tenor as that I sent you in April last. I translate a part of it. He first reminds the Chamber of Deputies that in April last he expected to see the situation of the Republic, and the evils which must result to the same, should Congress not apply a remedy.

After this introduction, the Minister goes on to say "The Chamber (of Deputies) knows perfectly well the dangers which menace the Republic in consequence of the Tehuantepec project."

"In Sonora, it is expected that the American adventurers who, some time since, took of a certain expedition because they could not resist the forces which pursued them, will soon reappear strongly supported by detachments of Indians, with whom they have united themselves for the purpose of undertaking a war of extermination and destruction."

"The frontier of Tamulipas continues to be menaced by the ambition of the same adventurers who have hitherto invaded it. Nevertheless, the Government has on the other side of the River Bravo for the purpose of commencing new hostilities. Under such circumstances, the troops charged with the defense of this part of the Republic suffer the greatest privations."

"All these circumstances demand that prompt and efficacious measures be taken, which the Government for the most part cannot execute without the aid of necessary means. The days for the continuance of the session of Congress are few, expiring on the 21st inst., and if in these few days Congress agree upon nothing, it will have to adjourn without having done its duty."

"The communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is a project which has been in the mind of the Government since the year 1845. The days for the continuance of the session of Congress are few, expiring on the 21st inst., and if in these few days Congress agree upon nothing, it will have to adjourn without having done its duty."

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