him by the Grand Vizier a few days before, when the Prince talked of a fresh audience of the Sultan, that his Highness was unwell, and could not see any one. It was, in fact, the Sultan himself whom Prince Menchikoff wished to see. The first Dragoman of the Russian Embassy, M. Argyropoulo, was charged to transmit to the first Secretary of the Sultan the demand of the Prince, and which it was thought proper not to refuse, however unpleasant it might be for the Ministers of the Sultan. On being admitted to his presence, the Russian Ambassador immediately began to complain of the resolution of the Divan. We do not pretend to give the conversation which took place textually, but we think we may rely on the following as being the substance of it—"The intentions of the Emperor," said the Prince, "toward your Majesty and your Government, have been badly interpreted. The Emperor will never forget that you are the son of his friend the late Sultan Mahmoud, and no one would be more distressed than he to see a rupture take place between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia. Let your Majesty deign once more to listen to the counsels of a neighbor and a friend: let me be permitted to hope that the reply given to my ultimatum is not definitive. Perhaps your Majesty has not yet consulted all the persons who could enlighten you on this subject, and make you appreciate rightly the importance of a refusal given on such an occasion to my august master. I entreat your Majesty to weigh maturely the consequences which might result from a prolonged resistance on your part to the wishes of the Emperor." After making these remarks, the Prince returned on board, and, instead of going to Buyukdere, he kept his frigate stationary under the windows, and opposite the gate of the palace. After having received this communication, the Sultan sent for the Grand Vizier and the Seraskier. "I will not," he said, "break off my relations with the Emperor of Russia, neither will I give myself up entirely; find me, therefore, a middle course; which will satisfy Russia, and save the honor of Turkey." To these remarks the Ministers, who had not recovered from the emotion caused by the affront just given them, replied by advising resistance. "It is," said the Grand Vizier, "the only means of saving the independence of the Sultan; the plan adopted was decided on almost unanimously by the council, and it is impossible to change it." He concluded by offering his resignation. The Seraskier, Mehemet Rueshdi Pacha, went still further than the Grand Vizier. He declared to the Sultan that he would sooner lose his head than give his consent to an act which in his opinion would place the Empire at the feet of Russia. The Sultan dismissed his two Ministers, telling them that he would consider of it. An hour after he again sent for them, and he summoned to him at the same time Mustapha, Rifaat, and Reschid Pachas. He named the first Grand Vizier, the second President of the Council of Justice, and Reschid Minister of Foreign Affairs; and then, turning toward the old Grand Vizier, Mehemet Ali, and toward Mehemet Rueshdi Pacha, told them that he wished to give them both proofs of his confidence in naming one Seraskier and the other General-in-Chief of the Guard, with a vote in the Council. Prince Menchikoff, who had stationed himself all this time before the palace, did not leave Beschiktasch to return to Buyukdere until all these changes had taken place as it were before his eyes. Thus the change in the Ministry, in which Mehemet Ali Pacha occupied the post of Grand Vizier, could not have been the result of any dissent between the Sultan and his advisers. At Constantinople it was thought that it had more particularly for object to bring back to power Reschid Pacha, the statesman who is the personification of reform, and whose liberalism and tolerance are justly appreciated in Europe, and who will return to office with the mission of accomplishing nearly definitively the political emancipation of all the Christian races of the empire. He will besides, it is said, endeavor to effect more—attribute henceforth to all the powers of Europe that protectorate which Russia now claims for herself alone. In the same manner that the independence and neutrality of Turkey have been placed by treaties under the safeguard of the whole of Europe, will it be under its auspices that the Christian inhabitants of Turkey will revive to political life, and it is from the ideas and the institutions of Europe that they will demand pledges for their existence and future welfare. It is positively stated that the manifesto which is to announce this new step of Turkey in the career of reform, and withdraw the Greek race from the exclusive influence which Russia wishes to exercise over it, is being prepared in the bureaux of the Porte, and will shortly appear. It is said to be the English Ambassador who has impelled the Porte in this path, and it is thought that the favor with which his ideas on the subject were received contributed not a little to precipitate the resolutions of Prince Menchikoff."

INDIA.

Slavery in Travancore.

From The Friend of India, Feb. 10.

Among the many subjects which will not be pressed upon the attention of Parliament in the inquiry now proceeding, is the extent to which Slavery still exists in India. It appears to be taken for granted, that because the institution is not recognized within the British dominions, and no one can pursue a runaway, it has ceased to exist in all the countries under our control, and that our duty in this respect has been performed. *The Bombay Guardian* has called attention to the extent to which it exists, even within the regulation Provinces, but in those districts it is not recognized by the authorities, and it would appear to be a rather harsher form of pauper servitude than actual Slavery. The case is widely different in some of the tributary Provinces of Southern India, where Slavery exists in a form, only to be distinguished from that of North America, by the fact than instead of food and clothing, a pittance, the maximum of which is equal to one third the wages of a freeman, is given to the slave, and that his sufferings are not aggravated by communion with a powerful and civilised race. We publish the details which have reached us, in the hope that they will produce communications displaying the whole extent of the evil.

In Travancore, especially, the "Paradise of the Holy," under the immediate eye of Gen. Cullen, Slavery assumes its most repulsive form. The population of that State in 1836, the date of the last census taken, amounted to 1,280,668, of whom rather more than twelve per cent, or 164,864 were slaves in every sense of the word. They are divided into four castes: Pariah, 28,025; Puliyar, 90,598; Corawar, 31,891; Pallar, 3,750. These are again divided into three classes: house slaves private field slaves, and Government slaves, of these, the first class, as a matter of course, are the most leniently treated, they are generally of the same caste as their masters, who purchase them in infancy and their bondage though hereditary, is alleviated by the prospect of freedom under certain conditions. This class, however, is much more limited than the field slaves, who, especially in the rice-growing districts, are exceedingly numerous. They are worked harder than the free laborers, receive a pittance which is barely sufficient to preserve animal life, and are frequently cruelly treated; for, although the law nominally protects their persons, it is almost impossible for them, from ignorance, extreme poverty, and the intrigues of their masters, to set it in action. Even their degraded condition, however, is better than that of the Government slaves, for they are permitted to purchase their freedom. Should they, however, lose the warrant of manumission, they are at any moment liable to be seized by the agents of the Government and again reduced to bondage, with all their descendants. It is, therefore, the custom for the sale to be made to a merciful party, in whom the slave can confide, and who will allow him perfect liberty, while by retaining the nominal rights of a master, he prevents the Government from exercising them. If a slave of this class marries a free woman, as sometimes occurs, the children are free, but a freeman marries a slave, the children belong to the proprietor of the mother. The Government slaves, on the contrary, it would appear, cannot purchase their freedom, though, like the serfs in Russia, they are occasionally allowed permission to work for themselves upon payment of a monthly fee. A still more frequent practice is to let them out at a stipulated payment, and the slave masters again, illegally, subject them and each transfer conveys an absolute right over the slave's labor. As a matter of course, the last owner having to pay the Government tax, and the middle man's profit and to keep the slave alive, and to do all this where human labor is almost a drug, works his unhappy purchase as nearly to death as he dare venture. In one respect, indeed, the slave in North America is in the better position of the two, he is at least fed in his old age, has a room of some kind to cover him, and may linger on for years, a more burden upon his master's estate. In Travancore, there is no provision of the kind. The slave lives through a life of unpaid toil, on scanty food, in a hovel in which even the Bengalee hut is a mansion, and if he survives to old age, is turned out to beg of men as wretched as himself, or starve.

In 1849, it is understood, the Madras Government, moved by the tales which reached its members of the deep degradation of this class, forwarded to the Rajah some remonstrances on the subject, so stringent, that his Highness wavered, and the large slaveholders became alarmed; they went in a body to Trevandrum, and represented to the Rajah, in unusually free language, the consequences which must result from his interference. They declared that if the slaves were paid, they would refuse to work, that the rice cultivation must perish, and the land would be in danger of a famine. The argument is precisely that of the American slave-owners, and of the Jamaica planters, but the Rajah, a kind-hearted, but indolent man, was alarmed, and the efforts of the Madras Government were of no avail. At the same time the missionaries of Travancore forwarded a formal address to the resident, praying that he would forward to the Rajah a memorial in their behalf, representing the extreme suffering and degradation to which so large class of his subjects were exposed. The correspondence was subsequently published in *The Christian Witness*, and from it a few of our facts are taken, but we reproduce below General Cullen's reply, as that journal is not one which the majority of our readers are likely to have seen.

"To Rev. C. Mault, and the Members of the Church and London Missionary Societies in Travancore.

"Reverend Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of March last, with its enclosure, the address to his highness the Rajah, on the subject of Slavery in Travancore, which was duly submitted to his Highness. And I have much pleasure in transmit a copy of the letter from the acting Dewan, communicating his highness the Rajah's sentiments on this important question. I need scarcely add, that the subject of amelioration shall receive every support in my power.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most ob't servant.

(Signed,) W. Cullen, Resident.

"Resident's Office, on Circuit, Quilon, June 2, 1847."

"Trivandrum, June 1, 1847.

"Respected Sir: With reference to an address from the reverend missionaries of Travancore to his Highness the Rajah, under date the 19th of March last, which you were pleased to hand over to his Highness, I am directed to request you will be so good as to intimate to those gentlemen that his Highness fully appreciated the feelings which prompted that address, that his Highness cannot but feel deeply interested in the welfare of every class of his subjects, however low they be their condition; and his Highness will be ever disposed to ameliorate, as far as may be practicable, the condition of the class referred to by the reverend gentlemen, by the introduction, from time to time, of improved regulations, for their treatment. Emancipation his Highness considers to be too important a question to be entered upon at present, especially as no such measure has yet been introduced, even in the venerable Company's territories; but the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate classes of the population is a subject which will not fail to engage his Highness's latest consideration. I remain, &c.,

(Signed) V. Keshvo Row.

"General W. Cullen."

"We have made no exaggerated statements. Volumes might be written on the condition of these classes, and another Mrs. Beecher Stowe might find among them the material for stories which would as strangely move the people of England as her tale has done; but no records of oppression could call more strongly for the interference of the British Government than the simple fact that hereditary slavery exists as a legalized institution in a Kingdom, which in all else, is absolutely subject to our authority. No interests exist here as in the United States, too powerful for anything but conciliation. The Rajah can abolish unpaid labor by a decree, and to liberate forever a hundred thousand families, would scarcely cost five minutes to the Governor-General. One such letter as that which brought the Nizam to his knees, or frightened the Rajah of Nagpore, would put an end to a system which, if fairly placed before Parliament, could not endure an hour."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Friday, June 10, 1853—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet this week, without, however, material change in the value of any article, as holders in the most part have shown firmness. By the Board of Trade returns for the four months ending 5th May, deliveries of most articles of consumption are in excess of last year, Tea excepted; but duty has been paid on upwards of 3,000,000lb since the 1st inst.—Money has become more abundant, and the rate of Discount out of Cons for first rate securities on short terms is from 3 to 3½ ⅌ cent. Owing to the unsettled state of political affairs, we have had considerable fluctuations in Stocks and Shares, and Foreign Securities have been a good deal depressed. Consols for the account leave off 86 ex dividend. The recent arrivals of Silver have been sold at 5/1for Bars and 4/11½ for New Dollars. Standard Gold 77/9. American Eagles, nine here.

Coffee is 1d lower, and 200 bags have been sold privately at that reduction. Of 533 bags at auction barely one half has found takers; Mexican Silver at 5/9@5/11. Honduras 3/11@4/2. Black 4/6@4/9. Tenerife Silver 4/10@4/2. Black 4/10@4/7.

Cocoa—We notice sales of 1710 bags Trinidad at 27/@36/ 6 for ordinary grey to very good red, with 300 bags Grenada from 29/6@32/. We quote Brazil 25/6@28/4. Guayaquil 34/@36/.

Cotton—The market has been quiet throughout the week; but of 574 casks, 100 bbls, 240 bags Plantation Ceylon at auction, the major part found buyers at about previous rates. Native has been dealt in quite sparingly; of 6,400 bags at public sale, 2,600 bags were realized at 4½@4¾, the remainder being held at 4⅞@4⅞. 906 bags Mocha and 130 bags Bahia were withdrawn above the market, while 2,000 bags Rio sold freely from 4½@4¾, with 80 bags Porto Rico 4⅝@4⅞. We have had nothing doing in cotton afloat. In the Continental ports the article is held in favor, but in view of the season the transactions have been unimportant.

Copper—Since the reduction the demand has considerably improved; there are a few small parcels of foreign in the market, at prices in proportion to their value in comparison with English.

At Monday's Corn market English Wheat was 2d, and foreign 1/@2/ dearer; on Wednesday there was certainly little life in the trade; but to-day we were again rather dearer. Last week's average of English Wheat was 42/9 ⅌ quarter, and 76,743 quarters returned as sold. American Flour held for 1/ advance, which rather checked sales; we now quote it 25/@25/ ⅌ bbl. for sweet, extra 26/@27/, sour 21/@22/. Beans and Peas 1/ dearer; other spring Corn supports its value. Indian Corn quite neglected.

Cotton—The sales for the week have been 1,900 bales including 370 Mid. Orleans at 4½ a quiet market and prices rather in buyer's favor. At Liverpool, Mid. Orleans yesterday was sold quoted ⅛, but the market closed tamely.

Drugs, &c—In the absence of public sales, transactions have been unimportant. Gutta Percha is held firmly at 1/3@1/4. Gambier 32/. Cutch 37/. Turkey Opium 12/3@12/6. Saffron 22/6@23/. China Camphor 100/@102/6. Quicksilver 3/3@3/4. We note sale of 250 cases Gum Olibanum 28/@61/; 100 bbls. Plumbago 8/. E. I. India Rubber (6@7). Vermilion 4/3@4/6.

Hemp—St. Petersburg Clean could be bought to-day at £36. Manila £30@£35. We note sales Sisal at £18 12/@£20 5/; and 1,000 bales Jute at £17 15/@£21.

Hides generally are dull. We quote Ox and Cow dry: River Plate (4@5. Rio 4½@7; salted River Plate (4@4½. Brazil (4@(4½; North American salted (3½@(4 ⅌ ℔.

Indigo—5,236 chests are now declared for the sales to commence on 12th July. Deliveries proceed steadily.

Iron—Rails continue in active demand at £8 10/, and the tendency is upward; while Bars are neglected at £9@£7 15/ ⅌ ton, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig closes firm at 81/ for mixed numbers; No. 1 Gartsherrie 86/ on the Clyde. We quote Sweden £11 10/@£12. Russian C C. N. D. £16 10/; G. N. S. £13 5/. Archangel £12 15/.

Lead is neglected. We quote common Pig £18. Refined £20. Sheet £24 10. Spanish £12 10/@£12 15/.

Linseed Cakes are firmer. Boston in bags held at £8 15/. New-York in barrels at £9/. London-made £8. Rather the value of New-York this article; is here for delivery to end of year, have been made at £8 15, cost, freight and insurance.

Oils—All kinds of Fish maintain their values as last quoted. Olives neglected; but Gallipoli being scarce, is held at £63. Cocoa Nut 37/@40/. Palm 36/. Rape dull: French 36/, Belgian 35/. Oil 39/ for Refined, Brown 35/@35/9. Linseed has advanced to 29/3 for present delivery, with some business for later periods at 29/.

Rice—2,300 tons Bengal have been sold from 10/6@11/6 for good to fine qualities, and 1,000 bags Patna at 20/@21/, being very full prices. A cargo of Arracan has been sold afloat for the Continent at 9/3 ⅌ cwt.

Saltpetre—2,700 bags Bengal have been partly realized from 29/3 29/6 for 11½ to 11¾ refraction. 725 bags Bombay, refracting 11¾ and 11¾ lb, brought 29/6. Nitrate Soda, 17/6@18/.

Seeds—Linseed, Black Sea, held at 46/6@47/; Calcutta, 45/@47/; Bombay, 47/6@48/; East India Rape, 46/@46/6; Poppy, 52/; Ordinary Rape, and heavy Teel 40/@42/.

Spelter quiet this week, and leaves off at £22, sellers. Stock on hand last inst., 3,920 tons against 10,440 tons last year.

Spices—1,500 bags Black Pepper, at auction, were mostly bought in, good half heavy Malabar selling at 4d.; 40 bags Singapore White brought 1½d. We also note sales of 140 cases Nutmegs at 2/4@4/; 52 cases Mace at 2/7@3/4; and 100 cases Calicut Ginger from 30/@37/6 for mid. to good small.

Sugar—There has been a moderate demand this week, and prices are stiff (6 lower. Of West India, 2,161 hhds have been sold, with about 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India, principally at a small advance. Of the latter, 1,000 bags of Madras, 162 bbls, 532 bags Penang, and 76,743 quarters returned as sold. American Flour held for 1/ advance, which rather checked sales; we now quote it 25/@25/ ⅌ bbl. for sweet, extra 26/@27/, sour 21/@22/. Beans and Peas 1/ dearer; other spring Corn supports its value. Indian Corn quite neglected.

Cotton—The sales for the week have been 1,900 bales including 370 Mid. Orleans at 4½ a quiet market and prices rather in buyer's favor. At Liverpool, Mid. Orleans yesterday was sold quoted ⅛, but the market closed tamely.

Drugs, &c—In the absence of public sales, transactions have been unimportant. Gutta Percha is held firmly at 1/3@1/4. Gambier 32/. Cutch 37/. Turkey Opium 12/3@12/6. Saffron 22/6@23/. China Camphor 100/@102/6. Quicksilver 3/3@3/4. We note sale of 250 cases Gum Olibanum 28/@61/; 100 bbls. Plumbago 8/. E. I. India Rubber (6@7). Vermilion 4/3@4/6.

Hemp—St. Petersburg Clean could be bought to-day at £36. Manila £30@£35. We note sales Sisal at £18 12/@£20 5/; and 1,000 bales Jute at £17 15/@£21.

Hides generally are dull. We quote Ox and Cow dry: River Plate (4@5. Rio 4½@7; salted River Plate (4@4½. Brazil (4@(4½; North American salted (3½@(4 ⅌ ℔.

Indigo—5,236 chests are now declared for the sales to commence on 12th July. Deliveries proceed steadily.

Iron—Rails continue in active demand at £8 10/, and the tendency is upward; while Bars are neglected at £9@£7 15/ ⅌ ton, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig closes firm at 81/ for mixed numbers; No. 1 Gartsherrie 86/ on the Clyde. We quote Sweden £11 10/@£12. Russian C C. N. D. £16 10/; G. N. S. £13 5/. Archangel £12 15/.

Lead is neglected. We quote common Pig £18. Refined £20. Sheet £24 10. Spanish £12 10/@£12 15/.

Linseed Cakes are firmer. Boston in bags held at £8 15/. New-York in barrels at £9/. London-made £8. Rather the value of New-York this article; is here for delivery to end of year, have been made at £8 15, cost, freight and insurance.

Oils—All kinds of Fish maintain their values as last quoted. Olives neglected; but Gallipoli being scarce, is held at £63. Cocoa Nut 37/@40/. Palm 36/. Rape dull: French 36/, Belgian 35/. Oil 39/ for Refined, Brown 35/@35/9. Linseed has advanced to 29/3 for present delivery, with some business for later periods at 29/.

Rice—2,300 tons Bengal have been sold from 10/6@11/6 for good to fine qualities, and 1,000 bags Patna at 20/@21/, being very full prices. A cargo of Arracan has been sold afloat for the Continent at 9/3 ⅌ cwt.

Saltpetre—2,700 bags Bengal have been partly realized from 29/3 29/6 for 11½ to 11¾ refraction. 725 bags Bombay, refracting 11¾ and 11¾ lb, brought 29/6. Nitrate Soda, 17/6@18/.

Seeds—Linseed, Black Sea, held at 46/6@47/; Calcutta, 45/@47/; Bombay, 47/6@48/; East India Rape, 46/@46/6; Poppy, 52/; Ordinary Rape, and heavy Teel 40/@42/.

Spelter quiet this week, and leaves off at £22, sellers. Stock on hand last inst., 3,920 tons against 10,440 tons last year.

Spices—1,500 bags Black Pepper, at auction, were mostly bought in, good half heavy Malabar selling at 4d.; 40 bags Singapore White brought 1½d. We also note sales of 140 cases Nutmegs at 2/4@4/; 52 cases Mace at 2/7@3/4; and 100 cases Calicut Ginger from 30/@37/6 for mid. to good small.

Sugar—There has been a moderate demand this week, and prices are stiff (6 lower. Of West India, 2,161 hhds have been sold, with about 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India, principally at a small advance. Of the latter, 1,000 bags of Madras, 162 bbls, 532 bags Penang, and 76,743 quarters returned as sold. Java Sugar held firmly for low to fine, with 66 hhds St Croix from 38/6@42/6. In the Refined market, there has been little doing, and prices are rather easier. By private contract, the following sales have been made: 500 cases Bahia on the spot at 19/6, and six cargoes afloat, viz. 600 tons Havana (No 11¾) at 21/9, 3,077 do (No 12) at 22/4, 1,975 do (No 13) at 22/7½, 762 do (No. 15) at 24/6, 1,600 do. No 10) at 22, and 512 cases 200 bags Bahia, 19½, principally for the United Kingdom. Continental advices report general dullness.

Tallow is firmer at 47/3@47/6, on the spot, and 48/3@48/6 for late delivery.

Tea—The market is steady, and holders are firm; but the attention of the trade is so entirely engrossed with deliveries, that there is scarcely anything doing. Common Congou (11@(12.

Tin—English in fair demand. Holders of East India firm, in view of the proposed removal of duty; Banca 109/, Straits 107/, Tin Plates. I. C. Coke 34/. I. C. Charcoal 32/.

Turpentine—We note sales of 688 bbls. 12/@12/3, market quiet. American Spirits (duty free) 47/6 in bbls.; British 46/6.

The Wool sales have terminated. 33,750 bales Colonial, and 3,370 bales East India were offered, the whole finding buyers, and about 3,000 bales taken on foreign account. Last sale's prices have been fully maintained, the finer qualities having the preference.

Wheatfoot—A parcel of Polar has been sold at £150. Our stock is small, and all in second hands.

The prices of American Stocks have not yet been affected by the fall in European; the demand, however, continues but moderate.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Niagara.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 10, 1853.

Since the departure of the last steamer, the Cotton market has been quiet, and prices turn in favor of the buyers; the uncertainty at present existing as to the course of Eastern politics having created considerable hesitancy with a desire among holders to realize.

The sales for the week ending last evening, amount to 43,810 bales, of which speculators take 11,190, and exporters 2,970 bales, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	6⅞	Fair Mobile	6⅞
Middling quantities	5⅞@5 15-16	Fair Uplands	6⅛
Inferior	4⅞@5	Ordinary	5⅛@5⅜

The stock of Cotton in this port is now reduced to 567,000 bales, of which 365,000 are American, against 322,000 and 402,000 American at this period of last year.

From a want of a firm unanimity among importers, the late attempt to get the returns of falsely-packed Cotton placed on a more equitable basis has been defeated by the spinners.

Trade in Manchester is quiet, but producers being well under contract, there is no disposition to press sales.

The Corn market is steady and Flour and Wheat in good request, notwithstanding the late favorable weather for ripening. Wheat has advanced 1/@3/ ⅌ 70 ℔., and may be quoted 6/10@7/7 for White, and 6/4@6/10 ⅌ 70 ℔ for Red. Western Canal and Canada Flour may be quoted at 24/@24/9. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 24/6@25/, with small sales of choice quality at 25/6; Sour, 21/@22/6. Little doing in Indian Corn—White and Mixed, 31/, and Yellow, 32/ ⅌ quarter.

The sales of Turpentine are 400 bbls. at 11/6 ⅌ cwt. American Rosin has realized 4/6@4/7 for common, up to 8/ @10/ ⅌ cwt. for fine.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Per Niagara.] LIVERPOOL, June 10, 1853.

We beg reference to our circular advices of 3d, instant, per Asia, which reported our Cotton market as closing that day somewhat irregular in rates, with sales of 7,000 bales, and offerings free. On Saturday the desire to realize was more strongly manifested, and to make sale, concessions had to be submitted to, which, however, failed to influence extended transactions, and the business did not exceed 4,000 bales. The Cambria's advices were to hand on Monday morning, but although favorable to holders' views, the market continued to be amply supplied with choice, and buyers acted with reserve, which limited operations to 6,000 bales. Tuesday's business was restricted to 5,000 bales, the market still wearing a heavy aspect. The Baltic arrived that evening; her accounts caused more inquiry on Wednesday, and some large speculative operations swelled the sales of that day to 10,000 bales, without, however, advancing the rates previously current, holders still meeting the demand freely, which course was also the ruling feature yesterday, but with less disposition on the part of buyers to operate, resulting in sales of 6,000 bales, the market closing easier and without animation. We continue our last quotations, remarking, however, that where sales are desired it would be difficult to move any quantity at the figures.

The total sales of the week (as per details in annexed statement) amount to 48,070 bales, of which 11,190 are to speculators and 2,970 to exporters, and include 32,200 bales of American, of which 10,900 are to speculators and 2,110 to exporters, leaving 20,550 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The import for the same time is 46,073 bales, of which 42,351 are American.

Prices To-Day—New-Orleans Fair (5¾. Middling (5. Ordinary 4 ⅌ (4½; Mobile Fair (5¼. Middling (5 3-16. Ordinary (4⅞@4½; Atlantic Fair (5¼. Middling (5 3-16. Ordinary (4⅞@4½ ⅌ ℔.

There is no alteration in the spirit of the warlike news from the Continent to-day, which acts prejudicially on trade, and affects public securities of all descriptions. Cotton is not an exception to the general rule, and our market closes depressed, with standard offering at irregular rates. Sales estimated at 8,000 bales of which 1,000 are to speculators and exporters.

The board of trade returns showing an increase in the value of our exports of nearly 45 ⅌ cent for the month as compared with that of April, we foresee some idea of the prosperous state of trade in this country; had this not been interrupted by the warlike preparations on the Continent, there is no doubt the recent advices from the States would have had an important influence on our Cotton market this week, but being entirely overruled by these considerations creating a mingled feeling of uneasiness and alarm, it is very easy to define the course of events which may ensue, but it is not pleasant to contemplate war in any form, and hence many repudiate the possibility of its taking place, the true attitude of contending parties assumed by each, and the activity displayed by both, for an early contest, warrant the expression of serious fears for the result, notwithstanding the language employed by the leading journal of this country, not concerned in by other and influential of the press to direct such results, and which, if it does not prevent, should certainly counsel a word of caution, until these fears are verified, or at least we cannot expect a different complexion to existing state of affairs. Money matters are reported to be easy in London, but we hear it is in contemplation again to advance the Bank rate—hitherto political differences just touch longer; the rates for Insurance for Black Sea and Baltic ports have been raised two or three hundred per cent on former premiums.

In Manchester the same causes have a similar effect, with less disposition on the part of buyers to extend orders, while spinners are endeavoring to secure them at slightly earlier terms for Yarns, as suitable for export, but the amount of fresh engagements is not anticipated to be trifling. The home trade demand is steady and rather an extensive business has transpired, without much variation in rates. The disputes with the operatives continue to be a source of complaint, and it is extending itself to other manufacturing districts. The notice posted at Liverpool, have also struck home in advance of 12 ⅌ cent in their wages, from May last, work, in many instances, being at a stand still in consequence.

The Corn market has ruled very firm since our last, although the speculative feeling has subsided for the present, no doubt checked by the high pretensions of holders. Wheat has been in good consumptive demand, and fresh parcels (in which the inquiry is confined), must be quoted 2/ to 3/ ⅌ 70 lbs. higher during the week. Flour fully supports previous currency, although the transactions are less extensive. Indian Corn is of much inquiry, but prices have not advanced. The late rains have much improved the growing crops, which, although backward, progress favorably and a settlement of the Turk question might cause a reduction on present prices of Breadstuffs generally. To-day's market was only moderately attended, and the consumptive demand for both Wheat and Flour limited. Several large parcels of the latter changed hands on speculation, and extreme prices for both were obtained. Indian Corn is in fair share demand. We annex a table of Imperial Exports, Prices, &c.

Rice—10 tbds. of Philadelphia, rice have been sold at 3/6 ⅌ cwt.

Cloverseed—A parcel of about 80 tons found buyers at 40/ ⅌ cwt.

Lard is unchanged to write, with sales of about 60 tons.

Turpentine—300 bbls. of Rosin, at 11/6 ⅌ cwt, have changed hands this week.

Rosin goes off readily at 4/10@5/ ⅌ cwt., according to quality. Sales extend to 1,000 bbls.

Pork. The transaction are confined to 50 tierces, at 2/ ⅌ cwt. in bond.

No returns of other articles.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEARLY $2,500,000 on the WAY.

FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamship Northern Light, Captain Miner arrived here on Friday morning. On her outward passage she left New-York 4th June at 6 P. M.: arrived at Kingston 10th June, in the evening: coaled and sailed for San Juan del Norte on the 11th, at 6 P. M., where she arrived 14th June, at 7 A. M., having made the passage in eight and a half days running time.

Returning, left San Juan on 16th June at 7 P. M., with 400 passengers from California by the steamship Brother Jonathan, from San Francisco on the afternoon of June 1. The passengers crossed the Isthmus in 40 hours. The country was healthy, the roads good, and the rains were moderate—not a shower occurred during the transit. The river was in good condition, and navigation for the steamers good.

The Brother Jonathan, in coming out of San Francisco, passed the steamship Golden Gate, clipper ships Sea Serpent and Simoon, and ship Mandarin, of Boston, bound in. Also, in lat. 27° 15', lon. 115° 20' W., passed whaleship Oliver Crooker, of New-Bedford, standing northward.

The Northern Light brings among her passengers, Hon. J. B. Kerr, (late Chargé des Affaires at Nicaragua,) lady and two children. Also, J. B. Devoe, Esq., one of the proprietors of *The Placer Times and Transcript* newspaper, at San Francisco. Mr. Devoe is one of the delegates appointed to represent the State of California in the World's Fair Convention.

Vessels in port at San Juan del Norte—French war steamer Ardente, and English mail steamer Trent.

When the Brother Jonathan sailed from San Francisco, it was rumored that a duel was on the *tapis* between Senator Gwin and Hon. J. W. McCorkle, at San Francisquito Creek. Weapons rifles, and distance 30 paces. The result was not known when the Brother Jonathan sailed.

We are under obligations to N. F. Hedges, Esq., Purser of the Northern Light, and to the Messenger of Adams & Co.'s, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, and Berford & Co.'s Expresses, and to J. B. Devoe, Esq., of *The San Francisco Times and Transcript*, for valuable favors.

Consignees of Specie—S. & P. Boston, 1 box; Wyman, Appleton & Co., Baltimore, 1 box; N. Robinson, New-York, 2 boxes; L. T. & Co., New-York, 1 box; C. Durand, N. Y., $1,900; Oelrichs & Co., N. York, $482; M. Echevrias, N. Y., 8820; E. S. Isaacs & Co., N. Y., $472, two pkgs to Adams & Co.'s Express.

The following persons came passengers in the Northern Light:

Hon. J. B. Kerr, Lady 2 Children, and 2 Servants, J. B. Devoe, Mrs. Joyce Heslip, Miss Smith, Mrs. Forson, L. Hizalza and Lady, J. G. Beyer, W. H. Davis, M. D., Mr. Stone, A. Elizalde, A Carr, J. Hart, C. Abraham, M. Schabel, D. A. Pollock, L. Fisher, E. Corwin, P. Simmons, J. Buckingham, R. W. Hammett, Capt. Walker, T. Lambert, C. Carson, F. B. Folger, Frank Hicks, J. B. Collis, S. Poore, C. F. McClure, Capt Meeks, G. J. Bendix, J. Brannan, F. P. Wilcoxon, N. M. Fulton, Wells, Fargo & Co's Messengers, N. Lake, C Bachelor, D. Rupert and Lady, W. A. Stocker, E. E. Point, M. L. Bonshaten, F. H. Dungate, C. A. Low, J. Wolcott, W. Barr, C. Folger, A. Whitlock, E. Ohers, M. Dubonze, W. Kessler, D. P. Crooks, A. Wood, J. J. Murphy, H. Simons, J. J. Hewitt, J. Post, J. C. Rushwell, J. Brush, C. J. Simons, Rev. M. Williams, G. D. Connor, W. S. Wooda, A. Davis, A. Duffy, M. B. Ballan, J. Higginbotham, H. Westminster, T. H. Tozier, A. Sloan, A. Brown, P. Bonsher, W. Nelson, and 22 in the steerage.

The following treasure was sent by the steamship California, June 1, 1853:

Page, Bacon & Co.	$1,000,000	Schloss Brothers	$15,000
Adams & Co.	500,000	Abel Gray	14,820
B. Davidson	204,000	J. Seligman & Co.	12,000
Burgoyne & Co.	200,000	Ulmer Engelhard & Co	12,800
Wells, Fargo & Co.	101,000	Spear & Newhouse	10,914
Duval, Sutter & Church	90,000	D. Gibb & Co.	10,671
Tallant & Wilde	78,000	Jacobs & Levi	10,630
F. Argenti & Co.	25,000	Grunier, Jr., & Co.	9,350
J. B. Thomas	24,200	Lee & Winans	8,520
Maccondray & Co.	20,140	Other Shippers	74,953
Queesen & Johnson	20,500		
Collins, Cushman & Co.	20,476	Total	$2,255,050
Wheeler & Murray	18,620		

The following is the Specie List that went forward by the Republic, May 24:

Adams & Co.	$274,420	Wyckoff & Co.	$7,540
F. Argenti & Co.	13,000	Other shippers	3,093
Wells, Fargo & Co.	14,577		
Collins, Cushman & Co.	19,631	Total	$332,533

For the past week, besides the accounts of favorable mining operations and agricultural prospects, from the interior, there have transpired no very remarkable events.

At about 1 past 2 o'clock, June 1, a destructive fire broke out in the rear and adjoining the livery stable of Mr. T. F. Potter, Jr., on Kearney street, and consumed some nine wooden buildings. The fire extended from Mr. P.'s stable to the corner of California street, and thence up California to an alley about midway from Dupont. Mr. Potter saved all of his horses but three, which were unfortunately consumed, and the occupants of the remaining buildings were nearly as successful in saving their effects. The value of the buildings cannot be great as they were of wood and of an ordinary character.

On Kearney st. the liquor and grocery store of Messrs. Kronin & Plump was burned out; loss ab ut $2,000. A shoe store, the next building, was nearly destroyed. Cottington's butcher store, a two-story vacant house, and a blacksmith shop, were also much injured. Loss on the last mentioned buildings not ascertained.

On California street there were destroyed the whole stock in the French saloon known as "An Lampion." The Buena Vista House was nearly destroyed and the ruins were afterward pulled down by the Hook and Ladder Companies. A German tailoring establishment was also burned out, as was also the entire stock and establishment of Mons Eudie, a French baker. The whole loss by this fire is about $18,000. None of the buildings on the opposite side of Kearny street were injured.

The San Francisco theater is temporarily closed for repairs.

Mrs. Sinclair has gone to Sacramento to give Shakesperian readings.

Much excitement has been caused by the issue of a spurious Whig Secret Circular at Sacramento.

The Spring Races, taking up four days, have just ended. Some blood horses of good pedigree were entered, and great betting has been made—Lola Montez being the winning horse on the last day.

Lola Montez, the celebrated dancuse and actress, has commenced her California career, and has appeared four times on the boards of the American. The houses, up to the last night, have been crowded.

"Returned Californians" from Australia, make the most melancholy statements of their treatment in the new El Dorado. All Americans are treated with indignity, and they are openly and grossly insulted in the streets. Frenchmen returned from that country make similar reports concerning themselves.

The Mormons are fast crowding into the State, and are rapidly assuming a powerful political and social position in California.

A desperate attempt has been made upon the life of Mr. Douglass, the U. S. Deputy Marshal, by some of the squatter interest in the interior. The affair has not yet terminated.

Immense quantities of cattle are on the way across the plains.

The immigration promises to be unusually large.

The Gubernatorial contest of next fall has in reality commenced. Delegates to a Democratic State Convention have been elected in various parts of the State. The Whig State Convention will be held on the 6th of July next.

A man named Owen died suddenly in San Francisco, May 30, supposed from apoplexy. He was a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, and a civil engineer.

Hereafter, all silver found in the California gold will be paid for in standard silver, and not in gold, as heretofore. This is a measure which was much desired by California depositors. The largest issue of new silver coin is to consist of twenty five cent pieces. This new silver work for the Mint, it is said, will lessen the capacity of the Mint to coin gold, but it is thought that the assay office in New-York, by the conversion of dust into bars and ingots, will greatly lessen the necessity of so much gold coinage, as they can be used for commercial purposes.

Messrs. Felch and Campbell, the newly arrived Land Commissioners, are now prepared to receive testimony, but will wait for Mr. Howard, the United States Law Agent, before adjudicating any cases. Mr. H., after his appointment to this responsible position, proceeded to the city of Mexico, where he proposes to investigate official records in relation to California land titles, before entering upon the discharge of his duties in this country.

A meeting of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, has been held, at which a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, A. Randall; Vice-Presidents, H. Gibbons and T. J. Nevins; Treasurer, A. B. Stout; Correspon