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The President's Letter to the Forty Clergymen.

Their Heavy Charges against him—Mr. Buchanan on the Duty of Charity—He Defines the Position of Kansas on the 4th of March—His Obligation to Sustain the Government Recognized by Congress—Anarchical Tendencies of the Enemies of the Government—The Dred Scott Decision Pronounced to be Sound—He will Protect the "Bona Fide Inhabitants"—Topeka Treason shall be put down—The Duty of the Forty Clergymen Explained, &c., &c., &c.

THE LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty-two others of Connecticut, addressed to his excellency James Buchanan, the President of the United States:—

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your excellency this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him (Walker) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence they never made, and rulers they never elected. We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your excellency is openly held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union. We call attention, further, to the fact that your excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "levying war against a portion of the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the territory. We earnestly represent to your excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the constitution, and your excellency may rest assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our constitution.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the *people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers.*" You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Governor Walker have employed an army "one purpose of which is *to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States*, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn *oath* which the President has taken to *support the constitution of this Union.*"

These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well-founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound, with withering condemnation, upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the chief magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are labouring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal and District Attorney had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial Legislature and of the laws passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my official station Congress had recognized this Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain the government?—to protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined either to rule or ruin?—to prevent it from being overturned by force?—in the language of the constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a posse comitatus in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character, impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress or by the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as "forcing the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States," and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial government, mentioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would of course have subverted the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its chartered limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory, at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognized to be property by the common constitution. But when the people—the *bona fide* residents of such territory—proceed to frame a State constitution then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue, modify or abolish slavery. To them and to them alone does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory;" and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular Territorial government. They refused either to be registered or to vote, and the members of the Convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity: and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the constitution, and in protecting the "*bona fide* inhabitants," qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Governor Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations such as that of the Topeka Convention will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the constitution and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which if it could succeed in attaining its object would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthrophy. Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station without the continued support of Divine Providence; yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that he will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me a humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

POSTSCRIPT.

Half-past Three A. M.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

News from Central America, New Granada and the South Pacific,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Illinois, C. S. Bogg, U. S. N., commander, left Aspinwall at 9.50 P. M. on the 19th of August, and arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. On the night of the 22d she ran ashore on Colorado reef, near Arenas Cay, where she remained till the night of the 26th; arrived at Havana on the evening of the 27th, and left at 1 P. M. on the 29th; arrived at Quarantine at 11½ o'clock P. M. of Sept. 2d. She brings the California mails of August 5, $1,593,587 on freight, and 592 passengers.

The steamship Golden Age, J. T. Watkins, commander, left San Francisco at 10.15 A. M., August 5, and arrived at Panama on the 19th, at 5 A. M. She brought down 561 passengers and $9,626,336 in treasure on freight, $444,728 of which was on foreign account.

Left at Aspinwall, August 19, United States frigate Wabash, Commodore Paulding.

The sloop of-war Saratoga sailed for San Juan del Norte August 16.

The following is the

TREASURE LIST OF THE ILLINOIS.

American Ex Bank	$255,000	Newhouse, Spater & Co	$12,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	181,499	Renard & Co	11,500
Duncan, Sherman & Co	204,577	Howes & Cornell	11,047
Order	147,746	E Mender	10,028
Robb, Hallet & Co	138,000	Meeker & Adams	7,000
Howland & Aspinwall	117,258	Treadwell & Co	6,100
J. A. A. Birch	65,000	Bush & Wilds	5,000
James Patrick	57,000	Einstein & Bro	3,000
Kelly & Co	46,500	De Rham & Co	2,500
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	46,300	H Breitbreig	2,400
Freeman	37,000	Hand & Co	2,100
Ross, Falconer & Co	26,102	FROM ASPINWALL.	
F. M. Drexel	25,000	Order	4,151
Everett & Brown	15,000	Jno. Walton	798
Cowsey & O'Conner	14,000		
Keller & Co	12,000	Total	1,593,587

Among the passengers by the Illinois is Gen. Mosquera, of New Granada, and Mrs. Church, the artist.

Mr. Mitchell, the purser of the Illinois, will please accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of packages.

The news from California is unimportant. The politician were actively engaged in the Gubernatorial canvass. Major G. W. Bowie, whig candidate for Congress in 1854, is the nominee of the American party. The propriety of a constitutional convention was discussed in the papers.

The reports from the mining districts continued favorable.

Matters of Commerce.

[From the San Francisco Herald, August 5.]

The last number of the *Price Current and Shipping List* has some very interesting statistics showing the operations of trade under the new tariff, which went into operation on the first of July. The following is a statement of the transactions of the Custom House for the month of July:—

VALUE OF MERCHANDIZE.

Entered for duty	$587,817
Entered for warehousing	217,267
Withdrawn for consumption	380,761
Withdrawn for export	38,430
Cash duties received	200,109

The amount of goods entered for duty during the last month was more than double in value of those entered during any one of the preceding six months. The amount of goods withdrawn for consumption was two hundred per cent higher than during any one of the months previous. As the new tariff has a greater effect upon foreign wines, liquors, sugars, teas, &c., than upon dry goods, of course the greater bulk of goods entered for consumption were of that class. The great amount of goods withdrawn for consumption under the new tariff—a great proportion of which had been accumulating in the warehouses for the last few months—has materially increased the receipts of cash into the custom house for duties.

We find that the duties paid to the Custom House in this port in July nearly equalled the total receipts of the preceding quarter, being $200,000 for that month against $240,000 for April, May and June. It is certain, however, that hereafter the receipts must diminish considerably at this port, as the amount of goods most affected by the new tariff has been accumulating in bond for some time, and will probably supply the market for consumption for several months, after which the Custom House receipts will be regular according to the home demand.

Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4, 1857.

As is usual on steamer day, the regular course of mercantile pursuits has been materially encroached upon by business matters relating to the departure of the Eastern mails. In general merchandize an exceedingly limited business was done, and probably apart from a good inquiry for foreign rice and sales of some little moment for consumption, scarcely a notable transaction has been reported. The jobbers in most instances have driven a fair trade.

In flour, a moderate fair business has been done at full rates; and in grain, apart from sales of some few parcels of barley, mostly on contract account, sales have been quite unimportant. Messrs. Jones & Beaulieu held their regular sales of groceries, provisions, &c., by auction, this morning; the leading articles disposed of will be found below. Money has been in abundant supply at two per cent. per month on collaterals, but in less than ordinary requirement on the part of the trade, who have, with very few exceptions, been prompt in meeting their engagements.

FLOUR.—There has been a fair demand to day, both for city and country account; and although transactions reported do not foot up a large aggregate, still dealers report a good trade. 850 quarter sacks superfine domestic, for shipment to Sacramento, at $8 60. Jobbing sales of 200 quarter sacks superfine domestic at $8 50 a $9; 200 do. and 275 do. at $8 50; 225 do. American mills at $9 50; 280 do. Fowler's self rising, at $10 50 per 200 lbs.

WHEAT.—Has been in very moderate request for milling purposes, and the only sales reported have been 360 sacks choice at 3c. and 211 do. fair at $1 85.

RYE MEAL.—The demand has been moderate, and the few parcels changing hands have been mostly on contract account. We note sales of 1,500 sacks at $1 65; 600 do. at $1 65; 165 do. at $1 70; 600 do. at $1 70, and 200 do. also at $1 70.

OATS.—No sales reported.

POTATOES.—Sales of 100 sacks at $1; 50 do. choice at 1c. per lb., and 180 prime at 87½c. a $1 per sack.

RICE continues in good demand for consumption, and sales in the aggregate reach 1,650 sacks reclaimed Manila at 5½c. per lb.—full rates.

BUTTER.—The market closed firm, with an upward tendency. 95 firkins J. Adams, choice quality, sold at 36½c. per lb., on thirty days.

CANDLES.—There have been no sales reported beyond 100 boxes Staten Island at 33½c. per lb.

News from Central America.

There is no political news of importance from Gautemala. The cholera had broken out among the troops returning from Nicaragua.

A revolution had broken out on the borders of San Labrador, but it had been quelled.

A famine prevailed in Honduras.

The accounts from Nicaragua are meagre. General Canas still occupied the country with a Costa Rican force, and the Presidential election had not taken place.

The Costa Rican Congress meets on the 5th September, when, it is said, Mora will be chosen President for life. Mr. Carey Jones was still at San Jose. He had not made any advance towards the government, and the object of his mission was a profound mystery. He asked for and obtained permission to visit the President as a private individual, but did not go. He had been robbed by his servant, and was said to be greatly embarrassed in consequence. Business was very dull. The coffee crop promised well.

News from New Granada.

The political intelligence is devoid of interest.

The United States frigate Independence sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the 5th ult. The Decatur had arrived from Punta Arenas with the remnant of the filibusters, all of them in a destitute condition. Several of them were sent to San Francisco, and the balance of them remained, awaiting orders from Washington. The John Adams was at Panama.

Lieutenant Jeffers had returned from surveying the Bay of Fonseca.

The whaling schooner Francis, of New Bedford, was lost 120 miles north of Buenaventura, on the 22nd of June. Captain Smith, Jonathan Smith, Abner Gray, William Snow and Benjamin Thompson were lost, together with the vessel and 75 barrels of oil. William H. Sherman, first mate, and two of the crew were picked up and saved.

The Isthmus was healthy, but robberies were frequent.

The following is a list of the names of the men on board the United States sloops of war John Adams and Decatur, late of the army of Gen. Walker:—

Dr. R. T. Boynton, Alabama; Dr. George B. Breton, New York; Major Thomas Dolan, San Francisco, four gunshot wounds and ulcers; Capt. Chas. H. Wirt, New Orleans, gunshot wound and ulcer; Capt. J. P. Rayburn, St. Louis, gunshot wound in leg. Privates—J. M. Coe, New York; John Boyle, Ireland, convalescing; Chas. Donahue, Ireland, ulcers on leg; Hamilton Burns, New York, gunshot wound of hand; Adam Grann, Germany, insanity; Isaac Clark, Virginia, fracture of leg; Louis G. Langemann, Germany; J. P. Anynski, Poland, ulcer of leg; John McCall, Illinois, amputation of leg; Geoor Kipp, New York, ulcers on legs; Edw. Ingraham, New Orleans, dysentery; John Frizzell, Ireland, ulcers on legs; Chas. Dewitt, Germany, do.; Henry D. Graham, United States, fingers in feet; Columbus Green, Arkansas, three gunshot wounds; Carl Mathisen, Denmark, amputation of arm and gunshot wound in thigh; Joseph Gross, New Orleans, convalescent; George W. Davis, Kentucky, do.; George E. Ide, Boston, do.; Gallagher, German.

News from the South Pacific.

The dates are La Paz 11th, Valparaiso 18th, Caldera 18th, Islay 23d, Callao 26th and Paita 30th July.

The law of amnesty for political offenders passed the Chilian Congress by a two-third vote. The steamer Maule, from New York, had arrived at Valparaiso. The fever continued to make terrible ravages in Bolivia. The revolution in Peru continued. Vivanco was at Arequipa, and the President with Gen San Roman was about to attack him. Mutinies had occurred on board the American ships Morning Star, Oliver Jordan and Electric Spark in the harbor of Callao. They were quelled by the British ship-of-war Monarch.

Passengers by the Illinois.

J Baxter C Schuiter, F S Flint, Mrs Gordon, E N Cook and wife, Geo K Jones, R Moore, A Hardaby, Thos Burgin, S G White, wife and child, W Heaton, F Robinson, J Richardson and wife, J H Ramirez, D S Murphy, N F Alexander, U S A, A Ellison, Mrs Franklin, Capt E A Turpin, J O Van Bergen, N D Ridout, O Coffey, Mrs Scaffer, J Bloomingdale, wife two children and servant, Mrs Bee, two children and servant, Mrs Waters and child, Isaac Friend and servant, J R Hughes, H L Evans, T W Davidson, Saml J Jones, J D Potts, H Roberts, Mrs Nefus, two children and servant, Wm Clarke, G F Parker, M Jacobros, M S Nelus, Dr A McNaughton, W D Saidmore and wife, Dr F Choppenning, L Sawyer, wife and child, F Edwards and wife, J G Chandler, U S A, Mrs Dole and three children, H Jacobs, H Wendleson and servant, G B Kelly, W A Gilman, A Brown, Mrs Stephens and three children, John A Peal, John A Peal, wife and child, Mrs Klink and child, Mrs Beebe, J Eldridge, T S Seamenson, Rosalie Guard, Mr Merchant and wife, J B Couchof J E McDonough Mrs Kerby and daughter, A S Ellis, H H Kimball, Col Agnew, Mrs Thompson, two children and servant, E H Drew M Guion, A H Dixon, G B Flint, Mrs Pirke, G W Birdsall, E D Kenedy, L De La Mair, W Lyon, W R Harvey, S G Monserrat, B Richmond, J H Wallbridge, J C Hart, H Rice, S W Comstock, J H Collins, Thos William, John Hughes, M Busbee, M A Singleton, N L George, wife and child, James Wilson, S Wilson, I C Weks, L Fayet, G Croswell, W G Cook Rt. E S Dills, wife and child, J E Lower, O Meredith, W F Keener, E Boggs, J Williams, W Wallace, J E Hamilton, W Morrison, wife and children, A W Sampson, J M Walker, Mrs Thompson, O J Hoskins, F Walsworth, J C Dilke, L Ayres, J Farnsworth, E G Strassham, J Thomas, J M Jones, W Brumwell, W H Frazier, W C Drake, E W Hamble, W L Gardiner, H Dossman, C G Maiger, H Dillon, Mrs Ewing, A Tomlinson, M Harris, A G McLemore, A J Morrell, J B Wilkins, Wm Newton, L Whittingham, Esq, and wife, J E Armstrong, W C Armstrong, James Gray, F Chaves, S Chaves, N S Lansburg, D Bardano, V Garcia, M Rebollero J M Mesquera, W Semmes, U S N, B Arcesemena, F S Church, L R Mignot, S K Holman, W B Johnson, Esq, S W Henriques, H C Woods, Capt T Stiles, Saml McCormick, D Parker, and 308 in forward cabin—Total 592.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

DEATHS OF GENS. BARNARD AND LAWRENCE.

Official Report of the Atlantic Cable Accident.

Manifest Destiny of India and Central America.

EXPORT OF BULLION FROM ENGLAND.

Assassination of Two African Travellers.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Vanderbilt, Edward Biggins, commanding, from Havre on the evening of the 22d, and Cowes on the following morning, arrived at the Lightship at 5.15 yesterday morning, but was subsequently detained for seven hours by a dense fog.

She brings the very unusually large number of 350 passengers, besides $100,000 in specie and 1,100 tons of valuable merchandize.

Throughout the passage the Vanderbilt has encountered severe westerly winds and heavy head sea.

Saw no ice during the entire voyage.

Orders had been received at Plymouth to prepare for receiving the United States steam frigate Niagara into Keyham basin should it be found necessary. Vice Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds visited the Niagara on the afternoon of the 18th, and in the evening entertained Capt. Hudson and the officers of the frigate at dinner.

There were buyers in London on the 21st ult. of the £1,600 shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company at £200 discount. It appears that the company are now considering whether they shall renew the attempt in October, which is often a quiet month on the Atlantic, or wait till next July, and meanwhile accept one of the two offers which are understood to have been made for the purchase of the cable with a view to its being applied to a communication with India.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Public deposits	£5,530,567	Decrease	£769,664
Other deposits	10,684,829	Increase	423,494
Rest	3,635,247	Increase	4,661

On the other side of the account:—

Government securities	£10,593,654	The same as before.	
Other securities	18,203,498	Decrease	475,558
Notes unemployed	8,682,740	Increase	131,530

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,393,025, being a decrease of £154,415; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,289,906, showing a decrease of £33,848 when compared with the preceding return.

It was said in London that a plan had been submitted to the Board of Control and the India House for establishing a postal communication with India via Asiatic Turkey.

The dissensions in the Greek church in Syria and Egypt appear to be as angry as ever.

Intelligence from Tunis, of the 15th, announces that a sanguinary disturbance took place three days before against the Jews, and even the Christians were menaced. Several persons were killed, and the English Consul was insulted. Military measures of suppression were adopted, but not until some grave disasters had taken place.

The official confirmation of the murder of Dr. Vogel at Wara, the capital of Wadai, has just been received. He was beheaded by order of the Sultan. Corporal Maguire, R. E., was murdered by a party of Tuaricks some six marches to the north of Kuka. Apprehending danger, he had traced a few lines in pencil to our Vice Consul at Murzuk, requesting him, in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due to his people. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and despatched several of his murderers before he fell. The melancholy events tend strongly to confirm the opinion that no profitable commerce can be opened with Central Africa over the Desert from Tunis or Tripoli. The true way must be by means of its great rivers—the Nile, the Niger and the Zambese.

The Russians were stated to have been defeated on the banks of the Kuban; they lost 6 guns and 64 pack horses. It is said that Schamyl, with 25,000 Circassians, had also defeated the Russian army, which attempted to dislodge him from the banks of a river commanding some passes. After a battle which lasted ten hours the Russians were driven across the river. Several fortified places, built by the Russians at great cost for the maintenance of their communications, fell into Schamyl's hands.

The news of the Bengal mutiny had produced a profound sensation in Persia. Fearing disturbances, the Shah had determined not to reduce his army for the present. By telegraph from Trieste we learn that Mr. Murray had demanded from Persia the immediate evacuation of Herat.

Queen Maria Christina was expected at Biarritz, and it was rumored that she was about to return to Spain, to be present at her daughter's accouchement in October.

Rossini has taken up his residence in Paris.

It was rumored in Paris that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe would be recalled from Constantinople and probably be succeeded by Lord Howden, the English Ambassador at Madrid.

The European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company is about to be carried out from Bagdad northward.

The draft of the new constitution for the Danish duchies had been laid before the Holstein Estates. The duchy of Holstein is to have a Legislature and administration for its own special affairs. The sovereign is to be represented by a minister for the duchies of Holstein and Lauenberg. No law is to be enacted, altered, or annulled without the consent of the Estates; but the resolutions of the Germanic Diet may be promulgated in the duchy of Holstein in virtue of the federal constitution.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has communicated to those European Ambassadors who had suspended relations with the Porte that he is occupied in the formation of his new ministry, and that until the Cabinet should be constructed diplomatic intercourse could not be resumed.

The master and chief and second mates of the ship Martha and Jane, of Sunderland, have been sentenced to death at Liverpool, for murdering Andrew Rose, a seaman, by continued ill-treatment and brutal usage.

In the House of Commons on the 21st ult., Mr. W. Williams asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any truth in the rumor that in compliance with the application from the government of France the government of England would expel some of the French refugees who had sought an asylum in that country? In reply, Lord Palmerston said:—My answer is, in the first place, that no such application has been received from the government of France; and, in the next place, something like the excuse of a village for not ringing their bells in the time of Charles II., that they had no bells to ring—*that we have no power by law to grant any such application.* (Cheers and laughter).

The produce markets during the week continued to present the quiet appearance that has characterized them for some time past. Importers having at the commencement accepted a further decline of 1s., there was an increase of transactions in sugar, and in the better descriptions a partial recovery took place. Stocks in consumers' hands are now exhausted, which at length caused the trade to buy more freely. The coffee market had been fairly supported. Further supplies of new Costa Rica brought forward went at an occasional slight reduction from former rates, but plantation Ceylon had met with a more steady sale. The business in tea had been entirely confined to a few operations on the part of the trade at prices showing, in some instances, a trifling fall compared with those of the Friday previous. In the rice market speculation appeared to have subsided.

On Thursday, the 13th ult., the suspension was announced of Mr. J. H. Hayes, corn broker, Liverpool, and on the 20th ult. that intelligence was followed by the reported failure of Messrs. Buchanan, Brown & Co., produce brokers, with liabilities to the amount of £300,000.

The suspension was announced on the 20th of the Isle of Man Bank, conducted by the firm of Dumbell, Son & Howard, with establishments at Douglas and Castletown. It has a note circulation believed to amount at present only to about £12,000 or £13,000, the whole of which may be assumed to be safe, as according to the laws of the Isle of Man all persons issuing notes are obliged to give security for them.

The rumor lately circulated of a merchant at Liverpool having died suddenly, leaving liabilities for £300,000, of which £100,000 had been found to be forgeries, appears to have been an exaggeration compounded from two incidents. A share broker in extensive business was found dead in his bed, as it now appears, from disease of the heart, on the morning of the last settling day, when he had to pay large differences, and it has since been ascertained that he has left his affairs in a very unsatisfactory state. A few days previously a partner in a respectable merchantile firm disappeared, having, it is said, forged acceptances for £25,000. In both cases the details are kept private and, as is usual under such circumstances, they have created needless excitement and alarm.

The London *Chronicle* of the 20th says:—

Mr. George Dewhurst expired at his residence, Queen street, Blackburn, on Friday. He was one of the oldest and most consistent reformers in the town. In 1819 he was the object of a government prosecution at Lancaster Castle, with Knight and others, for attending a public reform meeting at Habergham Eaves, and suffered two years imprisonment. By his death a vacancy is caused in the council, he being one of the municipal representatives of St. Paul's ward.

General Gustavus Von Degenfeld, one of the most distinguished officers in the Austrian service, 60 years of age, has blown out his brains through a disappointment in love.

The screw steamer Indiana, from New York, arrived at Southampton morning of the 23d, at 8 o'clock.

The steamer Kangaroo arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th, and the Ariel at Cowes on the evening of the same day.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Delhi not yet Taken—Death of Generals Barnard and Lawrence, &c., &c.

[From the London Times, August 22.]

We were favored at a late hour last night with the following telegraphic despatch, received through Her Majesty's Consul at Cagliari, August 21, at 7.45 P. M. We publish it verbatim as we have received it:—

ALEXANDRIA, August 14—9 P. M.

The Nubia arrived at Suez to-day. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 21st July; Madras, 25th July; Galle, 28th July; Aden, 5th inst.

The telegraphic message from Suez is meagre and confused, and there is not time to receive explanation before the departure of the steamer Ecotia for Malta.

It is stated that Delhi is not taken, but the date is not given.

General Barnard is reported to have died from dysentery.

The news given in the *Bombay Times* of the 14th July, by last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore by the rebels and the massacre of the Europeans there, is confirmed.

The Suez telegraphic message then goes on to say as follows:—

Simoom and Himalaya arrived at Calcutta with about 1,500 of China forces, to proceed at once up country. Only 300 more troops expected, General Hancock's forces. (This is probably Havelock.) Rebels beaten on three occasions, and several guns taken, between Allahabad and Cawnpore; the latter retaken from Nana Sahib, whom Havelock is following up the Bithoe (probably Bithoor) about 10 miles.

Sir Henry Lawrence died of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow, where at present all is well.

All the troops in Oude mutinied.

Agra all quiet. Native troops disarmed.

Gwalior Contingent mutinied. Supposed to have marched on Indore.

No political China news given.

The transit government steamer totally lost in the Straits of Sunda. Crew and troops all arrived at Suez to-day.

This telegraph received from acting Consul General Greene, at Alexandria, for the Earl of Clarendon.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Official Report of the Accident—Meetings of of the Directors—The Arrangements for the Future, &c., &c., &c.

[From the London Times, August 20.]

A meeting of the directors of this company took place at their office, Broad street, yesterday. Our reporter applied for admission, but was refused, on the ground that the meeting was limited to directors only. The following report has been forwarded to us for publication by the secretary, Mr. George Saward, and professes to give the substance of what took place:—

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

LONDON, August 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—I forwarded by the Leopard a brief statement of the circumstances attending the fracture of the cable on the morning of the 11th inst., and I have now to lay before you the full particulars connected with the expedition.

After leaving Valentia on the evening of the 7th inst. the paying out of the cable from the Niagara progressed most satisfactorily until immediately before the mishap.

At the junction between the shore and the smaller cable, about eight miles from the starting point, it was necessary to stop to renew the splice. This was successfully effected, and the end of the heavier cable lowered by a hawser until it reached the bottom, buoys being attached at a short distance apart to make the place of union.

By noon of the 8th we had paid out 40 miles of cable, including the heavy shore end, our exact position at that time being in lat. 51 deg. 59 min. 36 sec. N., long. 11 deg. 19 min. 15 sec. W., and the depth of water, according to the soundings taken by the Cyclops, whose course we nearly followed, 90 fathoms.

Up to 4 P. M. on that day the egress of the cable had been sufficiently retarded by the power necessary to keep the machinery in motion at a rate a little faster than the speed of the ship; but as the water deepened, it was necessary to place some further restraint upon it by applying pressure to the frict on drums in connection with the paying out heaves, and this was gradually and cautiously increased from time to time as the speed of the cable, compared with that of the vessel and the depth of the soundings, showed to be requisite.

By midnight 65 miles had been safely laid; the depth of water being then a little more than 200 fathoms.

At 8 in the morning of the 9th we had finished the deck coil in the after part of the ship, having paid out 129 miles. The change to the coil between decks forward was safely made.

By noon we had laid 136 miles of cable, the Niagara having reached lat. 52 11 40 N., long. 11 10 20 W, and the depth of water having increased to 410 fathoms.

In the evening the speed of the vessel was raised to five knots per hour. I had previously kept down the rate at from three to four knots for the small cable and two for the heavy and next the shore, wishing to get the men and machinery well at work prior to attaining the speed which I had anticipated making.

By midnight 189 miles had been laid.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 10th the depth of water began to increase rapidly from 550 fathoms to 1,750, in a distance of eight miles. Up to this time 7 cwt. strain sufficed to keep the rate of the cable near enough to that of the ship; but as the water deepened the proportionate speed of the cable advanced, and it was necessary to augment the pressure by degrees until in the depth of 1,100 fathoms the indicator showed a strain of 16 cwt., while the cable and ship were running 5¼ and 5 knots respectively.

At noon on the 10th we had paid out 256 miles of cable, the vessel having made 214 miles from shore, being then in lat. 52 deg., 21 min., 50 sec. N., long. 16 deg., 00 min., 15 sec. W. At this time we experienced an increasing swell, followed later in the day by a strong breeze.

From this period, having reached 2,000 fathoms water, it was necessary to increase the strain to a ton, by which the rate of the cable was maintained in due proportion to that of the ship.

At 6 in the evening some difficulty arose through the cable getting out of the sheaves of the paying-out machine, owing to the tar and pitch hardening in the grooves, and a splice of large dimensions passing over them. This was rectified by fixing additional guards and softening the tar with oil.

It was necessary to bring up the ship, holding the cable by stoppers until it was again properly disposed around the pulleys. Some importance is due to this event, as showing that it is possible to lie to in deep water without continuing to pay out the cable—a point upon which doubts have been frequently expressed.

Shortly after this the speed of the cable gained considerably upon that of the ship, and up to 9 o'clock, while the rate of the latter was about 3 knots by the log, the cable was running out from 5¼ to 5½ knots per hour. The strain was then raised 28 cwt.; but, the wind and sea increasing, and a current at the same time carrying the cable at an angle from the direct line of the ship's course, it was not found sufficient to check the cable, which was at midnight making 2¼ knots above the speed of the ship, and sometimes impelling the safe uncoiling in the hold.

The retarding force was therefore increased at 2 o'clock to an amount equivalent to 30 cwt., and then again, in consequence of the speed continuing to be more than it would have been prudent to permit, to 35 cwt. By this the rate of the cable was brought to a little short of five knots, at which it continued steadily until 3:45, when it parted, the length paid out at that time being 335 miles.

I had up to this time attended personally to the regulation of the brakes, but finding that all was going on well, and that it being necessary that I should be temporarily away from the machine to ascertain the rate of the ship and to see how the cable was coming out of the hold, and also to visit the electrician, the machine was for the moment left in charge of a mechanic who had been engaged from the first in its construction and fitting, and was acquainted with its operation.

I was proceeding to the fore part of the ship when I heard the machine stop; I immediately called out to ease the brake and reverse the engine of the ship, but when I reached the spot the cable was broken.

On examining the machine, which was otherwise in perfect order, I found that the brakes had not been released, and to this or to the handwheel of the brake being turned the wrong way may be attributed the stoppage, and the consequent fracture of the cable. When the rate of the wheels grew slower as the ship dropped her stern in the swell, the brake should have been eased; this had been done regularly before whenever an unusually sudden descent of the ship temporarily withdrew the pressure from the cable in the sea; but owing to our entering the deep water the previous morning, and having all hands ready for any emergency that might occur there, the chief part of my staff had been compelled to give in at night through sheer exhaustion, and hence, being short-handed, I was obliged for the time to leave the machine without, as it proves, sufficient intelligence to control it.

I perceive that on the next occasion it will be needful, from the wearing and anxious nature of the work, to have three separate relays of staff, and to employ far attention to the brakes a higher degree of mechanical skill.

The origin of the accident was no doubt the amount of retarding strain put upon the cable, but had the machine been properly manipulated