tons register. She was built in the yard of Messrs. Pearse and Co., on the Tees, launched on the 7th of March, and started at half past seven on Wednesday morning on her trial trip, from West Hartlepool. The speed attained was twelve and a half knots. The crockery, plate and cabin fittings bear the letters C. S. C., which is understood to mean Charleston Steam Company.

Work of the Alabama.

[From the London News, June 5.]

By the last West India mail, news was brought of the destruction by the Alabama of the ship Charles Hill, Captain Franklin Percival, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Montevideo. The destruction of this vessel and her cargo caused much uneasiness in Liverpool amongst the English merchants who have shipped goods in American bottoms.

Captain Percival states that the Charles Hill sailed from Liverpool for Montevideo on the 12th of February last, with a cargo of salt. On the 25th of March, being in latitude 1 23 north, and longitude 26 30 west, he was overhauled by a steamer, which turned out to be the Alabama. An armed boat's crew soon boarded the Charles Hill, and conveyed the captain to the Alabama, where he was introduced to Captain Semmes. After looking over the ship's papers, Captain Semmes informed Captain Percival that his vessel was lawful prize to the Confederate government, and he then requested Captain Percival to go on board his own vessel and bring his clothing, chronometer, &c., back to the Alabama. This done, the crew of the Alabama commenced pillaging the Charles Hill of all the stores and coals, after which they set her on fire and left her on the 27th of March. Captain Percival and his crew were kept prisoners on board the Alabama for several days, when they were landed on one of the West India islands, and after remaining there for some days they were carried to Pernambuco in a Brazilian schooner. Captain Percival and his officers then made a solemn protest against the destruction of the ship. It is stated that our government is about to be appealed to to take some steps so as to guard against a repetition of these outrages on British property.

A Visit to the Alabama at Bahia.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, June 3.]

The steamship Oneida arrived at Southampton yesterday with the South American mails.

The Confederate steamer Alabama was at anchor off Bahia on the 12th of May. Some of the Oneida's passengers visited her, and were politely received on board. The Alabama had plenty of coal. Her object in putting into Bahia was to land eighty-four prisoners, among whom was the federal Consul for Shanghae, who was a passenger on board the Dorcas Prince.

The officers of the Alabama stated that they had burned seventy-four ships since they had been out with Captain Semmes, who had in his cabin about that number of chronometers. Capt. Sommes stated that he expected to be joined by the Florida, which was on the coast. On the Oneida's reaching Pernambuco she found that the Florida had just left, having been there four days refitting, taking stores, &c. She had destroyed several vessels and loaded the prisoners.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Napoleon's "One" Mistake—General Scott's Popularity in the Country.

[From the London Post (government organ), June 6.]

Great is the astonishment expressed "on 'Change," among the speculators in Mexican stock, at the inability of the French to ride roughshod over that republic and dictate terms in its capital, *as did General Scott some years ago at the head of a few thousands of our transatlantic cousins.* This astonishment is mingled with indignation against the poor Mexicans for not allowing themselves to be beaten, for they are described in the city article of the London *Times* of Thursday last as "fighting not for their independence, any more than a band of brigands can be said to fight for their independence;" and hence it is deduced that they ought to be put down and governed by some foreign Power, which, it is believed, would "pay all dividends and make things comfortable to the holders of stock. * * * To suppose that a persistence in carrying out such a mistaken policy can eventually prove beneficial either to France, ourselves or any other nation having commercial or mining interests in Mexico, is a still greater error; for the exhaustion and ultimate ruin of that unfortunate country, which will be the natural consequence of its present death struggle with so powerful a foe, can only be prejudical to us all. This will be found out ere long by those whose interests are so engaged and who have hitherto applauded French intervention as now carried on, from a belief that France could easily subjugate and retain possession of a country three times its own size, with a population of eight millions and four thousand miles off. Facts are stubborn things to deal with, and they have hitherto tended to prove *that this Mexican war is the one great mistake the Emperor has made* in a reign hitherto eminently glorious and beneficial to the material interests of the country over whose destinies he has been called upon to preside. That the French must eventually take Puebla, and even occupy the capital itself, we see no reason to doubt; *but what then? They will still have all the interior States of the republic against them;* and is it possible that they can subdue these and at the same time maintain their communications open with the base of their operations on the Atlantic coast? We think not, unless, indeed, they are prepared to send out there such an army and such a fleet as would have to perform a more difficult task than that attempted by Spain and England when they ineffectually endeavored to subdue their revolted transatlantic colonies.

The reason of the success attending the American expedition is evident. *They carefully abstained from espousing the cause of any party,* and confined themselves to exacting redress from a corrupt government, at the same time proclaiming openly that they did not come to make war against the Mexican people. They landed at Vera Cruz with a small army amply provided with the means of transport, and, going straight ahead, *as is their custom,* into the interior, fought and conquered the troops of Santa Anna whenever they met them, until they reached the capital; where, after some months of occupation, they signed a treaty of peace such as suited them, and then evacuated a country which they knew they could not hold, and which they were too glad to leave on terms honorable to themselves.

Since then the knowledge of this fact has transpired, and the Mexicans, become wiser, no longer look on the occupation of their capital as the natural conclusion of a war which they now know they can carry on more advantageously from those States that are further removed from the base of operations which an invading enemy must always connect himself with, for his safety as well as for his subsistence, when the native population are persistently against him.

French Reinforcements.

[Paris (June 4) correspondence of the London Telegraph.]

Just as I am closing my letter I hear that a reinforcement of 10,000 men is ordered to Mexico. The Emperor presided at a Cabinet Council before leaving Paris yesterday, of which, perhaps, this increased reinforcement was one of the consequences.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Non-Intervention of the United States.

It appears from a St. Petersburg telegram that France invited the American government to join the great European Powers in their diplomatic action towards Russia on the Polish question, and the reply of Mr. Seward had been published at St. Petersburg. The Washington Cabinet refused its co-operation, on the ground that America can never deviate from her traditional policy of non intervention in European affairs, except in cases of evident necessity.

The insurrection continues active.

The Russians were defeated at Bialobrzecki and Konin on the 18th and 20th ult. respectively.

Engagements at several places on the Bug are also reported, but the result is not stated.

La France believes that Prince Gortchakoff will determine the Russian government to adhere to the proposals of the three Powers.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 7, 1863.

The *Observer* says that the three great Powers have sent an urgent note to Russia asking for a representative government for Poland, a general amnesty for all the Polish insurgents, and an immediate cessation of hostilities.

The Poles had defeated the Russians at Grochawy with heavy loss. On the following day a portion of the same division of Russians were again defeated.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

It appears that the Paris *Moniteur* underrated the number of opposition members elected to the new legislative body, as it is supposed that twenty-five independent members have been chosen.

The number of voters who polled for the opposition candidates in Paris was 150,000. In 1857 there were only 97,000. The ministerial electors in the same period have risen from 110,000 to 82,000.

There were rumors that M. de Persigny would probably tender his resignation. The session of the Legislature will be convoked for November, simply for the verification of returns, after which it will adjourn till February next.

The Opposition Triumphant in Paris.

A despatch from Paris, dated on the 2d of June, says:—All the opposition candidates have been elected in Paris with the exception of the sixth district, in which the ballot will be required.

The *Constitutionel*, in an article signed by M. Pandin Limayrac, states that the candidates, MM. Dufaure, Menestembert, Barrot, Passy, Mereole, Dupont de l'Eure, Lefebvre-Duruflé, Glais-Bizoin, Kirdrel, Jouvenel, Bonneville, Preston, Charamonde, Flavigny, St. Marc Girardin, de Corcan, Bac, Jules Lasteyrie, Mortemart, Provost Paradol, Victor Lefranc, Barthelemy, St. Hilaire, De Meresy, the Duke Decazes, and Gustave Beaumont have failed to be elected.

The writer continues:—The success of the opposition last in Paris was forwarded by the division produced in the ranks of the friends of the government by the attitude of the journal *La France*.

A letter has been published, addressed by the Minister of Public Worship to the archbishop and bishops who signed the memorandum recommending the electors not to abstain from voting. The Minister censures this act, as being in opposition to the obligations of the Episcopate, and as an excess of clerical power against the State.

The Minister says, in conclusion:—The government is firmly determined to prohibit the publication in the newspapers of any discussions which may have taken place among bishops assembled without legal authorization.

The Government Wins the Provinces.

The same despatch says:—In almost all the departments the government candidates are triumphant.

MM. Berryer and Havin, candidates of the opposition, have been elected for Bouches-du-Rhone.

In the department of the Nord M. Plichon, Leuthecht [illegible] have been elected.

[illegible] the government candidates have [illegible] but the ballot has become necessary in the [illegible]

M. Jottrin has been elected at Strasbourg, vice [illegible] 21,388 votes, and M. Barrot 6,835.

M. Dufaure has failed in two districts of the Charente Inférieure, and in the first district of the Gironde. The numbers were—For M. Gurc, 6,782; Cavertignac, 6,923, Dufaure, 3,240. The ballot will be resorted to.

In the Loire Inférieure M. Languinais has been chosen.

In the Haut Rhin M. West obtained 11,[illegible]00 votes, M. Migeon 8,500, and M. Keller 6,000; these numbers rendering resort to the ballot necessary.

In Besancon MM. Montalembert and Merodo have both been rejected by a majority of 10,000 votes.

The following opposition candidates have been elected:—For the department of the Cotes du Nord, M. Glais-Bizoin; for Arras, M. Pierrou; for Hautes Alpes, M. Garnier. In the majority of cases in the provinces, however, the government candidates have obtained the required majority.

Review of the Victory.

[Paris (June 5) correspondence of London Times.]

The excitement caused by the elections is subsiding, and the public now calmly speculate on the ulterior results of *the advantage Paris has gained over the government.* It is a sign, too, of the better temper of political parties that the independent press which supported, so far as it could venture to do so, the candidates of the opposition, indulges in no insulting boasting. Satisfaction is, no doubt, manifested; but it is expressed with modesty and dignity. One of the papers reminds its readers that the success of the opposition, in the present instance, is all the more striking when it is remembered that at the general elections in 1857 *four candidates only of the opposition were elected.* In that year the official candidates of the Seine obtained 110,000 votes, and the opposition only 96,000; whereas in the present elections the official candidates have had only 84,107, and the opposition 150,000. In the former 212,000 electors voted, in the latter, 235,000.

Consequences of the Imperial Defeat.

[From the London Times, June 6.]

* * * What will be the result? Will the Emperor trust to the oath taken by the opposition candidates, and go on to free institutions? It is true that, Orleanists and republicans alike, they have all sworn "fidelity to the Emperor." Some affect to find in the article of the constitution which declares the Emperor to be responsible a door of escape from any oath of allegiance. But, however that may be, can much trust be placed in any such bond as that after what has so often happened in France and elsewhere? Even if the Emperor were inclined to risk this course, what means he has of conducting a parliamentary government with such men as Thiers and Dufaure in opposition, and with no better debaters than his own mediocrities to set against them? *In such a contest the empire would be talked down in a single session.* If, indeed, the Emperor had secured these men for the empire there would be something to hope in favor of a policy of progress; but M. de Persigny has forced them ostentatiously to take their place in opposition. We shall be curious to note the next move of the Imperial policy. Regard it from what point of view we may, *this is a very serious defeat;* and the Emperor must feel some bitterness in the reflection that all its worst features have been called forth by the undisguised partisanship of the government, and by the folly and insolence of the Imperial Minister.

Free Suffrage Dangerous to Napoleon.

[From the London Times, June 3.]

* * * We are driven to the alternatives of believing *that the present government of France is in jeopardy,* or of concluding that the Minister of the interior is gratuitously doing it the greatest possible mischief. Was it necessary that he should denounce the men to whom his master had recently offered the right hand, that he should proclaim them the insidious enemies of the constitution and dynasty, and that he should put it to the loyalty of France to exclude them from the Chambers? Was it necessary that he should post them on the walls and warn the inhabitants by house row of the political burglars who were breaking into their social edifices? Was it necessary that the *Constitutionnel* should be converted into a hue and cry for the detection and proscription of a small handful of dangerous men? If it were necessary, then what are we to think of the enormous fabric which, after the labors of ten years and a vast cost of treasure and blood, *is* ready to crumble to dust, and fall like a card castle at the summons of a dozen good talkers and writers? If it were not necessary, then the Emperor has committed a grave error in allowing so much to be staked on so small a game, and in provoking a contest where even victory would have been discreditable, much more defeat. *Paris has now resumed its all but normal position of differing from the rest of France, and being content to differ, knowing well that France will eventually follow its lead.* We had begun to suspect, or rather to hope, that this was no longer the case; that immense material improvements, a profuse expenditure, and a firm military grasp had reduced this volcano to a dormant condition, and covered its hot lava with verdure. But, thanks to M. de Persigny, *we see the hollowness of this hope.* Paris is the Paris it ever was, and ever will be. It feels a violent reaction from something to something—perhaps it does not quite know its own feelings, but it expresses them in the return of the men who it has just been told are most hateful to the Emperor's servants and advisers.

THE BRAZILIAN QUESTION.

Diplomatic Correspondence on the Rupture With Great Britain.

Copies of the Brazilian despatches which were referred to in the House of Lords on Monday, June 1, were published in London on the next day.

M. Moreira's despatches are translated into French from the Portuguese. Writing on the 5th, M. Moreira prefaces a despatch by stating that it is not the intention of the Imperial government to reopen a question which has given rise to such a profound difference of opinion between the two governments as to their respective appreciation of the circumstances which preceded the recourse to reprisals, but to call the attention of the British government to the manner in which those reprisals were executed. The Brazilian Minister then recapitulates the circumstances complained of, which transpired at Rio Janeiro between the 31st of December and the 6th of January, and describes them as veritable acts of war and an offensive insult, seeing that the slightest demonstration of force, not amounting, as was the case, to a display, would have been sufficient. The susceptibilities of the Brazilian nation have been profoundly wounded by this aggression, and Brazilian subjects have suffered in their property and have a right to reparation. With every desire to preserve amicable, and at the same time honorable relations, M. Moreira, in the name of the Brazilian government, submits the following as a satisfactory solution—"The government of Her Britannic Majesty shall express its regret at the acts which accompanied the reprisals, and shall declare that it had not the intention of offending the dignity nor violating the territorial sovereignty of the empire. With respect to the injuries resulting from the seizure of the vessels, it will consent to acknowledge the justice of the demand made in favor of the interested parties by means of an arbitral liquidation."

EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY.

To this despatch Earl Russell replied as follows:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 19, 1863.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has had the honor to receive the note which M. Moreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, addressed to him on the 6th inst. In the beginning of that note M. Moreira commences by declaring that it is not the intention of the Brazilian government to reopen a question which has occasioned a serious difference of opinion between the two governments as to their respective appreciation of the circumstances which preceded the recourse to reprisals. At the end of this note M. Moreira expresses a desire for the continuance of friendly relations with the British government on terms honorable to the two countries. Such being the desire of both countries, her Majesty's government must decline to reopen any part of the questions which occasioned serious differences between Great Britain and Brazil, and they are clearly of opinion that it would be impossible for them without doing so to enter into any question as to the propriety or execution of the reprisals to which her Majesty's government deemed it necessary to have recourse. The object of her Majesty's government in ordering the measures in question was simply to obtain satisfaction, to which they deemed themselves entitled, and they were not actuated by any feeling unfriendly to the Emperor of Brazil, nor by any designs of aggression upon his Imperial Majesty's territory. The undersigned, therefore, suggests to M. Moreira that he should convey to his government the expression of these sentiments of the British government towards Brazil as a sufficient and satisfactory reply to the note which M. Moreira has been instructed to present.

The undersigned, &c., RUSSELL.

REPLY OF M. MOREIRA.

On the 25th ult. M. Moreira writes to Earl Russell, in a despatch occupying two pages, that the peremptory refusal even to take the Brazilian demands into consideration aggravates, if that be possible, the offence against the Brazilian government, and the Minister, recalling the principal proceedings at Rio Janeiro one by one, again declares the whole series of acts were acts of practical war, as offensive as they were superfluous. M. Moreira consequently declines to communicate his lordship's note to the Imperial government, and concludes by saying, "In the situation in which this refusal has placed the undersigned, it only remains for him to declare, in obedience to the orders of his Majesty the Emperor, to the very honorable Earl Russel, that the Imperial government, not being able to remain under the stroke of an unredressed injury, yields to the necessity of interrupting its relations with her Britannic Majesty's government. He has, then, the honor to inform his Excellency that his official functions cease from this time, and begs his Excellency to be so good as to supply the necessary passports for himself, for his family, and for the personnel of his legation.

EARL RUSSELL'S SECOND DESPATCH.

The correspondence closes with the following despatch from the Foreign Minister:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 28, 1863.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the note of the Commander Moreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, of the 25th inst. The undersigned regrets to find that the Minister of his Imperial Majesty is not satisfied with the explanation which the undersigned has already offered. The undersigned must repeat that both in the original orders for reprisals, and in the execution of those orders, nothing else was in view but to obtain reparation which friendly representation had failed to obtain for acts which, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, made reparation necessary; and that those orders were not dictated by any desire to offend the dignity or to make any aggression on the territories of the Emperor of Brazil. That which justified the orders of her Majesty's government justified, also, in their opinion, the measures taken for execution of those orders. As, however, the Minister of the Emperor of Brazil appears to have positive instructions to ask for his passports, the undersigned in complying with that request can only regret this needless interruption of diplomatic relations.

The undersigned, &c., RUSSELL.

The English Turf.

AN AMERICAN HORSE AT ASCOT.

ASCOT HEATH, June 3.—A sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each, five forfeit, with 50 added, for three years' olds [illegible] weight for age. T. Y. C. The winner to be sold for two hundred sovereigns, if demanded, &c. Six subscribers.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Shahbal by Lexington, 3 years (Ford) [illegible] 1

Mr. C. Payner's Dirt Cheap, 3 years (Challoner) 2

Mr. W. Bruce's Lord of Lime, 4 years (Hibbert) 3

Betting opened at even on Shahbal, and closed at evens on Dirt Cheap.

Dirt Cheap cut out the work to the stand enclosure, where Shahbal came out and won easily by three parts of a length; a bad third.

Prussia.

Seven papers in Berlin had published a joint declaration reserving their rights in view of the royal ordinance of the 1st instant relative to the press. They say that the government has yet to furnish the nation with proofs of the legality of that measure.

The municipality of Berlin had resolved to send an address to the King, of which the following is a summary:—The address calls the attention of his Majesty to the prejudicial consequences of promulgating the recent ordinance on the press and of carrying on the government without a settled budget. It represents the unfavorable influences of the long protracted constitutional conflict upon the relations of property, trade and the public credit, and concludes by requesting the King to re-establish the constitutional state of affairs by a speedy convocation of the Diet.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrived at Dantzic on the 5th of June and paid a visit to the Rathaus, when they were received by the municipal authorities. The Chief Magistrate having expressed sorrow that circumstances would not permit the manifestation of public rejoicing at the visit of their Royal Highnesses,

The Crown Prince replied:—I also regret that I have come here at a time when disagreement has taken place between the government and the people, the news of which surprised me greatly. Being absent, I was unaware of the ordinances which have brought about this position of affairs, and took no part in the deliberations when they were resolved upon. But we are all convinced, and no one better than I, who know the noble and patriotic sentiments of the King, that Prussia, under his Majesty's sceptre, is securedly approaching the greatness which Providence has marked out for her.

The Chief Magistrate replied to the speech of his Royal Highness by calling on those present to give three cheers for the King and the Crown Prince.

The London *Times* remarks on the grave appearance of political affairs in Prussia:—The nation sees its representatives contemptuously dismissed, the army illegally increased by extending the time of military service, and finally the press crushed by an arbitrary edict. The court, no doubt, thinks itself strong enough to defy the people; but often before this courts have been wrong, and the sovereign of Prussia may have calculated as ill as many who have gone before him.

The London *News* regards the speech just delivered by the Crown Prince as not much calculated to revive enthusiasm for the Crown, though the Prince does appear to have been aware that some manifestation of opinion—some act that would separate him from the policy of the government—was proper in his situation.

The London *Herald* thinks the course taken by the Crown Prince calculated to save the dynasty.

The Berlin journals which protested against the recent press ordinance have received a first warning.

China.

The Calcutta, China and Australian mails had arrived at Suez. Private telegrams quote the Shanghae exchange on April 22 at 6s. 7½d., being about the same as that received by the previous English packet. There is consequently no confirmation of the important advance reported a few days before, on the arrival of the French mail steamer at Alexandria.

The Hong Kong exchange comes quoted at 4s. 11½d., confirming a movement of a half penny in favor of England.

India.

CALCUTTA, May 16, 1863.

Imports dull. Freights depressed. Indigo prospects good. Exchange 2s. ⅝d.

BOMBAY, May 15, 1863.

Exchange 2s. 1½d.

CANTON, April 28, 1863.

Shirtings active. Tea firm. Exchange 4s. 10½d.

SHANGHAE, April 22, 1863.

Shirtings dull. Tea firm but quiet. Silk lower. Freights to London 75s. Exchange 6s. 8½d.

Australia.

MELBOURNE, April 25, 1863.

Gold shipments since last mail 82,125 ounces. Exchange unaltered.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[From the Manchester Guardian (City Article), June 6.]

The English stock market has been quiet throughout the day (5th) at the slight recovery which occurred last evening, consols being quoted 92 a 92¼ for money and 92⅜ a 92½ for the 9th of July.

There was a steady demand for discount at the Bank to-day, and the general rate for the best bills is four per cent.

About £10,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

The Stock Exchange will be closed to-morrow, the Queen's birthday.

In the foreign market the chief movement has consisted of a rise of more than 1 per cent in Greek bonds on the announcement that the protocol for the accession of Prince William of Denmark will be immediately signed. The coupons are ½ per cent better, at 15½. Mexican is a little less weak, at 34½. The Confederate loan remains at 2½ discount.

The tone of the railway market to-day has been rather good.

It is ascertained that the amount due in London by John Dye & Co., of St. Petersburg, who have just failed, is £137,000. One firm figures for £33,000 and another for £18,000. Fortunately, however, all the parties are well able to bear losses.

Funds.—Consols, money, 92 a 92⅜; consols, account, 92 a 92½; consols, new threes, 91⅞ a 91⅞; bank stock, 28 a 255; Indian loan, 107¾ a 108; exchequer bills, 4 dis., par.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

Consols closed after official hours at 92 a 92⅛. Markets flat. Russian, ½ a ¾ premium.

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease in bullion of £74,466

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE AND COMPANY'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, June 5, 1863.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet this week, but with rather more business doing since Tuesday, buyers evidently taking advantage of the increased selection afforded by the late heavy import. As is general with a limited demand prices have mostly favored the buyers, but it is only in the lower grades of Surats, Chinas, Brazils and Egyptians that the decline amounts to ¼d. per lb. In all other cottons only an occasional concession of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. has been made. The quotations are,—Middling Orleans, 23d. per lb.; Mobile, 22½d. per lb.; uplands, 22d. per lb. In Manchester there is very little doing, but most producers are still under contract.

BREADSTUFFS.—The resumption of shipments from the States and Canada, with fine weather and promising appearance of the crop at home, have a depressing effect on the corn trade. At our market on Tuesday and to-day the business was limited and the tendency downward, closing at a decline of about 2d. per cental on wheat, and 6d. a 1s. per quarter on Indian corn. Flour steady at last quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Beef—With some large speculative purchases the market closes very firm. Pork—Only a limited business has been done, at prices in favor of buyers. Bacon—Late arrivals, being soft and inferior, are pressed at lower prices, but good qualities are firmly hold, the business, however, is limited to retail sales. Hams nominal; shoulders 6d. to 1s. lower. Cheese—Stock mostly second class, good in fair demand. Lard in steady demand at 37s. to 38s. per cwt., with sales of about 500 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Tallow—Fine sorts are in fair request at steady prices; Butchers' Association, 42s. 6d.; city rendered, 39s a 42s. Quercitron bark—A slow sale at 8s. 3d a 8s. 6d. per cwt. for Philadelphia, and 6s. 3d a 6s. 6d for Baltimore. Rosin—Little doing at last quotations. Seeds—Cloverseed, 37s.; timothy, 14s. a 15s., at which sales have been made. Petroleum—The market has improved in consequence of recent advices or instructions from the States, causing many holders to withdraw for higher prices. Refined has advance to 1s. 11d. per gallon, and crude Pennsylvanian to £16 a £16 5s. per ton; spirits of petroleum neglected, and 1s. 4d. a 1s. 5d. would be taken for barrels; 200 cases sold at 1s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote—Breadstuffs steady, but not active. Iron quiet. Bars and rails, £5 10s. a £5 12s. 6d.; Scotch pig, 61s. Sugar active and 6d. dearer. Tea—Common congou, 1s. 1½d. a 1s. 2d. Coffee firm for fine, but lower for common. Rice in fair demand for low sorts. Tallow very quiet; Y. C. 43s. Spirits of turpentine, 97s. a 98s. for American. Petroleum—Crude, £15; refined, 1s. 10d. Cod oil, £49 10s.; linseed oil firm at 48s. 3d. Groves & Todd report:—Provisions exceedingly dull, without any material alteration in prices. Spirits of turpentine—Scarcely any in market, and holders ask 100s. Rosin firm. Petroleum firmer. Crude £16, and refined 1s. 11d.

THE VERY LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 7, 1863.

Cotton—The sales of cotton yesterday were 4,000 bales. The market closed quiet and unchanged. Surats were easier. The sales to exporters and speculators were 1,500 bales.

The breadstuffs market was dull, but steady.

Provisions were quiet, but steady.

Bacon was very dull.

Tallow was firm.

Interesting Geographical Developments.

GEOGRAPHICAL ANNIVERSARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

In the excellent report of the proceedings of the anniversary of the Royal Geographical Society, as given in the *Times* of to-day, there is only one omission, which I regret. In my analysis of the explorations of Australia it is said that I referred to the discoveries of Landsborough, McKinlay and Walker, while nothing is said of McDouall Stuart. I began, however, by a description of the last great feat of that bold and successful traveller, who, having already received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society for having in a former year reached the watershed of North Australia from the south, did in his last journey reach the sea in the far northern position of Van Diemen's Gulf, nearly 12.6 degrees latitude.

It is to be observed that Stuart and McKinlay both proceeded from South Australia when that colony was under the government of Sir Richard McDonnell, the late Governor of that colony, who was fortunately at our anniversary meeting. They both reached the Northern Sea after prodigies of energy and endurance; M'Kinlay, however, at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, from which Landsborough travelled to the South.

Permit me to add that the parts of my address which were not read referred to Persia, South America, Greenland and other countries. These, and many pages which were devoted to the consideration of the Admiralty surveys, ordnance and geological surveys, submarine surveys, electric telegraphs, glacial phenomena, &c., will be found in the address when it is printed. I am, sir, your obedient servant, RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

16 BELGRAVE SQUARE, May 20, 1863.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S SUMMER RESIDENCE.—The household furniture, &c., of Gen. McClellan has been removed to the dwelling recently purchased by the General in West Orange, New Jersey, as a summer residence. The property is beautifully situated on the slope of the first mountain, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Flash, of New York, and is adjacent to the summer residence of Dr. Marcy, Mrs. McClellan's uncle.

INCREASE OF THE NORTH POPULATION.—In Boston last year the number of coffins made was only forty five, and the year before only forty seven. In the last eight years the Bethel have been three hundred and four, and the deaths five hundred. In every year the deaths have exceeded the birth.

STEEPLE CHASE IN THE ARMY.

Account of an Interesting Race at Berryville, Va.—The First New York Cavalry Enjoying Themselves, &c.

BERRYVILLE, VA., June 2, 1863.

The readers of the HERALD will be glad to learn that our soldiers down here can amuse themselves when they get a chance equally as well as they can face the enemy and give them battle. We had quite an interesting time here on the 31st of May, when a steeple chase, got up by the First New York cavalry, for a challenge cup, came off in a splendid manner. The arrangements for the race were perfect, and, the trotting and flat race being over, General Elliott and staff, with other visitors from Winchester, rode to the ground to witness the long expected steeple chase, which, of all other tests, tires the qualities of the horse—his activity, his speed, strength, wind, powers of endurance, disposition and susceptibility of a peculiar system of training. The rider's ideas must be communicated to him. They must know each other, must co-operate under circumstances peculiar to the chances of the strife. He must know his rider's voice, which is low and heard by none but him. This saves the use of the annoying and aggravating bit and constant application of the whip and spur. The steeple chase tries the necessary qualities of the light cavalry horse. He must be able to pursue his enemy over a rough country, and, if necessary, take flight, in either of which the best jumpers have it.

When the horse and rider are well acquainted with each other, and the art and science of horsemanship thoroughly understood (which is learned in a long and tedious course of schooling, from early youth), there is a current of electricity passing to and from one to the other by means of the reins, which serve as telegraph wires; and the moment a sudden idea of a move strikes the rider, that moment it is known to the trained horse.

In consequence of not being able to jump, cavalry horses are frequently captured, and the loss to the government is considerable, being about one hundred and eighty dollars, including the carbine attached to the saddle.

FOUR HORSES ENTER.

The four horses entered for the steeple chase were:—

Fritz, grey horse, grey jacket and cap, black pants—Captain Simmons.

General McClellan, bay horse, white pants and cap, scarlet jacket—Captain Battersby.

Flying Dutchman, black horse, white jacket and black cap—Captain Prendergast.

Dandy, brown horse, blue cap and jacket, blue pants—Lieutenant Lochr.

Flying Dutchman having fallen badly in the flat race, injuring himself and rider, was unable to run, and the contest now was between the other three. This was much to be regretted, as Flying Dutchman is the most magnificent horse in this division. Out of one thousand horses in this brigade the best were chosen for this old-fashioned neck-or-nothing contest. The fences put up were four and a half feet high, but the ground was hard.

Time being called, the horses, with their riders (owners), were conducted by Captain Boyd to the starting post; all being ready, the word was given and all started off admirably, Fritz taking the lead, the brown following second, the General holding back cautiously up to the

First Leap—Fritz made a good jump after a slight hesitation. Dandy came up well, but refused. The General, taking his time, made a flying leap and pushed on after Fritz, who was closing on the

Second Leap—Fritz again took his leap well, the General still following, came up in his usual cautious manner, and, rushing hurriedly just as he approached the fence, fairly flew into the air. This was a splendid leap, and had he not taken so much time to go kiting he might have made better time.

Third Leap—Fritz still leading, made a dashing jump, in which his rider lost one of his stirrup irons, which, causing a slight delay, gave the General the lead, which he took up quietly, keeping his place up to the

Fourth Leap—Which he took kiting, and closely pursued by Fritz, who seemed to think he could master the General, and made a safe leap, pressing on the General's heels up to the

Fifth Leap—Which was higher than any other, and the General, as if scorning the slight impediment before him, made the most splendid and dashing leap of the race. His rider now put him on his speed; Fritz, in the most gallant and good natured manner, took his jump, and stretched himself, closely following the General, who flew over the last fence and ran in towards the winning post, around which a crowd of men and horses gathered, and so hiding the winning post that the Captain, supposing he had passed it, slackened his pace and allowed Fritz to rush past him, thus winning the race by a neck. The excitement now became uproarious. Capt. Battersby was called, and, not imagining but that he had come in first, was astonished when he was informed by the judges that he had lost the cup. Captain Batterby immediately on seeing his mistake promptly challenged Captain Simmons on the spot to put up the cup for another contest then and there, and by the same horses. Simmons, having the pluck and dash of a cavalry officer, in a manly spirit accepted the challenge, and in a few minutes the horses were again conducted to the starting post. The horses' mouths being well sponged out, and a few minutes given them to breathe, the excited crowds, composed of all the men who could be spared from the brigade at Berryville—cavalry, artillery and infantry—settled down into breathless quiet and silence, to witness the

SECOND START.

At the word being given both horses made a fair start, Fritz taking the lead. Both horses behaved well. Simmons keeping his horse well to his purpose, and Battersby, as usual, following closely, making splendid flying leaps, until both horses came head and girth to the fifth highest fence, to witness which the whole field rushed in perfect mass, and as both horses rose together and cleared the fence in steeple chase sporting style, a general uproarious cheer rent the air. Battersby now applied his propelling powers, and the General, taking the hint, rushed ahead and flew over the sixth and last fence, closely followed by Simmons, who, although in the rear, evidently determined on giving a hard brush to his opponent, who was close by the judges' stand as Fritz was making his last and splendid leap. The General coming in first, the judges decided in his favor. His rider, taking the cup in hand, galloped through the field under the excitement of a storm of applause.

It may not be uninteresting to say a few words relative to the winner. Within thirty minutes he made fifteen leaps without a single mistake. In those fifteen leaps he jumped a perpendicular height of at least seventy five feet, clearing nearly all his fences by eighteen inches, and in which he must have jumped a horizontal distance of one hundred and fifty feet, which is not at all in proportion with the perpendicular height. On returning to camp the following challenge was handed Capt. Battersby by Capt. Simmons:—

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST NEW YORK CAVALRY, BERRYVILLE, May 23, 1863.

CAPT. BATTERSBY—Hereby you are challenged to appear before the judges of the steeple chase on Saturday, 30th instant, at four P. M., to contest for the Challenge Cup. Same course, same rules. Yours, G. SIMMONS.

Accordingly, on Saturday, the 30th, all parties met on the same course, where a large crowd of anxious spectators—including officers of cavalry, staff and infantry, from Winchester—awaited the arrival of the contestants. Captain Simmons had changed his horse Fritz for his famous horse Rank (who had previously beaten Fritz on the same course by thirty yards), hoping by this means to give the General a still harder run than Fritz did. Rank is decidedly the finest looking horse in the regiment, being powerful, well bred and active.

Time being called, both parties were prepared and a third time conducted to the starting post. The word being given, away they went to contest for the final ownership of the cup. Rank took the lead, the General, as usual, slow and sure, allowing Rank to take his own track, who, on coming to the

First Leap—Made a sweeping jump, thus giving the spectators great confidence in his powers and causing many bets to be made in his favor. The General came scooting along and made one of his careful jumps, following Rank closely between the first and

Second Leap—When Rank rushed right and left and finally rose beautifully, making a clean jump, and passed on safely. The General now came tearing along, knowing that it would not do to allow Rank to take such liberties with him as Fritz had done. So, coming in good style, and evidently well measured, he made a splendid leap, actually throwing himself into the air, and alighting smoothly, pressed on and gave Rank no time to get very far away. By the time they had both approached the

Third Leap—Over which Rank carried his rider in dashing style, closely pursued by the General, whose leap over this fence exceeded any other leap, perhaps, made in this valley during many years. Still the crowds bet on Rank, who was the favorite up to the

Fourth Leap—When the General made one of those reserved bounds that overtook Rank, who made a safe and splendid jump over this fence. Still the General followed closely, and, as Rank came between the fourth and fifth fences the General rushed up to him, and, taking the

Fifth Leap—First, led Rank up to the sixth and last. Now was the time for Rank to take his turn in coming up. The General took the lead and held it up to the

Sixth Leap—When he made his bound sure, Rank following, but evidently giving way, and as he came to the fence seemed unable to rise to his leap, and fell over, throwing his rider heavily, but without injury to either. The General came in in dashing style, and won the cup for the third time, amid the cheers of the excited and crestfallen crowd, who had all the while bet on Rank. Many of the betters lost their money, having changed from one horse to the other without judgment.

Captain Battersby now finally won the cup, which becomes his property. The very best feeling existed between him and Captain Simmons, who had done all a man could do to win the prize.

A very exciting race was gotten up between Colonel McReynolds and Major Adams, of the First New York cavalry. Money being staked, both horses started, but the Colonel's beautiful gray horse Light Foot (presented to him the day the regiment left New York), delaying in the start, was left behind early in the race, and did not make up lost time, and consequently lost the race by a few yards, the Major winning the stakes.

Scrub races were gotten up by the men of the First New York cavalry, for purses of ten dollars each heat. This created great sport; and after much good running the crowd dispersed, and the visitors returned to their respective garrisons, and officers and men to their quarters until next Saturday.

MORMONS AT THE SCENE OF JO. SMITH'S INSPIRATION.—When the train on the New York Central Railroad carrying eight hundred Mormons, arrived at Palmyra, on Thursday morning, one of their elders was informed by Co. doctor Chapman that they were then upon the spot where Joseph Smith, the first prophet of their faith, was inspired, where he found by special direction the bible which they now receive as the word of God, and from whence he took his departure to preach his newly found gospel to the world. The faithful elder was incredulous, but nevertheless conferred with others of his sect on the subject, and in the end they searched their scriptures. There they found the Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., was indeed the scene of their prophet's awakening. Thereupon the whole company was moulded of the faith, and a few minutes all of them were on [illegible] about [illegible] minutes [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] a stick, a leaf, or a pebble, as a memento of the place.

HONDURAS.

Our Belize Correspondence.

BELIZE,