Arrival of the Cambria.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Sunday evening, a little past 9 o'clock. She left Liverpool at 25 past 5 o'clock on the 20th ult., and was telegraphed at ½ past 7 June 1st, evening, having made her passage in 12 days and two hours. The Cambria brought 59 passengers from Liverpool, and 18 from Halifax.

The cotton market remained as before.

There was a long discussion on the 16th, in the House of Commons in regard to manning the Navy. Admiral Cockburn, Capt. Berkley and others represented the number of men on board the first class ships to be too small. Admiral C. said they were 100 less than employed on board the same class of ships either in France or America.

The funds were buoyant, partly in consequence of the pacific intelligence from America. A regualr caterwaul appears to have been expected.

THE TEXAN MISSION.—The London Morning Chronicle says:

There appears to be some misapprehension as to the precise character in which Mr. Ashbel Smith, has returned from Texas to this country. The facts are, we believe, simply these:—Mr. Smith was, it may be recollected, up to a very few months ago, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, both in London and Paris. After an absence of some years from Texas he solicited his recall. His request being granted, he left England. He was replaced in the Texan mission to Europe by General Terrell, late Attorney General of Texas. This appointment was made by President Jones, when the Congress of Texas was not in session, and on its assembling did not receive the approval of the Senate; and consequently became void. President Jones has, therefore, reappointed Mr. Ashbel Smith; and that gentleman, consequently, assumes the ordinary diplomatic functions of the mission, and has not arrived in any special character.

UNITED STATES SUGAR.—*Order in Council.*—By an Act passed at the present session of Parliament, it was enacted that there should be charged, amongst other duties of customs, the following, viz:

On sugar, the growth and produce of China, Java or Manilla, or any foreign country, the sugars of which her Majesty in Council shall declare to be admissable as not being the produce of slave labor, and which shall be imported into the United Kingdom either from the country of its growth or from some British possession, having first been imported into such British possession from the country of its growth, the following duties:—White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, not being refined, the cwt. 28.; brown sugar, being Muscovado, or clayed, or any other sugar, not equal in quality to white clayed, the cwt. 23s. 4d., and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a cwt.

And whereas, amongst other treaties and conventions a treaty was at the time of the passage of this act, and still is, subsisting between her Majesty and the United States of America, which was signed on the 26th day of August, 1827, extending and continuing in force the provisions of a certain other treaty with the said United States of America, amongst which was an agreement that no other or higher duties should be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said United States, than were, or should be, payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country—

And whereas, a treaty also was and is subsisting between her Majesty and the United States of Mexico, which was signed on the 26th day of December, 1826, containing amongst other things, an agreement that no other or higher duties should be charged on the importation into the dominions of his Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, &c., of Mexico, than were, or might be payable on the like articles the growth, &c., of any other foreign country:—

And whereas, application has been made, on the part of the Government of the said United States of America, the State of Venezuela, and the United States of Mexico respectively, claiming under the said treaties the admission of sugars the growth of the United States of America, the State of Venezuela, and the United States of Mexico respectively, at the said duties of 28s. 4d. per cwt. respectively.

Now, therefore, her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order that henceforward brown, muscovado, or clayed sugars (not being refined,) the growth of the United States of America, or of the State of Venezuela, or of the United States of Mexico, shall, if imported according to the terms of the act, be admitted at the said rates of duty, subject, nevertheless, to the production of the same certificates and the making of the like declarations as are required by the act with respect to sugars, the growth of China, Java, or Manilla. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly to carry this order into effect from the present time.

SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Zurich of the 7th inst. state that capital sentence pronounced against Dr. Steiger has been confirmed by the Supreme Tribunal of Lucerne. His last hope rests in the Grand Council, which alone can pardon him. The Government of Zurich and Berne had each sent one of their members, to intercede in his favor. In the 22 cantons of Switzerland there are 1,287,100 Protestants, 865,400 Catholics, 61 monasteries, and 53 nunneries.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—The Russians are collecting vast armies for the conquest of the Caucasus, not less, it is said, than 180,000 men. The new commander of these armies is Count Woronzoff.

MOROCCO.—A letter from Toulon states that the Emperor of Morocco was, at the date of the last accounts, earnestly endeavoring to capture Abdel-Kader.

The Algerie states that the greatest anarchy reigns in the empire of Morocco, and that the people of the south are in open insurrection.

TURKISH PARLIAMENT.—Among the new phases of political society, one not of the least remarkable has been the calling together of a Parliament of the Turkish Empire, at Constantinople, by the Sultan. There are to be representatives from every province, to bring forward their respective wants and grievances; and their object is to ascertain what is best to be done to remove the former and redress the latter.

THE PITTSBURG FIRE.—The Relief Fund Committee, at Pittsburg, have made a report, stating that there were 344 persons who lost by the great fire, in sums of less than $100 each, $19,620; 344 who lost $91,736, in amounts from 150 to $500; and 313 who lost $681,831, in amounts over $500 each; making an aggregate loss of $794,187, shared among 1011 persons, exclusive of insurance, of which there were 239 claims from $500 to $2,300; 69 from $2,500 to $10,000; and five above the latter sum.

The aggregate contributions received exclusive of the $50,000 from the State, has been $134,345. It is proposed to divide this sum, paying to those whose losses are less than $100, fifty per cent. on their loss, none being paid less than $10; to those under $300, twenty-five per cent., none receiving less than $50; and the balance to be divided among those whose losses exceed $500, provided no one shall receive less than $125.

In view of the indebtedness of the State, the committee recommend that the $50,000 from the State be not received; but if the Council should decide otherwise, they urge the propriety of loaning it to the sufferers by the fire, the bonds being handed over to the Legislature.—*Balt. Sun.*

PUBLIC MONEYS.—The New York Herald says: "It is stated that some change will soon be made in the deposit system; that it is in contemplation to require from all the banks, insurance companies, or individuals holding public moneys on deposit, security for its safe keeping. The existing system has worked very well, so far as the safety of the deposits has been concerned, but so long as the government has no security for the large sums entrusted into banks in all sections of the country—so long as the credit of any institution or firm is the basis upon which the deposits are made, there is a perpetual danger of losses. The government deposits draw no interest, and are, therefore, very desirable for any concern to have, even by the deposit of sufficient security in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, for more than the amount of money received. Some improvement might be made upon the present system, and we trust the Secretary will soon carry out his plans for the better regulation of the public depositories."

WASHINGTON, June 3d.

It appears that the President has finally determined not to pay the instalments of the Mexican indemnity actually paid to the U. Sates agents by Mexico. The documents on the subject will probably soon be published, and, even with that aid, it will be difficult to tell who got the money paid by Mexico.

I am assured by some that Gov. Shannon's action in the matter has been perfectly correct; that he stated simply on his responsibility as minister, that the money had been paid, and then putting himself on his dignity, would have nothing more to say on the subject—leaving it for our government to find means to dispute his statement if they could.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

MARYLAND, without adventuring, as Pennsylvania did, to fix a specific day for resuming payment, is quietly but efficiently progressing in the same direction. The law for the collection of the State tax, under the administration of an efficient executive, begins to tell, and the recussant counties are brought up, all standing. The arrearages of interest are rapidly diminishing. Payments are made by the treasurer, under existing laws, as fast as the funds come to hand; and we flatter ourselves that the day is not very distant when regular payments will be resumed, as the interest falls duc.—*Fred. Herald.*

LATE FROM MEXICO.—The British frigate Eurydice arrived off the bar at the Balize, below New Orleans, on the 30th ult. The New Orleans Republican has been furnished with a few items of information from Vera Cruz of a date as late as the 22d ult. The New Orleans Republican says:—

"Regarding the treaty between Texas and Mexico, the Mexican Government finds itself in a dilemma which precipitate action might render dangerous. They have raised a war spirit which they discover they cannot quell, and which even to conciliate appears to be hazardous. Notwithstanding the large majority which the treaty or authority to treat, obtained in the Mexican Congress, having passed the chamber by a vote of 43 to 13, and the Senate by 30 to 6, the measure is exceedingly unpopular with the people."

Gov. Shannon, U. S. Minister, had arrived at Vera Cruz. It appears that on his journey from Mexico to Vera Cruz he was robbed, for the second time, of every thing but the clothes on his person.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.—The National Intelligencer publishes a table which has been compiled with great care from the "annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1844." It shows, *at a glance* the amount of the principal articles of exports, the growth and manufacture of the United States, and to what countries they have been respectively exported; and also a lineal view of the amount in value which each country has taken from us. The following are the totals of the table, comprising the value of each article exported, and the aggregate value of the whole:

Cotton,	$54,068,501
Tobacco,	8,397,282
Rice,	2,182,468
Vegetable food and bread stuffs,	9,056,969
Animal food and live animals,	6,149,379
Derived from the sea,	3,350,501
Derived from the forest,	5,808,712
Manufactures of cotton,	2,898,980
Other manufactures,	5,080,854
All other articles not enumerated,	2,726,760
Total exports for the year,	99,715,173

In addition to the articles enumerated above, the amount of lard exported in 1842 is stated to have been 20,102,397 pounds, and in 1844, 25,746,355 pounds. The amount of cheese exported in 1842 was 2,456,607 pounds, and in 1844 it has increased to 7,343,145 pounds.

GREEN, THE REFORMED GAMBLER.—Mr. Green is now making a tour of the western counties of New York, and is meeting with great success. At Rochester he was presented with a silver goblet and a dozen silver spoons by the Washington Temperance Society, after delivering nineteen lectures. He gives an account of a second visit to Wyatt, the murderer and gambler, at Auburn, which concludes with the following statement:

"Pleased to hear a man, situated as Wyatt, the murderer, is, reason so candidly, I changed the subject in order to learn more about the murders he had committed. I knew that a man, in the year 1839, was missing from Natchez, by the name of Tucker, and by the run of Wyatt's discourse, I found he was in that part about the same time. I told Wyatt that a man by the name of Tucker was supposed to have been murdered about that date between Natchez and N. Orleans. He laughed, and said he knew something about it. "Myself and three others," said he, "went to Natchez, as produce speculators. Tucker owned a boat load of produce. We contracted for it, advanced him money sufficient to pay off hired hands, telling him we had sufficient help; that he could go down with us to New Orleans, and that on our arrival there we would pay him the balance due. He did so. We paid him in a Mississippi bath. We murdered him and threw him overboard." I asked him if he ever was suspected. He said not that he knew of. I asked him if he was not afraid, when he was committing such a murder, that the body might rise upon the water, and be the means of their being suspected? "We cut their entrails out," said he, "then they never rise until the resurrection day." I felt heart-sick at his dreadful description of the murder of Tucker. I knew him. He was a good honest man."

A dead bluebird was found, last week, clinging with its feet to one of the wires of Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, a few miles from Washington city. The body of the bird was examined, and no shot wound, or wound of any kind, was discovered sufficient to produce death, which has led to the belief that the poor thing was killed while perched upon the wire, sometime during the operation of the telegraph, by a shock of electricity.

EMIGRANTS.—Nearly 1000 emigrants arrived at New York from Europe on Wednesday. On the same day 364 arrived at this port from Germany.—*American Republican.*

AID FROM ABROAD.—Mr. Phillip Hone on the part of the New York committe, for the relief of the Pittsburg sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of a donation of $250, from Messrs. De Rothechilds Brothers of Paris.

THE JOURNAL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

WEDNESDAY, :::::JUNE 11, 1845.

☞ THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1845, is rapidly approaching, and we are not apprised of any preparation for its celebration by the inhabitants of our village. For several years past, we have been unjustifiably remiss in properly commemorating the most sublime political event recorded upon the page of history. In other parts of our happy country, the anniversary of American Independence has been religiously observed at each successive return, down to the present time—while we seem to have forgotten the recommendation of our patriot fathers, to assemble on that day and reflect upon the circumstances which ushered into existence a free, happy, and invincible nation.

The blessings which, as a people, we now enjoy, have been secured to us by the proceedings of the 4th of July, 1783, sanctioned and sustained by a propitious Providence. So inestimable are those blessings, and so great is the obligation of the American people to remember the fountain from which they have flowed, that it is little less than moral treason to the memory of the patriots of the revolution, and gross ingratitude to the Great Disposer of events, to permit this memorable day to pass without calling to mind the labors of the former, and uniting in grateful thanksgiving for the smiles and assistance of the latter.

Our anxiety for a suitable attention to the duties of that day, has induced us to choose this early opportunity to say a word upon the subject. We hope that our village will present a scene on that day, that will cheer the hearts of all who engage in it, and furnish a convincing proof of the patriotism of our citizens.

The Lyceum has rendered essential service to our village in other respects, and we know that its members could do much towards a grand celebration. We call upon them, therefore, to exert themselves in behalf of this object, and the consciousness of a praiseworthy effort, and the thanks of many, will be their reward.

WASHINGTON CITY CIRCUIT COURT—The National Intelligencer, of Saturday last, says: "The case of the U. States *vs.* Caleb McNulty, the late clerk of the House of Representatives, was taken up yesterday morning by the Circuit Court. A demurrer to the indictment was filed in the Criminal Court, in effect denying its legal sufficiency. Mr. Hoban began the argument yesterday. We understand the Circuit Court will resume the consideration of this interesting case every morning, at 9 o'clock, until the question is disposed of."

☞ We have received the first number of the "*Weekly Reporter,*" published in this village, and edited by Messrs. KILGOUR & VALDENAR: it is neutral in politics, and neatly printed. We wish our young friends success.

FASHION AND PEYTONA.—The report, which we published last week, that Fashion and Peytona were to run another race over the Canton course, near Baltimore, is incorrect.

The Westminster *Carrolltonian* comes to us with a new head, and considerably enlarged. A decided improvement.

"*A Whig*" was received too late for to-day's paper, but shall appear in our next.

HENRY SCHLEY, Esq. late clerk of Frederick county court, has been appointed cashier of the Frederick County Bank.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—It is said that one-third of this Magazine has been sold for $12,000.

The Richmond Enqurier states that the harvest of the early wheat has commenced in Virginia with better prospects of a crop than were some time since anticipated.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Thomas Watkins Ligon is spoken of as a candidate for congress from this district.

Mr. JOHN HEBB, of Annapolis, has been appointed keeper of the Light House at Thomas' Point, in place of Wm. R. Thompson, removed.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.—The stockholders of this company held their seventeenth annual meeting at the office in Frederick, on the 2d instant. Col. Coale, the President of the company, read the annual report. We understand, says the Herald, that it exhibits the affairs of the company in a very improving condition. There has been an *increase* of tolls in the five months of this year over the same months in 1844 of $3,454.15, which we believe is the greatest increase ever before realized in the same time on this work. A strong confidence is entertained in the availability of the law of the last session for the completion of the canal to Cumberland. Owing to the unavoidable delay on the part of some of the Coal companies, it appears that the whole amount of guaranties has not yet been received. The action of the Companies only is now waited for. The report also briefly comments upon the recent conduct of the Railroad company, in annulling the arrangement for the transportation of coal between Cumberland and Dam No. 6.

LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.—The Hon. John C. Calhoun, in reply to a letter from the citizens of Mobile inviting him to visit that city, addressed them a lengthy letter in relation to the important matters that came under his charge whilst Secretary of State. With regard to Oregon he says:—

"The absorbing character of the negotiation in reference to Texas, did not engross my attention as to neglect that of Oregon. As soon as the former was sufficiently despatched, and the business of the department brought up, I entered on that. I left it in an unfinished state, and as it is still pending, I am not at liberty to speak of the course I took in reference to it; but I trust, when it comes to be made public, it will not be less successful in meeting your approbation and that of the country generally. It is a subject not without great difficulties; and I feel assured I shall be pardoned for expressing a hope that it may be conducted by those to whose hands it is entrusted to finish the negotiation, as to bring it to a successful and satisfactory termination, and thus avoid an appeal to arms. Neither country can possibly gain anything by such an appeal, or can possibly desire it if it can be honorably avoided."

GEN. HOUSTON.—At New Orleans, on the 28th ult. Gen. Houston delivered an address to the citizens, on the subject of annexation. He assured them that he was warmly in favor of annexation, as was a large majority of the people of Texas, and that President Jones would throw no obstacles in its way.

PENNSYLVANIA DEBT.—The Harrisburg Union, of Wednesday last, says: "We now declare it, as our most solemn conviction, that the State interest will be paid, in cash, on the 1st of August next, and continue to be paid punctually thereafter."

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—About half past twelve o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the stables of Messrs. Palmer & Peters, on the corner of Sixth avenue and Eighteenth street, destroying one hundred houses and twenty-five horses. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

MAYOR OF NEW HAVEN.—Philip S. Galpin, whig, was re-elected Mayor of New Haven on Monday, although he had publicly declined being considered a candidate, by a plurality of thirteen votes over Hery Peck, the regularly nominated candidate.

Gov. Chambers, in his message to the Legislature of Iowa, (now in session,) suggests that the question of erecting that territory into a State, which has once been rejected, be again submitted to the people; and he intimates that a majority are now in favor of it.

CONFERENCE.—The New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Winchester, in that State, on the 28th ult. Bishop Janes is presiding.

RIPE PEACHES AND ROASTING EARS. It is stated in a paper from Columbia, S. C. that ripe peaches and "mutton corn" have been presented to some of the editors in that city.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—Nett amount of money subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, on the 31st ult. was $7,422,443 27.

MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQE.—We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans Republican, of the 28th ult:—

"*Mexican Commissions—Letters of Marque.*—We learn by a gentleman from Havana, now in this city, that numerous commissions from Mexico have already been issued to persons in Havana, to take effect immediately, in the event of war. Our informani states that there are such commissions now in this city, and that one of them has been offered to one of our citizens.

"A letter from an authentic source has been received here fsom San Antonio, Texas, stating that there was a general rumor there of a Mexican invasion."

The first of these reports seems very doubtful. The second is more likely as it has been reported before that the Mexicans were concentrating a force upon the Texan borders.

The trials of the persons charged with the murder of the two leading Mormons, Hiram and Joe Smith, were commenced at Carthage, Illinois, on the 21st ult. The parties arraigned are J. C. Davis, late an Illinois senator, T. C. Sharp, editor of the Warsaw Signal, Mark Aldrich, Wm. N. Grover, and Col. Levi Williams. The proceedings so far had been peaceable and orderly, but how long this state of things would continue was uncertain. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:

"Every body almost attending court comes armed to the teeth, and frequently muskets and rifles will be seen taken out of wagons with as much deliberation as if they were attending a militia muster instead of attending a court of justice. This is a bad state of things, but extraordinary cases demand extraordinary remedies.

"The Mormons are said to have expressed a determination to take revenge, in case the defendants should not be convicted, but it is hoped that more discreet counsels will prevail."

ILLEGAL VOTING.—At the late Superior Court in Sumpter county, two men, Doler and Fitzpatrick, were convicted of illegal voting at the last fall election, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year each. This is believed to be the first example of this sort in Georgia, although so long and so frequently demanded by the public interests. The law against illegal voting has been so shamefully neglected, that it has almost been considered a dead letter on our statue book. That invaluable and fundamental political right of freemen, secured by the elective franchise, without reference to property, though dearly won, has been too lightly prized, and we devoutly hope that this proof that the law is not a mere formality, may be salutary in preventing the future breach of it.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER. We learn that a gentleman, who is now staying at the United States Hotel, was knocked down and robbed of his pocket-book, containing $2,600, on Friday morning, about one o'clock, not far from the Glass-house. The gentleman was on his way from the Observatory when he was attacked and robbed. One of the villains fired a pistol at the gentleman, the ball of which glanced on the gentleman's forehead. This daring and successful robbery has caused, as may be naturally supposed, great excitement in this metropolis.—*Nat. Intel.*

The amount of specie exported from New York between the 16th May and the 1st instant, was $158,281; of which about $140,000 went to France. The Tribune of Wednesday says:

"The quantity of money seeking employment is increasing, and the Banks are now unable to procure as much paper of the right sort as they need. The current rate of loans and paper in the street is 6 per cent., but money can be had of the banks on the best securities at 5 per cent."

A CONVENTION.—A Working-Man's Convention is being held in Boston. Among the resolutions reported by the business committee was one recommending the assemblage in the city of New York next October of an *Industrial Congress*, to consist of delegates from the laboring classes of the whole country, so far as they may see fit to be represented, and to remain in session long enough to consider and mature such measures as may be deemed essential to improve and elevate the condition of the working classes. This proposition was unanimously adopted.

TWO LAWYERS IN JAIL.—Two members of the bar of St. Louis, named Lorens Spencer and George W. Taylor, Esqs. were summoned to testify before the Grand Jury in relation to the duel between Messrs. Barr and Colt. They refused to testify, and complaint was made to the criminal court, and upon their persisting to refuse to testify, they were ordered to be committed to jail for ten days for contempt of court. Thus lawyers are imprisoned for refusing to tell the truth.

REMOVALS IN THE PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM HOUSE.—The Phildelphia Ledger contains a list of twelve removals and appointments in the Custom House of that city, made on Wednesday.