The Press.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1858.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be Ready at the

OFFICE OF THE PRESS

No. 417 CHESTNUT STREET,

At 4 o'clock To-Morrow.

This paper is published expressly for

CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,

And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

Price Six Cents per copy, in strong wrappers, and stamped ready for mailing.

All advertisements intended for the

STEAMER PRESS

Must be handed in before 10 o'clock TO-MORROW MORNING.

FIRST PAGE.—Louis Napoleon. No. 2—Notices of New Publications; Books Received; Close of the Agricultural Fair at Chestnut Hill—Spot Between New York, Tempio, and Tacoma; Proceedings of Councils—Later from Mexico; Reported Death of the Emperor of China; Latest from Salt Lake City; Montgomery and his Men in a Fight with the Cherokee Indians; News from the Boroughs; City; General News.

We give this morning, some very interesting news from Mexico. Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister at the capital, recommends our citizens to decline to make the declaration exclusive by the eighth article of the decree of the 25th, and to refuse to pay any contributions assessed upon their capital by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose. He says that the object of his important was to sustain the troops and establish a National Bank. [illegible] The rebels from Tuxpan continue to be contradictory. The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes a letter stating that the Mormons want peace, and that they do not intend to burn their Temple, destroy their property, or leave Salt Lake. A despatch received late last night informs us that the Mormons were still leaving the Valley. General Johnston was to march into Salt Lake City as soon as provisions reached him. The mail train passed the peace commissioner within ten miles of Camp Scott.

The steamer Vanderbilt passed off Cape Race yesterday morning, in only *eight days* from Europe. She was boarded by the *new yacht* and her advices will be found under the telegraphic head.

"Occasional" sends us a very pretty letter from Washington. The re-nomination of Hon. William Montgomery from the Washington district has created no little surprise among certain circles at the capital.

The Secretary of the Navy intends to build the eight new steamers as soon as possible.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was observed in a patriotic manner by the citizens of Boston.

The *Christian Advocate* informs us that the Emperor of China is dead. The news wants confirmation.

The steamships Hermann and Washington were sold at auction in New York, yesterday, for $40,000 each. They originally cost $600,000 a-piece.

Lord Napier, the British Minister, Count Sartiges, the French Minister, and several other notables, are passing a pleasant time among the coal mines in Schuylkill county.

John K. Castor and Louden Schwarz have been convicted in the U. S. Court for Eastern Pennsylvania, on several bills for making and passing counterfeit coin. They have not yet been sentenced.

City Councils held their regular session yesterday afternoon. The Select Branch have made a movement towards retrenchment and reform. They have commenced with the small fry, and we expect will next turn their attention to the big fish. S. S. Jarvis, William Wilson, Jr., and James Campbell were elected Directors of Girard College. Isaac Hiller, Thomas Wilmer, George G. Weaver, and William J. Reed were chosen managers of Will's Hospital. In the lower branch an ordinance authorizing a temporary loan of $400,000 for a term not exceeding ninety days passed. A proposition was made to reduce the police force 98 men—making it 500—instead of 598. The proposition was laid over until the next meeting. A resolution requiring the Controller to audit the bills and sign the warrants of the school teachers was agreed to. George C. Bowers, William Biddle, and James J. Boswell were elected Directors of the Girard College; Charles Ellis, John C. Torr, and Dilwyn Parrish were chosen managers of Will's Hospital. An ordinance to reduce the tax of pawnbrokers on borrowers from 66 per cent. to 30 per cent. was passed. Some alterations were ordered in the building at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, so as to accommodate the Treasurer, Controller, Clerks of Councils, &c.

Thomas Grey, while in a fit of intoxication, on Wednesday afternoon, tried to kill his wife and shoot a police officer at a house in Poplar street.

The School Controllers held a special meeting yesterday, but adjourned very abruptly.

ANNEXATION VIEWS ON CUBA.—On the 29th of May, at the Annual Meeting, in London, of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Lord BROUGHAM (who had just returned from Cannes, in the South of France) delivered a speech, distinguished by great power of expression, in which he referred to his own sixty years' advocacy of the Emancipation principles of the body whom he addressed. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"But the shipment of negroes from the coast of Africa does not amount to one in a hundred of the number which is required for the purpose. That is the place to which ninety-nine hundredths of the men are sent, and, my informant told me that *unless we can thoroughly blockade the coast of Cuba, it will be in vain to expect to put an end to the slave system.* I agree with those who think that the better course to take is not to trust to any blockade of the Cuban coast—that is almost impossible, owing to the nature of the coast and the naval force which would be required, on our own in concert with the French Government, in order to obtain the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba itself. Such a course will have this additional advantage—that while it would put an end to the slave trade, it would greatly benefit the negroes of Cuba and their masters, and it *would wholly put an end to speculation among our country folk in North America, who have a great longing to be able to carry into effect the scheme of obtaining possession of Cuba, and adding it to the United States. The England that emancipation of the slaves takes place there would be an end to all such speculations, not only at home, for the great object of those who entertain the notion is to obtain increased preponderance of the slave States in the Union.* (Cheers.) The weight which this country might be able to give the Government of Spain, joined with that of France, would be brought to bear upon that Government, I am convinced, if so employed, now proved in obtaining the great advantage to our cause."

There are two things which the British must wait a long time for from Spain—the payment of the Spanish bonds, and any real, honest, effective co-operation for putting down the slave traffic. Lord BROUGHAM is shrewd, as well as eloquent, but he is mistaken in his opinion that the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba would prevent the "annexation" of that Island. We take it for granted that he reads the American newspapers, now and then—we know *one* which he reads regularly—and he must have paid little attention to them if he failed to observe the "manifest destiny" feeling of this country.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE.—Not long ago, that New York journal, which appears to tell the truth only by accident, announced that Philadelphia was so utterly swamped by the omnipotence of "the Empire City," that the half year sales of the Book Trade were to be discontinued. We denied this mendacious assertion at the time. We were content to wait a little longer and see what we should see. Yesterday, we received a Circular from our neighbors M. THOMAS & SONS, the eminent auctioneers in South Fourth street, announcing that on September 21st, the Fifty-first Trade Sale of Books, Paper, Stationery, Stereotype plates, &c., would commence. The Trade Committee, on this occasion, who act in conjunction with Messrs. THOMAS, are Messrs. W. K. BLANCHARD, H. COWPERTHWAIT, E. C. BIDDLE, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, and JAMES CRISSY. The Catalogue, as usual, will include contributions from the leading publishing houses in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and other leading places. The Catalogue, which will be a large one, will be put to press on July 5th. What will the New York *Herald* now say?

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.—Early on yesterday afternoon, a telegram from St. Johns, Newfoundland, announced that, in *seven* days from Liverpool, the *Vanderbilt* steamer had given the news off Cape Race, to the news yacht of the Associated Press, and that it would be communicated for newspaper publication in the course of the afternoon.

The Philadelphian papers received it scanty enough, after half-past 11 last night. We hear that its substance was sent on to this city, to be used in Third street, before four o'clock yesterday—sent on from the office of a New York paper! Is it for *this* that we, in Philadelphia, pay great prices for *exclusive* news? Is it not time to change the system? The news is not important. Cotton's have fallen, and the "right of search" question would seem not to have been illuminated by any despatches from Lord NAPIER.

THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

In the New York *Evening Post* of Wednesday, there is a statement, based upon a private letter, giving in brief the demands made upon the Chinese Government by the foreign plenipotentiaries. Those demands are as follows:

1st. The opening of the coast and great rivers of China to foreign commerce.

2d. The access of foreigners to the interior, under the restrictions of passports.

3d. A reduction of duties on certain articles of commerce.

4th. Residence of an embassy at Pekin.

5th. Indemnity—but no territory.

These terms may be regarded as not onerous, but as fair and reasonable. Although we have not learned definitely the action of our own Minister, we trust that in any arrangement, which may be agreed upon with the Chinese Government, the United States will be certainly included upon equal terms with the other contracting parties. Our Minister, Mr. REED, has thus far shown a vigilant sense of the duties of his position, and has been especially careful to protect so far as possable the interests of our own citizens.

Should any plan like that embraced in the above basis of negotiation be substantially adopted, the effect upon the future of China, and, consequently, upon the commercial and industrial interests of this country, in common with the other great maritime Powers, cannot be a matter of speculation. The throwing open to the world of such a vast territory as that embraced within the limits of the Chinese empire, will tend instantly to the growth of a large and lucrative trade, which must affect directly and beneficially, not only China itself, but all the adjacent countries connected with it by commerce and business relations. It must open the way for the emigration of that nervous element of Celtic-Saxon character which in this country has been working the most wonderful marvels, and which, already, so far as it has obtained any ground to work upon in China, has done much to infuse activity into the sluggish channels of Chinese mercantile life; for certainly without the preponderating influence of the American merchants at Canton—the only port where diplomatic intercourse has been vouchsafed to foreigners—the returns of shipments of Chinese goods to foreign ports would be meagre indeed. Our trade in that quarter is a highly important and constantly increasing one, and it needs but the free access of our hardy and industrious citizens into the heart of China to make it far greater than it now is. As trade grows, civilization follows close in the wake, and as a result, not in the far-distant future, that great Empire, which seems to have lain dormant for centuries, will spring forth with rejuvenescent vitality.

By a glance at the demands made, it will be observed that the English commissioner, Lord ELGIN, (who, doubtless, laid down the whole programme given above,) has had the good sense to make a change in her usual policy of settlement with conquered nations. It will be noted that "indemnity" only is asked—"*but no territory.*" Hard cash is certainly better than land, transmitted with an expense for maintenance greater than any prospective profit that might be realized from it.

From the able letter of our own correspondent, which we published yesterday, it still remains doubtful whether the plan of treaty, of which we have given the outline, will be actually carried through. It appears that the Ministers Plenipotentiary had made a demand upon the "Celestial authorities" of the Flowery Empire for a Commissioner to meet and treat at the city of Pekin, a place admission to which has been hitherto strictly forbidden to all outside barbarians. At the time when our correspondent wrote, (April 4,) an answer had been received to the despatch of the Ministers, but its purport had not officially transpired. But enough had leaked out to give assurance for believing that the tenor of the Emperor's reply was a decided negative, intimating, in terms, that Canton had always been the port at which such interviews had taken place, and that the *Imperial Government* was not disposed to make any change *to Pekin*. This announcement, according to our correspondent, fell like a bombshell upon the diplomatic camp.

The expectation of Lord ELGIN, as well as that of the other Ambassadors—was that, after once getting complete possession of Canton, and capturing the rebellious Governor YEH, all trouble would be at an end, and that every demand would be granted without any delay. But the Chinese appear to have considerable persistancy of character, and, though whipped over and over again, they never seem to be aware of it, however patent the fact may be to the eyes of outside spectators. The present *contretemps* is a great blow to Lord ELGIN's well-arranged plans, which thus far have turned out even better than were expected. He was in hopes of returning to enjoy the present summer-season in England, with strong hopes of getting a higher grade in the Peerage, and, perhaps, "if the gods favored," a reversion of the Governor-Generalship of India.

What would be the next move on the diplomatic chess-board has not yet been decided. Upon the 12th of April last, a movement northward was to be made by the United States steamer "San Jacinto" to the Gulf of Pechale. It was presumed that the demand for treaty-negotiations would be renewed. Should this request be refused, there would have to be a reverse movement, (which would be equivalent to a defeat,) or else a demonstration upon the city of Pekin itself, which enjoys peculiar immunity from assault in the fact that it cannot be approached by water within a closer proximity than fifty miles. To land troops in a strange country; to go upon an expedition of that distance, would require a more powerful movement than could be undertaken by the forces now there.

The future operations in that quarter, from present appearances, appear likely to increase in interest rather than diminish. It may be that all the victories won, and which, though bought cheaply, to be sure, have required a serious outlay of men and money, may amount practically to nothing, and that the real war-campaign, which is to decide the complicated Chinese imbroglio, has yet to be begun. The ultimate issue cannot be doubtful. The great energy of the civilized world, with its largely improved knowledge in the arts of war, must be, in the long run, more than a match for the inert and unprogressive Chinese. The force, which can be brought to bear upon the side of the former, is so overwhelmingly superior that it can completely demolish any opposing force which the Celestials could possibly muster.

For the best interests of all parties, a treaty of amity and peace would be the "consummation most devoutly to be wished." We trust sincerely that fresher intelligence may give ground for augury this satisfactory result. It would be the announcement of a peaceful revolution which in its issue concerns the happiness of millions.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—Of the many summer resorts that claim our attention, there can be no doubt that, to Philadelphians, Cape May stands pre-eminent. Indeed, we know of no excursive tour in which may be enjoyed, in so short a time, the exhilarating benefits of a delightful river trip, a salt water dip, an invigorating sea breeze, and a good time in general, as in the one to Cape Island and back by one of our comfortable river steamers. The facilities afforded for such excursions during the coming season will be quite ample. By an advertisement of Mr. Alderdice, the gentlemanly agent of the New York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, it will be seen that the steamers belonging to that company will make daily trips throughout the entire season. To those who are acquainted with the character of these boats, we need not say that they are thoroughly built, eminently commodious and comfortable in all respects, and every way worthy of the patronage of the public. Having made the acquaintance of these boats, personally, we can speak with confidence of their inviting character, and have no hesitation in recommending them to the travelling community. Nor can we say less of the excellent discipline observed on the boats of this line, and the uniform courtesy and attention of the officers, the latter of which is so noted a feature, that the remark has often been made by persons that their sense of safety, while on board these boats, was rendered so perfect that it enhanced greatly the pleasure and satisfaction of the trip.

LARGE SALE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Sons' sale, on Tuesday next, 22d instant, will comprise a very large amount, including valuable business property, elegant and plain residences, farm, country seat. See advertisements, auction head. Pamphlet catalogues to-morrow.

TO BAKERS, &c.—They offer, at private sale, a valuable long-established bakery, the owner declining business.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1858.

The news of the nomination of Hon. William Montgomery, for re-election by the Democrats of the Washington district, Pennsylvania, was brought to this city, yesterday, by General John L. Dawson, of Fayette county. It seems that the General promised a different result; but he bore the burden of the result like a hero. It turns out that Montgomery's majority is over eighteen hundred in the district! The most active and intolerant enemy of Mr. Montgomery's nomination was Generalissimo George W. Bowman, the new superintendent of printing here, (who was so good a Buchanan man in 1848, when Mr. B. *wanted* friends, that he hoisted the Dallas flag in Bedford county, and kept it flying till the people decided in favor of Mr. Buchanan, when he reluctantly hauled it down)—and all this, it seems, because Montgomery would not accept Lecompton! The story goes that Bowman got Quall, one of his clerks, who was a friend of Montgomery till the latter got into trouble on account of his vote against Lecompton, to write a bitter letter against his friend in the Washington *Union*, and it is also said that the General has done other things no less curious. General Dawson is closeted with the President at this writing, and will no doubt, have some difficulty in satisfying him how Montgomery came to beat the combined powers. It is stated, I do not know how truly, that notwithstanding Montgomery's enormous vote for nomination, and his astounding majority, he is to be opposed by a Democratic candidate. This would be carrying out the Illinois precedent with a vengeance. Have we an organization or usages, or have we not?

The Pittsburgh post office is another western question. Barr or Irvin would suit the people of the swarthy western city; but it seems they are both to be overslaughed. They are strong with the masses; they are sound Democrats; they are upright citizens; but they have not fawned, flattered, and *faltered* on the Kansas question. *Barr has had a hard struggle during the bitter* bad times. He is a fine, gallant spirit, and has hosts of friends. He has stood forth for Mr. Buchanan when the Pittsburgh *Union* (the post office paper) *was cold and adverse, and he should* have the place. But I think he is over the dam.

Dr. George W. Porter is confirmed. This is old news by this time, but it deserves a word of comment. Governor Bigler, our very eminent Senator, had him put through. If Colonel Haldeman, of the Harrisburg *Union*, is satisfied, so is "Occasional." The Doctor is a good officer, and Governor Porter and Governor Bigler could shake hands over his appointment and confirmation with infinite satisfaction.

Hon. Henry M. Phillips is at home by this time, expecting to be a candidate for re-election. But I do not think he will parade in this expensive folly. He cannot at this time get a Native and a Republican to run in between in order to put him through, for he would be beaten anyhow. I advise him to withdraw from the contest. The President may send him on a mission out of consideration for his early and sincere support of the pretensions of the favorite son. This would pay best, especially with the advantage of an immediate confirmation.

Mr. Buchanan is not well, but the fatigue will soon pass off. He has labored with immense assiduity and care. The truth is the President is the working-man of his Administration. He oversees everything. He intends to do his duty, and he does it. There is not a member of his Cabinet who does half his daily labor. He rises early and works late; and though I deeply regret that the prevalence of bad counsels has perilled his Administration, and alienated his true friends in every part of the country, I cannot but express the hope that he may live for many long years. The President will spend a few weeks at Bedford Springs, and may be there in time to see his old *friend*, Wilson Reilly, tried for his Lecompton enthusiasm.

The August appointments for postmasterships, and collectorships, in New York State, excite quite a sensation. About the hottest part of the hot season you may expect to see a shoal of Lecompontites *here from the Empire State, asking* for a continuance in office. The politics of New York makes a queer compound. They divided as between the Schells, and they unite upon the spoils—that is, they separated as long as there were no places to bestow, but came together at once as soon as there was a chance to *divide the loaf*. The fiercest Lecompontites in New York, this day, are those who have places, or expect to get them, with some honorable exceptions. I forbear to mention those latter, because, if I did, they would be hurried out of place instanter.

OCCASIONAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORTSMOUTH.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

UNITED STATES SHIP "PORTSMOUTH,"
Portsmouth, N. H., June 13, '58

After a pleasant passage of one hundred days, the "Portsmouth" is safely anchored in this port. We left Manilla on the evening of March 5th, reached Anjer on the 25th, and after taking in a stock of fowls, fruit, and monkeys, got under way on the following day, and took our course for St. Helena, where we arrived on the 5th of May, having made the run from Java Head in seven days less time than any vessel on record; left St. Helena on the night of the 8th at 11.30, and came to anchor in this harbor at M. to-day; the only rough weather met with during the whole voyage being a heavy blow on the night of the 12th of this month, with a thick fog, which prevented us from running into harbor as soon as might have been done had we been favored with clear weather. By the subjoined list of the various ports and places the "Portsmouth" anchored at, during the cruise, it will be seen that she has not been idle during the time she has been absent from the United States, which she left on the 4th of May, 1856, and arrived at Batavia, August 7th; thence successively to Macao, Hong Kong, Whampoa,* Hong Hong, Shanghae, Ning Po, Fuh-Chow-Foo, Amoy, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok (Siam), Hong Kong, Shanghae, Simoda (Japan), Hakodadi (Japan), Hong Kong, Linton Bay, Hong Hong, Macao, Hong Kong, Macao, Hong Kong, Manilla, Anjer, St. Helena, and Portsmouth, N. H.

* From Whampoa the "Portsmouth" and "Levant" proceeded up Canton river to the Barrier Forts, which they attacked and destroyed during a bombardment of four days. On account of the shoalness of the river the San Jacinto was unable to get up to the Forts, and consequently was deprived of her crew were sent on board the "Portsmouth" and "Levant." The Commodore's broad pendant was hoisted on board the "Portsmouth" during the first day of the attack, after which the Commodore left, and the chief command devolved upon Captain Foote, of the "Portsmouth." In consequence of the "Levant" running aground, beyond range, below the Forts, the "Black Devil," as the Chinese call this vessel, run up, came to anchor under a heavy fire from the forts, and commenced the bombardment, single-handed, on the first day.

K.

THEATRICAL BENEFITS.

Mr. James Dunn had no cause to complain last night. There was a capital house at the Arch, and he gave them capital performances. This evening is the last but one of John Brougham's engagement, and he takes his farewell benefit.

Mrs. Bowers's benefit comes off at the Walnut-street Theatre *this* evening; instead of to-morrow, as first intended. The sterling comedy of "A Bold Stroke for a Husband" will amuse the audience for some two hours and a half, after which *they will be "played out" by the second act of* that remarkably fresh novelty, the undying "Daughter of the Regiment." We hope that Mrs. Bowers will have a crowded house, in spite of the "Daughter."

THIRD-STREET RAILROAD AND THE CITY COUNCILS.

[For The Press.]

It is to be hoped our City Fathers, in their deliberations, will all be consider the interests of the Second and Third-street Passenger Railroad Company, and the property-owners and business interests of those crowded thoroughfares.

As more city legislation seems to be absolutely necessary, would a double track, one for passengers, and the other for freight, on Second street, answer any better than the same arrangement on Third street, below Market? It would be as impracticable in Second as in Third street.

It is presumed the Pennsylvania Railroad Company know their rights, and will permit no additional railroad to be placed alongside the one they have a contract with the city for running down Third street from Market. Suppose, for argument, such was the case, the nuisance would be found to be so great that the citizens would demand their removal.

We must not lose sight of the all-important fact that neither these railroad companies nor individuals can have exclusive rights or privileges in our streets. *Therefore*, while legislating for Second and Third-street railroad, why not avoid the crowded and busy Third street—say from Green or Callowhill—down to Walnut street? There are *squares of stores in Third street* through which no passenger railroad can be run successfully; the street is too narrow to transact the heavy business done thereon, and allow passenger cars to pass as freely as they *must do to be* successful.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper headed "To Capitalists." Being well acquainted with the house, we can recommend it as one of the best established and most reliable in the city, and as offering an opening seldom to be met.

The Lowell *News* states that of the $18,900,000 capital stock at par, of the twelve manufacturing companies in that city, 1,150 shares, amounting at par to $357,500, are owned by the citizens. This is a trifle above six and one-third per cent. of the whole stock, or a little above *one-sixteenth* part. It adds: "Even this is considerably more than is generally supposed to be owned here, and shows that our citizens, as individuals, have no small interest in the prosperity of the several companies. The great body of these stocks is held in Boston, and such corporation is essentially a Boston company."

The Scott Legion of Pittsburgh numbers fifty-five members.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE VANDERBILT OFF CAPE RACE.

Seven Days and Twenty Hours from Europe.

LATER NEWS FROM INDIA.

ATTEMPTED FLIGHT OF NENA SAHIB.

Further Hostilities at Canton.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

THE SEARCH QUESTION.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS, CONSOLS 95¾.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 17.—The United States mail steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. Higgins, which left Havre on the morning, and Cowes at twelve minutes after seven o'clock on the evening of the 9th inst., passed Cape Race at five o'clock yesterday morning, in six days and ten hours from Cowes. She has one hundred and ninety-five passengers and the French and English mails. Her advices from London and Liverpool are of the day of sailing.

The Vanderbilt was intercepted off the Cape by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Capt. Judkins, of the steamer Persia, which was to leave Liverpool on the 12th, expects to have his news in New York in less than seven days.

The news by the Vanderbilt is of a highly interesting nature, embracing late and important news from India, and accounts of a fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, besides other intelligence of moment, which is appended.

The royal mail steamship Persia, which sailed from New York at 4.30 P. M. on Thursday, the 27th of May, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 6th of June.

A week's later news, from India had been received in England, via Alexandria and the telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had met the rebels, and defeated them with great slaughter, no less than four hundred having been left dead on the field.

The rebels were collecting rapidly at Calpee, where they were making another stand against the British forces.

Nena Sahib seems to have become somewhat alarmed for his own safety, and had attempted to escape to Central India. His retreat had, however, been cut off.

A detachment of Europeans and Ghoorkas had been repulsed by the rebels in the mountains.

From Ohlan the advices had also been received *by telegraph from Malta. They embrace, however*, nothing of a startling nature.

A despatch from Pekin directs the plenipotentiaries of the Western Powers to return to Canton, as the new imperial commissioner is gathering his *forces to recapture the city*, and was expected *to* succeed.

The London papers contain interesting articles in reference to the outrages on American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

The despatch says nothing of any further proceedings in Parliament in relation thereto, and the presumption is that nothing has occurred.

There had been an extraordinary and fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, causing the loss of many lives, and a large amount of property.

The French Mediterranean squadron, which the advices per Europa stated to have sailed from Toulon with sealed orders, had concentrated in the Adriatic.

Affairs between France and Spain look complicated. The French ambassador had returned to Paris, but the reason for this is not stated.

M. De Pène, the editor of the *Figaro*, who was wounded in the duel with M. Alyonne, of the *army*, was much improved in health.

The English papers contain interesting details of the recent experiments made with the Atlantic cable, and of the proposed course of action of the expedition for laying it between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The insurrection in the island of Candia, Greece, was increasing in strength. Five other districts of the island have risen against the authorities.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By Telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton.]

LIVERPOOL, June 9—COTTON.—The Cotton market opened this morning with a tendency to recover the decline of the previous week, but the advices by the Persia had an unfavorable effect, and the market became weak, and closed quietly at the quotations advised per the Europa, with a tendency towards easier prices. The sales of the three days were 22,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000 bales, and exporters 1,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Breadstuffs wears a generally drooping aspect. All qualities are in but little demand, and prices lean downward.

Messrs Richardson, Spence, & Co. report Flour very dull and quite neglected. Western Canal is quoted at 20s@21s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 21s@21s 6d; Ohio 21s 6d@23s 6d.

Wheat is quite dull with a slight decline on all sorts of red. Other descriptions are unchanged. Red Western 8s; Western white 8s 3d; Western red 8s 6d@8s 7d. Corn is dull, and white is very difficult to sell at 6d decline. The quotations are for white 32s@33s 6d, and yellow 34s 6d@34s 9d.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market wears a generally steady aspect. Messrs Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote Beef quiet, but steady, at the last quoted rates. Pork quiet and firm, at the quotations per the Europa. Lard heavy, 55s bids the highest auction bid for prime. Tallow dull, and quoted nominally at 63s.

PRODUCE.—There is a fair demand for Rosin, and prices are steady at 4s@4s 3d for common. Coffee is quiet and unchanged in price. Sugar is quiet, but without change in rates. Ashes are dull at a slight decline on all sorts; both Pots and Pearls are quoted at 37s@38s. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 48s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Consols opened at Noon and Close of Business Yesterday as follows:

	Noon.	Close.
Consols for money	95¼	95¼
Consols for account	95¼	95¼
U. S. 5's of 1842	105	105
Illinois Central	67 dis	67 dis
Erie	30	30
Erie 2d's	81	81
Erie 3d's	79	79
Reading	47½	47½
Penna. 5's	82	82
Penna. 6's	100	100
Virginia 6's	100	100
Illinois 5's	90	90
Illinois 6's	101	101
Cuba 6's	105	105
Cuba 6's (new)	99	99
Massachusetts 5's	97	97
Massachusetts 4's	93	93
New York 5's	105	105
New York 4's	98	98

Cotton in Liverpool, June 9, 1858.

	Sales.	Stock.
Total	22,000	1,000,000
Speculation	5,000	50,000
Export	1,000	10,000
Actual Import	11,000	300,000
Total Import	22,000	350,000

Supreme Court Decision.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 17.—The Supreme Court of the State this morning decided that the law of the late Legislature, taking the power of appointment of officers for the government of the penitentiary and State-house from the Governor, is unconstitutional. Judge Bartley alone dissented from the opinion.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, June 17.—The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated to-day by a military display in this city and at Charlestown, and by a firemen's parade at Chelsea.

Sale of Steamships.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The steamships Hermann and Washington were sold at auction to-day for $40,000, to Captain William Tyson.

Bank Stock Subscribed.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The additional stock in the Bank of Louisville, $850,000, and $100,000 in the Commercial Bank, were all taken to-day, and the books closed.

PRETTY PLAIN TALK.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

"Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Some men are born *little*, and even when greatness is thrust upon them, they prove themselves wholly incompetent to improve the occasions for achieving a glory which other men only lack opportunity to attain. Of this class is Mr. John Glancy Jones, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the National House of Representatives. When this important post was conferred upon him, greatness was thrust upon a man certainly not born to it. But never did a man have a better chance to *achieve* greatness than was presented to the chairman of the Ways and Means in the closing hours of the session. The President sent in a message showing a need for twelve or twenty millions of dollars, and earnestly recommending Congress to provide some means for a supply. The opposition members were clamoring against a loan and demanding some solid *measure for increasing the revenue or for reducing* the expenditure. The Administration members were bound to follow their leader in the House in whatever policy he should recommend.

A member of Congress fit to be chairman of the Ways and Means would have had some resource at hand—some favorite measure, long pondered upon, only waiting a favorable occasion to be brought forward. The golden hour of opportunity had at last come—something must be done; there was no time for critical examination, for objection, for debate; let but some plausible plan be introduced, and the chairman of the Ways and Means, simple enough to be intelligible, and *it must pass*. If some of his own party fail him, he can safely rely upon enough members of the opposition to carry through the measure and save the administration demand to maintain the Government.

But Mr. J. Glancy Jones has no resource, no plan. He is without an idea, even. He can propose nothing amid the noise and confusion of the expiring session. The very opportunity for which a statesman might have sighed this miserable political rejects. "It is a species of filibustering," he whines, "to talk of measures of reform *now!* *Now*—why, *now* is the very time for reform. Now is the very time when reform is needed. Now is the very time when a bill demanded by imperious necessity may most easily be passed. But Mr. Jones has no bill ready. He has no plan for expenditure; he can propose nothing but to *borrow*, and think of the means of paying hereafter. When that "hereafter" comes may the House have a chairman of the Ways and Means capable at least of *suggesting something that may promise to relieve* the financial wants of the nation.

An Ordinance to Reduce the Police Force.

The following is the ordinance to reduce the police force of our city, which was introduced in Councils yesterday:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on Retrenchment have deemed it advisable to recommend to Councils a reduction in the number of policemen, and also a reduction in the salaries of officers and men, and ask the adoption of the supplement, which accompanies this report.

The committee believe that it is incumbent upon Councils to curtail the expenses of our municipal government, whenever and wherever it can be done, without impairing its efficiency; as this is the only way to lessen the burden of taxation, which bears so heavily upon our citizens. The present number of policemen is 650 There are 16 lieutenants, and 32 sergeants, making together 698 men and officers. The committee propose to reduce the number to 500, including officers, thereby cutting off 98 men.

The first Councils after consolidation started with 820 men, exclusive of officers. Each ward was made a police district, with one lieutenant and two sergeants, making 72 officers. Men and officers together numbered 892

This large force was thought to be necessary at that time, inasmuch as the fire companies kept the city in an uproar, day and night, with their rioting and fighting. It is questionable whether more than one-third the number would have been thought of had it not been for the disorders in the fire department. In November, 1855, about the time the fire companies were reorganized and reduced to order, the same Councils reduced the police force to what it now is, and what it has been ever since. Your committee believe that Councils by so doing will not endanger the peace of the city, or impairing the efficiency of our government.

It is the fear of sudden outbreaks that makes it necessary for the city to keep at its command so large a police force. But the facility afforded by the police telegraph in suddenly concentrating the force wherever it is needed, is deemed by the committee to be equal to two hundred men. The cost of this valuable instrument was about $22,000, and it is maintained at an annual expense of only $2,300. Its chief feature consists in its power to concentrate the force on a sudden emergency. Let us take a view of the action of the City Councils under the old system of watching, and see what their wisdom dictated with regard to a police force. So lately as 1850, we find "that in order to provide for the security of the persons and property of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, by a sufficient number of watchmen, agreeably to the will of Stephen Girard, Councils ordained that there should be four captains of the watch, thirty-two sergeants, and one hundred and forty watchmen, who should perform the duty of watchmen and lighters and watching the city. The pay of the watchmen under the stimulus of the donation of Stephen Girard for this very purpose was $365 per annum. Each captain of the watch was paid $500 per annum. Here we have 172 men and officers, at a cost of only $61,780, to keep the citizens safe from mob violence and property. The police force now, for the same territory, consists of 320 men, 4 lieutenants, and 8 sergeants, at a cost of $122,400, besides the cost of watching and cleaning the lamps. This is nearly 100 per cent. advance. So late as 1840, Spring Garden had 33 watchmen, 1 captain, and 1 lieutenant, at a cost of only $14,500, for the security of persons and property. At the present time, the three wards comprising the same territory are entitled to a force of 87 men, 3 lieutenants, and 4 sergeants, at a cost of $47,200, more than 300 per cent advance. The practice of placing policemen at the steamboat landings and railroad depots, at theatres, and places of amusement, at shows and exhibitions, to prevent disorder, and to detect pickpockets, *draws largely upon the force*. Frequently applications are made to the Mayor for policemen, by individuals whose object is to bring together large bodies of persons for various purposes. Your committee are of the opinion that all such applications, whether from companies or individuals, should be met by the Mayor, by qualifying, as he has a right to do, as many special policemen as the applicants may desire, and paying them out their property, *at their own expense*; thus leaving his own force for the general purposes of a police.

As regards the reduction of salaries, your committee are of the opinion that City Councils, as agent of the city, and disbursers of the funds of the corporation, should use them with the same care and economy that each member of Councils would use his own. And by what standard does each member of Councils govern the management of his own affairs, but by the universal standard of supply and demand. Ought members of Councils to establish a different rule when they act for individuals, when they are using other people's money instead of their own? Circumstances, we are all aware, are very different now from what they were when the present salaries were fixed. Your committee have no hesitation in declaring that, as regards the wages of the working classes, from which class the force is principally derived, there is fully a reduction of 25 per cent. And what is still more unfortunate for this class, fully 25 per cent. are not able to obtain any employment at all. City Councils have no control over this state of things. But, like all other employers and employees, they must yield to circumstances which they cannot control. Your committee deem it this state of things—but they look forward with a consoling hope, that the time will soon arrive, when our own labor, the labor of the city and this country, will be employed incontributing to the comforts and luxuries of our people. Labor is the great pulsation of the country; and pulsations, not very encouraging, are felt also. In this depressed condition of affairs, when those who supply our treasury find it so difficult to obtain the funds, would Councils be justified in retaining the salaries that were paid in 1854, when every department was in the full tide of prosperity? Let us look at the salaries that were paid just before consolidation In 1848, when taxes were much lower than they are now, the old City Councils fixed the compensation of officers as follows: Captains of the night policemen, $600 annum; *Sergeants, $450; day policemen, $400; night* policemen, $350; turnkeys, $365. These salaries are lower than we propose to fix them now. Then the city marshals police were paid but $400 per annum, and the lieutenants $3 per day. If lowering the salaries of the police would prevent a fire class of men from going from the artest pursuit of office, which is always of a precarious nature, much good would be accomplished by the measure.

In former years at this season, we have been accustomed to secure city expending into the country, by the erection of long rows of building extending out west The heartful sound of the hammer and saw was heard throughout our borders. What has paralyzed the business? Capital is shrinking from investment, at very low rates. The answer is, that it will not pay. The burden of taxation is so great, as to destroy all enterprise in this direction. Hence the cause of so many mechanics in this line seeking employment Aid hence the cause of the difficulty in the payment of taxes. Capitalists will not build on account of the heavy taxes, and mechanics in this line cannot pay their taxes, because they have no employment The compensation we have accorded to the police is greater than will be obtained by industrious, intelligent mechanics of this city. Your committee have calmly discussed this question of retrenchment in relation to the Police Department. Other departments in their turn will be subjected to the same scrutiny. They are satisfied that the reductions they propose are correct, under the circumstances They are satisfied, also, that the tax-payers upon whom the burden fals, of supplying the treasury, demand them. Let the new Councils practice, after they are elected, what *they preached before the election*. Should they approve the ordinance the committee have prepared, there will be a saving in this department alone, of $100,000.

WM. NEAL, HIRAM MILLER,
NATHAN. W. ELLIS, ROBERT LUTHER,
A. B. COOMB, GEO. WILLIAMS,
JOHN F. MACKEN.

*A Supplement to an Ordinance, approved November 15th, 1855, entitled an Ordinance to reorganize the Police Department of the City of