The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be ready

TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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.

FIRST PAGE.—Lucky and Unlucky Days and Numbers; Religious Intelligence; Manufacture of Straw Goods; The Courts; General News; Personal; Great Race between Flora Temple and Princess—Flora Wins; Brokers' Technicalities.

FOURTH PAGE.—The Pulpit; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The Hamburg screw steamship Saxonia, from Southampton June 4th, arrived at New York, yesterday, with London papers one day later than those brought by the Europa, which also left Liverpool June 4th, though at too early an hour to receive the London journals of that date. The news is not of special import, but we give many extracts of interest in our paper to-day.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, with Liverpool dates to the 5th instant, is now due at Farther Point, below Quebec.

The preliminary examination in regard to the slaver bark Orion, recently taken into New York, was commenced in that city yesterday, and the testimony of Lieut. Dallas and Campbell was taken. Lieut. D. stated that Captain Hanna admitted to him that he (Hanna) was employed to take the Orion to the coast of Africa, where he was to transfer the charge of the vessel, which was thereafter to be employed in the slave trade. The prisoners under examination were Daniel Morgan, the first mate, and twelve of the crew. The evidence as to the character of the vessel was somewhat minute, but the commissioner held that it was insufficient to hold the accused, and they were accordingly discharged.

We have later news from Hayti, by the brig Cleo, at Boston. The immense depreciation of paper money with which Hayti is flooded causes great inconvenience to the merchants and traders as well as to the Government. By a report of the Secretary of State it appears that the public debt amounts to two millions of paper dollars, which are, however, valued in real coin, at only one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars. The financial affairs of the country are in a sadly complicated condition. All payments of duties and taxes to the Government must be made hereafter one-fourth in foreign coin and three-fourths in national currency. Everything in Hayti appears tranquil. Strangers are visiting in the place, and music and other teachers announce their intention of settling at Port-au-Prince. An Italian tenor, named Gabrial Sapignoli, advertises a concert to be followed by the recitation of Italian poems, in which he had "created so great a sensation at the hall of Niblo, in New York." He charges ten dollars admission. The order of Soulouque, sentencing the Haytien patriot Decimus Grenier to imprisonment in the dungeons of Labouque, has been found and published. It reads as follows:

"SOULOUQUE, EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

"*To the Duke of Tiburon, Minister of War, &c.*

"You will immediately order the war vessel Morris to prepare for departure. This done, you will embark upon the vessel, with twenty-four guards, Decimus Grenier, condemned by the Special Council to three years' imprisonment, and will send him to Cape Haytien, to be there entrusted to the Duke of Caracol, to whom you will give instructions to convey the said Decimus Grenier to the superintendent of Fort Labouque, to be incarcerated in the subterranean vaults of the said Fort.

"SOULOUQUE.

"PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 28, 1855."

M. Grenier, it is remembered, died from the effects of this imprisonment. A memorial religious service in his honor was recently celebrated at Port-au-Prince.

Intelligence has been received at the United States Indian Office from Indian Superintendent Forney, to the effect that the children saved from the Mountain Meadow massacre would leave Utah for the East in charge of the transportation agent of Russell, Majors, & Waddell, about the 1st of June.

Lieutenant A. B. Cummings has been ordered to the receiving ship at Philadelphia. Lieutenant George W. Rodgers has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New York navy yard.

John G. Saxe, Esq., the poet, was on Thursday nominated for Governor of Vermont by the Democracy of that State. The fame of Mr. Saxe cannot be enhanced by his election even to the high position of Governor. Douglas delegates to the Charleston Convention were selected at the same time.

The Hon. Sherrard Clemens, who has so long been suffering from the consequences of his duel with young Wise, was married on the 8th inst., to Mrs. C. E. Grover, at her plantation in Madison parish, Louisiana.

The judiciary service of South Carolina has sustained a sad loss in the death of Chancellor George Washington Dargan. He breathed his last on Monday morning, and we await with melancholy interest fuller details of his last hours and decease.

The City of Washington, which leaves New York for Liverpool to-day, takes out the first instalment of the American offerings to the Italian cause, being a remittance of five thousand dollars, to be forwarded to Count Cavour. The Italians of New Orleans have already sent on three thousand five hundred dollars.

Jurist seek determined, all over the country, to make masculine flirts and jilters suffer terribly in the pocket nerve. At Baltimore, the other day, the jury in the case of Miss Annie E. Herring against James Bangham, for breach of promise, rendered a verdict of $3,500 damages for the plaintiff.

The *Commonwealth*, published at Wilmington, Del., has run up the name of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, for President in 1860—subject to the decision of the People's National Convention.

The following distribution post offices have been discontinued: Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; Troy, N. Y., Erie, Pa.; Abingdon, Va.; Ashville, N. C.; Maysville, Ky.; Chatanooga, Tenn.; Tuscumbia, Ala.; Natchez, Miss.; Vicksburg, Miss.; and Independence, Mo. Captains Palmer, Chapin, and Gardner, U. S. A., have engaged passage in the City of Washington for Liverpool, *en route* for the seat of war in Italy.

Gen. Pierce and wife were at Vienna, May 21. He was looking remarkably well, but Mrs. Pierce's health was not improving permanently.

An affair of honor took place in New Orleans on the 9th, within the limits. The cause was a difficulty on election day. The combatants were two young Creoles, and they fought with small-swords. One of them was badly wounded in the neck.

In a private letter addressed to the editor of the Worcester *Spy*, by Charles Sumner, and dated at Paris, May 31st, he speaks as follows of the present war in Italy: "This is a great historic moment. There has been nothing like it since 1815. Many here think that no good can come to Italy from the Emperor Napoleon. I am not of that opinion, although I join in the distrust which prevails with regard to him. But the hour seems to have struck when Italy is to be free, and he is an instrument by which it is to be accomplished. At Turin, where I passed several days, all were confident of the result. They expect the Austrians to be driven out of Italy this summer."

James R. Doolittle, United States Senator from Wisconsin, is to deliver the address at the Hobart (Geneva) College Commencement on the 21st instant.

Says the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of June 16th: "The flour panic among the farmers in this section bids fair to carry many persons into all sorts of wild extravagancies. We learn from a gentleman, just arrived from Washington county, of a reckless thing which took place there on Saturday, and which goes to show the state of feeling existing in that neck of woods. A speculator, by the name of Patterson, has a large lot of flour at Post's Mill, which he is holding for an advance, in view of the recent damaging freets. On Saturday some dozen or more farmers living in the vicinity required to the mill, broke down the door, and each took a barrel of flour and left eight dollars in the mill for every barrel thus removed—all considering that a fair price for an article which they could not buy with the consent of the owner."

The autographs of most of the Knights Templar of Richmond, Virginia, written on a finely illuminated sheet of paper, for framing and glazing, have been sent to Boston and Providence, at the request of the Knights Templar of the latter cities.

We learn by the Levant (Constantinople) *Herald*, that Admiral Mohammed Ali Pasha, who visited this country some time ago to see what we could do in the way of building a frigate for his master, the Sultan, was recently seriously injured by the application to his person of some chloroform containing a large quantity of acetic acid, which an apothecary's clerk had sent in mistake for pure chloroform.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine enumerated politics than thirty-eight substances which are employed to give potency, flavor, consistence, and other desirable qualities to lager beer. Among them are soap, marble dust, opium, tobacco, henbane, oil of vitriol, copperas, alum, strychnine, and other deadly drugs.

Paul Murphy will visit Philadelphia next week, on *route* for his home in New Orleans.

Nathaniel Ray Greene, the last surviving son of Major General Greene, of the Revolution, died at his residence at Middletown, Connecticut, last Thursday. Having survived nine years of age. The only surviving child of General Greene is Mrs. Littlefield, who now resides in Mississippi.

The people of St. Joseph, Mo., having built two churches, now think of building a church!

Hon. John M. Botts vs. General Cass.

We are indebted to a Virginia friend of the Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, for a copy of his reply to a committee of citizens in New York asking his opinion in regard to the memorable Le Clerc letter of Mr. Secretary Cass. Not having room for the entire production, we have marked some of the most forcible passages, which we insert:

"By the Constitution of the United States, it is declared that 'Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization'—that is to say, Congress shall have power to pass such laws as will, under the conditions prescribed, confer upon persons born beyond the limits of the United States all the rights and privileges of natural-born citizens, or those born within the limits of the United States, except such as, by the Constitution, they are expressly excluded from. In pursuance of this authority, Congress has passed laws of naturalization, without regard to the usages, regulations, or requirements of other Governments, from which those claiming the benefits of naturalization have expatriated themselves, and without reference to any international law on the subject; and under those laws there are several hundred thousands of persons of foreign birth who have, upon the invitation of our Government, renounced all allegiance to their native countries, and to all other foreign princes, potentates, States, or sovereignties whatever, and have taken the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the United States. They have been admitted into the American family as adopted citizens; have subjected themselves to the performance of military service in time of war; are liable to be called upon at any time to sacrifice their time, convenience, comfort, health, and estate; to neglect their families and business; to hazard limb and life, in protecting the Constitution and flag of the country, at home and abroad—on the high seas, or in the enemy's country; and now, for the first time, the monstrous doctrine has been announced from the highest authority known to our Constitution and laws, that there is no reciprocity in this compact; that the obligations and sacrifices are entirely on the part of the foreigner, and that the Government will afford him protection only whilst he remains upon American soil, where he stands in no need of its protection; and where this law would have furnished ample protection to his person, without necessity for the renunciation of the land of his nativity; but when he goes abroad, *even at the call of his Government*, in defence of its honor or its rights, he is liable to be *captured*, to be held and punished as a felon and a traitor, and not as a prisoner of war, on the ground that he owes a higher obligation of allegiance and service to his native country than to that of his adoption, and that the framers of our Constitution and the makers of our laws have been guilty of the gross and stupid absurdity of maintaining that we can legitimately, consistently, and intelligibly recognise the renunciation of allegiance and the obligation to observe it, at the same moment of time.

"How is it possible for any man to bring his mind to the conclusion that it is the policy of this Government to require foreigners, upon oath, to renounce all allegiance, that *it* knows and acknowledges to continue in existence, and that it has no will or power to resist, and when, by the oath administered, they not only renounce allegiance to all other Governments, but are *particularly required* to renounce allegiance to those Governments of which they were subjects?

"If this be the true construction of our laws of naturalization, then the sooner these laws are repealed the better for all parties, and especially the foreigner; and those who have become entangled in their intricacies by renouncing all claims to the protection of one Government, without acquiring a right to the protection of another, are *upon the ground of fraud*, entitled to a general release from the obligations they have assumed, as the laws themselves would prove to be precisely what Democracy is, and has of late years shown itself to be, a sham and imposition, a delusion and a snare.

"We all know that the European Governments *generally* deny the right of expatriation; but we know, at the same time, that this Government has never recognised the tyrannical and despotic assumption, and has, therefore, thrown wide open its gates and freely extended its arms in generous invitation to the people of all countries to leave their native homes and come among us, and avail themselves of the blessings of free government; and if we had ever acknowledged the claims and pretensions of despotic rulers to bind and chain down the will of their subjects, after they had passed beyond their jurisdiction, then we should have been without excuse or justification in offering the benefits of naturalization to any; and it is precisely because we refused to recognise such absurd demands that our naturalization laws have been enrolled upon our statute book.

"When a foreigner has complied with the provisions of our laws, and taken out his naturalization paper, which emphatically declares him to be '*A Citizen of the United States of America*,' he is as much entitled to the protection of this Government as if he had been born upon American soil, and within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. There is no such thing known to or contemplated either by the constitution or law as a half-made citizen, a mere political machine for helping certain parties into power, and then being cast off as so much drift-wood on the shore, such as the letter of the Secretary of State would make them.

"They are either citizens or they are not citizens. If they are citizens, then the arm of this Government is long enough and strong enough to reach and protect them in all their lawful travels and undertakings, wherever *they may choose* to go. If they are not citizens, then they are exercising privileges to which they are not entitled, and for which the Democracy have been under very many obligations. Let that same Democracy now determine which horn of the dilemma they will select. So far as their trusted chiefs and responsible agents are concerned, the question is already settled.

"But if they are still citizens or subjects of France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Italy, Spain, Mexico, or other foreign States, owing allegiance and service to the Powers of their respective nativities, how can they be citizens, owing allegiance and service to our Government? No man can serve God and Mammon at the same time, 'and how can they serve two masters at once?'

"They are not only granted passports to leave their own homes, with the full knowledge and consent, (in thousands of instances) of their own Governments that they have no intention of returning, but in many cases they are encouraged to come, facilities are afforded them, and they are sent amongst us as a portion of a redundant population, for whom they can find no employment, and of whom they are glad to rid themselves; and would it not be a monstrous proposition that, after they have become American citizens, and have improved their condition, and their business engagements should take them abroad, or they should desire to make a last visit to their fatherland, they should be liable to be seized upon and forced into the ranks of the English, French, Austrian, or Prussian armies for five years' military service; and if this service is due, and is recognised by our own Government as due, why have they not a right to seize upon them wherever they may be found? for if the debt is still binding, there is neither justice nor morality in an attempt on our part to deprive those Governments of what they are justly entitled to."

Mr. BOTTS is among the most prominent leaders of the American organization, and, in so far as his opinions are expressed, in favor of liberal treatment of the adopted citizens, we congratulate him upon his letter, and trust it may meet the cordial sympathy of his followers. But Mr. BOTTS aspires to be a statesman; and, therefore, we think he falls far short of statesmanlike fairness and sagacity when he attempts to hold the entire Democratic party responsible for this new blunder of the General Administration. His argument against the Le Clerc letter, apart from these allusions to the Democratic party, commands our admiration; but he should remember that a great organization like that can no more be held responsible for a base desertion of principle, on the part of its representatives, than a Christian church for the treachery of any one of those in whom it may have, for the time being, placed its confidence. Now, Mr. BOTTS has been, and now is, of the men who have thousands of times declared that the Democratic party was a foreign party, and controlled by foreign votes; a party that counted the adopted citizens, by whom its primary elections were carried, and various other unmentionable things achieved; and he ought to know, as he must know, that the Democratic masses will no more tolerate the doctrine of the Le Clerc letter than they would tolerate a declaration on the part of the Secretary of State in favor of monarchical institutions. We wish we could congratulate Mr. BOTTS as heartily upon all portions of his letter as we do upon those in which he discusses the opinion expressed in the Le Clerc letter of the Secretary of State in regard to the rights of adopted citizens.

The War in Italy.

English newspapers one day later than those brought by the Europa, have been received by the Saxonia. It now appears to be the prevailing opinion that the new King of Naples will closely imitate the policy of his tyrannical father, King BOMBA. Whilst he declares that "he will never be an Austrian," he shows no disposition to espouse liberal principles, or to make any concessions to his subjects, who have grown quite sullen over this disappointment.

Speculations as to the probable policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON are being freely indulged in. It is thought by some that he aims at adding Savoy and Nice to the dominions of France, and compensating VICTOR EMMANUEL by winning for him, from Austria, Lombardy, and, if possible, Venice.

MAZZINI has issued a sort of manifesto, in which the Italians are cautioned against placing any reliance upon the French Emperor. He acknowledges, however, the necessity and expediency of a cordial union of the people of Northern Italy against Austria, but advises the Liberalists of Rome and Naples to keep aloof from the Allies, and to organize for the independence of their section of Italy, as well as to keep in check the ambitious designs which he supposes LOUIS NAPOLEON to entertain.

PICTORIAL JOURNALS.—Callender & Company, newspaper agents, South Third and Walnut streets, have sent us the *Illustrated London News* of June 4, and the *Illustrated News of the World* of the same date. They contain numerous engravings illustrative of the War.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET, for the Summer. Any family wishing a desirable place on the Germantown Railroad, we would refer them to the advertisement "Furnished Cottage" in our columns.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1859.

I begin to entertain strong hopes that the efforts of the Administration to ignore and destroy the principles of the Democratic party are destined to the most overwhelming discomfiture. It is evident that no Northern Convention will dare to accept the policy of the Administration. The whole Northwest is in a blaze of indignation, not only against its proscriptions, but against its truncheries to Democratic doctrines. New England, though sorely ridden down by Federal office-holders, will see her true interest in pursuing the same course, and I cannot doubt that Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York will follow suit. But that which is most suggestive and admonitory is the recent indication that the Southern Democracy will not yield to the new demands of the fire-eaters and extremists and Administrationists, in favor of Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories. Mr Vice President Breckinridge has boldly taken his stand against such intervention, and I am glad to see that in Texas, and in Tennessee, and even in Alabama and Mississippi, more than one true-hearted man has had the boldness to assert that the claim of the South for such protection in the Territories would be unjust, indecent, and revolutionary. It is true, Charleston is a long way off in time and distance, and Mr. Buchanan has shown how desperately he can use the Federal power in order to force endorsement of his course of action. Within the last few days he has become greatly elated at what he regards the inevitable divisions of the Opposition Party, and the rivalries of the Democracy; and his creatures begin to flatter him with the idea that such divisions and rivalries would render his nomination and election a certainty. One of the schemes of these men is to allow the Democratic masses to elect their delegates to the different State Conventions and then to the Charleston Convention, and after these elections have been decided, and the names of the delegates ascertained, the Federal Treasury is to be opened and every means resorted to to debauch and purchase them from the duty to which they have been solemnly committed. In these days, when office is so eagerly sought after, such means may be used successfully; but "forewarned is forearmed," and the Democrats cannot be too careful in selecting the right kind of men to represent them in the National Convention, if they have any desire for victory in 1860. The Administration has already been taught a terrible lesson in the rebuke administered to it for its course in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, and for the succeeding tyranny by which it attempted to enforce its example into a test of principle, and it therefore behooves all true lovers of the Union to take care lest the President and his advisers should attempt another outrage upon the people. Every day shortens the existence of the Administration, and politicians and place-hunters are already turning their attention to the rising sun. They are not yet certain what individual is to constitute this luminary; but they are quite willing to take any man who will accomplish success and keep them in office. Mr. Buchanan is a shrewd political manager, and he will soon find that those who have been so ready "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" will shortly turn their eyes away, refusing to be longer tempted by the fast-decreasing patronage of a perishing Administration.

Judge Douglas is expected to arrive in Washington in a short time. He has had another triumphal journey through the South. Wherever he stopped crowds followed him, sometimes out of curiosity, but generally out of warm regard for the man. Even those who were formerly most bitter against him were glad to take so genial, gifted, and generous a statesman and gentleman by the hand. An Illinois gentleman, now in this city, says that he found the Administration of the General Government just as odious in the South as it is in the North. Even those who pretend to agree with the Administration on principle, spoke of it publicly in terms of contempt on account of its personal policy.

There is a good deal of subdued acrimony existing between the various Presidential candidates of the Republican party. The Democratic element in that organization is struggling energetically for recognition and control, while those who claim to be the majority, formerly old Whigs, insist that the man to be nominated should be of their school. Mr. Seward's partisans are bold and resolute in advocating his claims, and besides they are rich and generous in the expenditure of their money. Such New Yorkers as Gov. Morgan, Grinnell, Simeon Draper, Charles Stetson, and Thurlow Weed, who have the Seward interest in charge, will not give up their favorite for light and transient reasons. They will patronise every other candidate, after the regular New York fashion, but they will coolly put off such off with the promise that when Mr. Seward is made President, all the aspirants shall be duly cared for in the distribution of the spoils. John Bell is put forward as the middle man of the conservative element of the Opposition party. An excellent person is Mr. Bell. His speeches are too long, and his opinions too retrogressive, but he has many warm friends, and he deserves to have them. Having known him for some years, I can certify to his kindness of heart and his upright character. I do not think, however, that he will make much headway, unless as a third candidate representing the American element. New York claims to be the centre, not only of commerce, but of politics; it certainly is the great centre of capital; and Mr. Bell and his friends will very soon discover that the Republicans of New York are determined to add to all their other advantages the luxury of having a President who will take care of them.

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from Pittsburg.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

PITTSBURG, June, 1859.

I left the city of Brotherly Love, where I had been for a few days attending to the organization of the "Penn Industrial Reform School," on Tuesday evening, at 11 o'clock, for Pittsburg, under the care of F. W. Baley, Esq, the very gentlemanly conductor of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. I felt entirely safe under his protection, and immediately fell asleep, and, owing to the smoothness of the track, and the suavity of the conduct and management of that road, I slept, without the least disturbance of any kind, for over one hundred and fifty miles, so that I can give no account of anything that happened, or any view of the country, until we reached Lewistown station, some time after day-light. The town of Lewistown lies on the opposite side of the river Juniata, and presents a fine appearance to one just emerging from a refreshing sleep upon an easy flying couch borne at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles per hour. Passing through the old town of Huntingdon, the place of my nativity, we soon arrived at Altoona, a thriving village grown to an importance, being a principal station of the great railway through the heart of the State. It is a beautiful spot, overlooking the valley of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata. But a few years since, it was a mountain wilderness, now well studded over with farms and good country houses. Soon after enjoying a good breakfast at the Altoona House we were climbing up the winding track of the road with as much ease and security as though we were the occupants of one of the most comfortable parlors in the city. I had passed over that towering range of mountains in my boyhood, when it required more than two days barely to cross the mountain itself without its appurtenances in the common road wagon, and years afterwards, when with all the facilities of the old turnpike, it was a pretty good day's travel from Blair's Gap to Ebensburg, in any sort of conveyance—a distance of something over twenty miles. We cannot fail, in travelling over that magnificent road, from the eastern to the western metropolis, and running back in memory some twenty or thirty years in the past, to be struck with the triumph of mind over matter, and the advance in practical science within the last half century.

When arrived at Pittsburg, I introduced the great subject of the Industrial Reform School. I found many who took a deep interest in it. I gave a lecture one evening in the Iron City College Hall, the use of which was generously tendered by Mr. Jenkins, its gentlemanly and successful principal. I may say here, that this is probably one of the best institutions of the kind in the Union.

The Industrial Reform School meets with general approval with all who take time to reflect upon it, and it begins to excite general interest. Mr. Rutherford, the experienced superintendent of the Western House of Refuge, takes a deep interest in it, and comprehends the whole important subject fully. I feel satisfied that it will be the absorbing subject with all practical reformers, philanthropists, and statesmen, and those who desire to promote the decrease of crime and the advance of peace, prosperity, and happiness of our good old Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Public Amusements.

GEORGE HOOD'S FLORAL MATINEE.—The last of the Floral Matinees will be given this afternoon, at the Academy of Music. The children will repeat their version of "Cinderella," the ponies and chariot largely figuring, as before, and they will introduce a new dance with the garlands, *à la* Viennoise Children, with a "grand" ballet divertisement extraordinary. How the little people, on the stage, as well as before it, will enjoy the fun!

COMBINATION MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—A large number of musical performers—American, German, English, French, Italian, and Spanish—give a Concert, vocal and instrumental, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening. The principal vocal performers will be Miss Anna Wissler. On Tuesday, commencing at ten in the forenoon, the same parties will give a "grand" musical picnic at Camac's woods.

ST. ROMAN'S WELL.—This is the current number, issued to-day, of Peterson's remarkably cheap edition of the Waverley Novels. The story is not quite equal to Scott's average, but there are passages in it—such as the death of Clara—which Scott scarcely ever surpassed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SAXONIA AT NEW YORK.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

POSITION OF GARIBALDI—THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT NAPLES—IMPORTANT FROM TURKEY, &c.

The Hamburg screw steamer Saxonia, Captain Ehlers, arrived at New York yesterday, from Hamburg, via Southampton. Captain Ehlers left Hamburg at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 1st, and Southampton at 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, June 4. The latest previous advices were by the Europa, which left Liverpool on Saturday morning, at 10.30. The Saxonia brings 338 passengers.

By this arrival we have London papers of the 4th, from which we select the following items and extracts:

PIEDMONT.

A letter from Turin, of the 29th, in the *Independance*, of Brussels, says:

"The Mayor of Montebello, who arrived here this morning, states that the French have left Casteggio and Montebello. On the departure of the French, the inhabitants of those two places, who dreaded the return and the vengeance of the enemy, fled from their homes, leaving the houses empty and the villages deserted. I understand that, with respect to the movements of Garibaldi, the new bridge which the Piedmontese have just erected over the Sesia, was rendered necessary by the former one having been carried away by the rise of the river, and it was that circumstance which prevented the march of General Cialdini on Novara, as had been decided before the departure of Garibaldi. The operations of the latter would have been compromised by this untoward circumstance, had he not been able to ward off the danger by his extraordinary boldness. Yesterday, I understand, King Victor Emmanuel sent sent a despatch to him, asking how many days he could hold the position in which he then was. Garibaldi replied: 'A fortnight.' The King only requires three days."

NAPLES.

A letter from Naples of the 30th of May says:

The reports current here as to the political line which the new King of Naples intends to pursue are not encouraging. A few days since his Majesty uttered some very fine phrases, such as that 'he never would be an Austrian,' that 'he was an Italian,' that 'he did believe Naples could remain neutral,' &c. To day it is said that, on the contrary, efforts have in vain been made to induce the young king to adopt a national policy, but it appears that the young man, influenced by the example of his father and by the persuasions of the court party, does not appear disposed to deviate from the note of his predecessor. The Liberal party is thrown into consternation by this announcement. It would be a great misfortune were the Neapolitans to produce inaction. Other counsels and other influences may open the eyes of the young prince, and until all other attempts have failed, extreme measures ought not to be resorted to.

On Monday last all the troops took the oath of allegiance, and the ground in the Largo de Castello to which was not filled with them was crowded with spectators. Each colonel, after the oath had been read, exclaimed, "Long live the King!" The soldiers responded with cheers, but not a cry was uttered by the officers looking on. Martial law against the disturbers of the public peace stares the people in the face. The king has spoken to his ministers as to men fixed in their positions, and charged to govern as hitherto. The only choice of persons he has made is detestible. He has appointed Sangro his Chamberlain—he is an ultra Reactionist. The most sagacious and intelligent members of his family are afflicted at the turn affairs have taken, and the most moderate Liberals are discouraged. The king has no experience, and will follow the advice of his ministers until events shall have changed the course of his ideas. The British ships of war in the harbor paid the usual honors to the deceased king, although diplomatic relations are suspended.

UPPER ITALY.

The political news from Upper Italy continues to produce the greatest sensation, and all the efforts of the police cannot prevent the details of the war from being known, and private wishes are expressed for the success of the French and Sardinian armies. The independence of Italy is the great object desired, and the state of this country occupies only a second place.

ITALY.

Sicily is tranquil; nevertheless the Government has sent two steam frigates, the Archimedes and the Ercole, to cruise on the coast of that island. The King has published an order of the day thanking the army and navy for their fidelity to the deceased monarch.

A letter from Vercelli of the 30th May, in the *Siècle*, says:

"The manner in which Garibaldi crossed the Ticino and baffled the Austrians, who acted on information obtained by their spies, was curious, and may now be divulged without danger. He left Turin with 3 700 men, and the day after his departure he quitted Biella and proceeded to Borgomanero, where he passed the night and part of the next day. He there prepared his plans, and put them in harmony with the instructions given him at headquarters. The principal object was to cross the Ticino, and effect the passage and invasion without danger to himself or his men. Garibaldi knew that all these men risked their lives, inasmuch as before becoming soldiers they were refugees, and by bearing arms they incurred, according to the Austrian code, the penalty of death. He accordingly spread the report that he intended to stop at Arona, and he even himself wrote orders to have stores and lodgings prepared there, and the churches acted up to the deception of horses.

No sooner had he sent off these orders by special messengers to Arona, which is on Lago Maggiore, than he gave orders to his men, each of whom carried two muskets, to leave for Castelletto, where they crossed the Ticino in a ferry boat to Sesto Calende, and by a forced march proceeded to Varese. The Austrians, on learning how they had been tricked, assembled at Camerlata, and interspersed the line of the Ticino at Varese, believing that they would thereby cut off the retreat of the force so surprised. Garibaldi troubled himself little about that proceeding, and induced the towns and villages to revolt. His success in this was so great that he had to write to the King for 8,000 muskets and 8,000 greatcoats.

Foreseeing, however, an attack on Varese, he barricaded the town, which does not mean that he barricaded himself in the town. That done, he left 200 of his men, who, with the assistance of the population, heroically resisted the Austrians, who soon attacked the place. In the meantime he marched with the main body of his army from the town towards the hills; and some time after, surprising the enemy in flank, defeated and routed them. The Austrians fired in great disorder, and only re-formed at Camerlata, a very important position, from which Como can be defended without great loss.

But Garibaldi scarcely left them the time to count themselves as he attacked them again, and after a skirmish of two hours, in which their officers were killed, dislodged them. He then entered Como, where he received a positive ovation from the population. All the country is in full insurrection. Young men are putting themselves in uniform and arming themselves. All classes, without distinction—nobles, peasants, citizens, men, women, and children—are prepared for resistance. Garibaldi has taken the precaution of being able to supply the population with arms and ammunition

THE STATE OF PIEDMONT.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

TURIN, May 31.—One of this afternoon's journals ventures to state that the Emperor Napoleon, in a letter to the Empress, has expressed his high sense of the singular valor of the Piedmontese army.

Of Garibaldi's proceedings we continue to learn very little. A private telegraphic despatch in one of to-day's papers, dated Como, May 28, says that at Varese and Como his loss was 5 officers killed, 1 wounded, 5 soldiers killed, and about 60 slightly wounded. It adds that 10 000 Austrians, with ten guns, had been put to flight. It is impossible to place any confidence in such statements as these—especially when we are told that Garibaldi was without artillery, and that his forces did not exceed 6,000 men, and that all the advantages were on the side of the Austrians. The paper which gives the above telegram, the source of which is in no way indicated, says that the loss of the Italians proves the vigor with which they fought. Five men killed and 98 wounded do not constitute such a list of casualties as would make a severe conflict.

A letter from Voghera, of the 30th, in the *Diritto*, contains the following anecdote on the action at Montebello:

"To the other infamies of the Austrians which other correspondents have brought to your notice, you may add the death of the Count Scarsi, officer of the Royal Guards of Acqui, who, having fallen under his charger, and finding himself surrounded by many enemies, so that all resistance was impossible, offered his sword in sign of surrender. But the Austrians assassinated him with blows of their sabres, and, not satisfied with this, they cut off his fingers to take his rings, some of which were of great value."

This evening's *Gazette* contains the following proclamation to the troops:

"From the Principal Headquarters at Torrione, "30th of May, 1859:

"Soldiers! Our first battle has marked our first victory. Your heroic courage, the admirable order of your ranks, the daring and sagacity of the leaders, have triumphed to-day at Palestro, at Vinzarrio, at Casalino.

"After an obstinate defence the enemy, repeatedly attacked, abandoned to you his strong positions. The campaign could not open under happier auspices.

"To-day's triumph is to us a sure pledge that you have in reserve other victories for the glory of your king and for the fame of the valiant Piedmontese army.

"Soldiers! Your country, exulting, expresses to you its gratitude by my voice, and, proud of your battles, already points out to history the names of its heroic sons who, for the second time on the 30th day of May, have valiantly fought for it.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—The first fruits of the agitation are beginning to ripen in European Turkey. Until very recently, although there was cause for well-grounded anxiety, no news of any actual demonstration on a large scale had reached the capital. Within the past few days, however, intelligence has arrived which goes far towards justifying the least cheerful anticipations. In Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and the Herzegovina the general feeling of hostility to the Turkish Government is no longer concealed; while Bulgaria, the proximity of which to the capital, and the presence of an overwhelming force, in which would seem to preclude all possibility of any successful outbreak, is not wanting in symptoms of disaffection.

In Servia, Prince Milosch has been levying troops on a large scale; and it is now reported, on what authority I cannot exactly say, that every household is required to furnish its man. The Prince's position has been and is sufficiently critical to account for some preparations for the maintenance at once of order among his subjects and of his own authority. The explanation demanded by the Porte having been deemed but little satisfactory, Prince Milosch was informed that he could not be permitted to continue his levies. This intimation seems to have compelled him to throw off the mask, for telegrams received from Belgrade, dated 20th and 21st inst, announce the march towards Novi-Bazaar of 2,000 men. This force is said to be accompanied by twelve guns. Co-operation with the Montenegrins is, of course, intended.

Whatever may be at work in other provinces, I believe it to be beyond all doubt that Russian agency has been active in incitement to revolt in Servia. It has been boldly and broadly announced that if the Servians miss the present opportunity, Russia will have but little sympathy with their future sufferings. No one is more fully aware of this fact than the Turkish ministers, and yet unusual preparations are being made for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine, who is hourly expected here. The manliness and even the policy of licking the hand from which destruction is to be expected and feared may well be questioned, but it really is a refinement of cruelty on the part of the Grand Duke to avail himself of the Sultan's hospitality at the moment when Russia is aiming a blow, not less mischievous because unaccompanied by violence, at the dominions of his Imperial host.

In Bosnia, a crusade against the Turkish authority is openly preached, and nothing but a heavy body of troops can prevent a general rising. The Montenegrins have risen in several places, and a desultory warfare has been going on, in which the Turkish troops have been uniformly successful. Great numbers of Montenegrins have left Constantinople during the present month for their own country. They were chiefly employed here in gardening and earthworks. Their pay has been 20 piastres, or on an average nearly 3 shillings per day. Of this, about five piastres suffice for their daily wants, and the rest is saved. There are few who cannot command three or four thousand piastres, so that a passage to their own country is within the reach of nearly all of them. They are generally quiet, orderly industrous, but by no means hard-working men. There appears to be a strong feeling of clanship among them, with some of the concomitant relish for the cutting of throats. Hence their obedience to the summons they have received from home.

The Herzegovina is said to be in open revolt.

The Porte has once more changed its mind, if, indeed, its mind can ever be said to be made up, and Prince Couza is to have two separate firmans, one for Wallachia and one for Moldavia.

On Thursday last 20,000 men of the Redif (reserve) were reviewed by the Sultan on the Ameidjan. The troops were in fine condition, and the manœuvres well executed.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne of the 31st ult., says:

"All the accounts from the frontier of Lombardy continue to confirm the news of the extension of the insurrection in the country near the three lakes, the Lago Maggiore, Como, and Lugano, and in the greater part of the Valtelline. An Austrian lieutenant of gendarmerie and four gendarmes were obliged to seek refuge at Castasegna, a village of the valley of Bregell, in the canton of Grisons.

"They solicited the local authorities to allow them to cross into the Tyrol; these authorities applied for instructions to the Cantonal Government at Coire, and the Government, in its turn, telegraphed to the Federal Executive to ask what was to be done. No answer has yet been received, and meanwhile the men who cross the frontier, in whichever side they may belong, are to be disarmed, and kept at Coire until orders are received. Owing to what is passing in the Valtelline joined to the assembling of Austrian and German troops on the Vorarlberg, the Federal Executive has caused the frontier of Engadine to be occupied. The 25th brigade has accordingly been called out, and a battalion of Argau, one of the Grisons, and two companies of the riflemen of Berne and the Grisons, are already on the march in that direction."

FOREIGN MISCELLANIES.

THE details have been published of the terms on which the British Government proposes to assist the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The Government has determined to advance, at a dividend of 8 per cent. for 25 years to the company, provided the cable is in working order, and capable of carrying 100 words an hour. They will further pay £20,000 a year for messages, and this amount, together with a sum of £14,000 a year from the United States Government, is most likely be a sufficient inducement for the reconstruction of the line. The new capital is to amount to £600 000, in preference shares of £5 each, and every precaution will be taken against loss by securing additional provisions for the efficient electrical working, and obtaining a policy of insurance against wreck or loss from the process of submerging the cable.

Referring to the recent statement, copied into numerous newspapers from the *Cork Examiner*, to the effect that Miss Florence Nightingale has entered a convent at Gerey, in the county of Wexford, as a nun, the *London Guardian* says: "This is not true, if intended to apply to Miss Nightingale of Crimean fame. The latter lady is, we believe, in the neighborhood of London; and we regret to add, in a very low, weak state of health."

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The landed interest muster in average strength, and with one tenant farmer represent agriculture. Commercial interests are watched over by twenty bankers (four of whom are Bank of England directors), five money dealers, twenty-seven merchants, five ship-owners, four brewers, four iron masters, one copper master, two coal owners, one timber dealer, and one builder. Our manufacturers are represented by twelve cotton spinners, three manufacturers of linen, one of silk, one of alpaca, one of carpets, one of porcelain, one of glass, and one of paper. A score of directors, votes the railways, five of