THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1858.

The Press.

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First Page—Passenger Cars No. 2; Publications Received; New York Dramatic and Literary News; General News; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

The News.

The steamship Moses Taylor arrived at New York yesterday afternoon with two weeks later advices from California. The most important feature in the news is the arrival of a about one million and a half in gold dust. A calm had succeeded the Fraser River storm. The approaching elections created much feeling in San Francisco. Our files of California papers, received at a late hour last evening, show us conclusively that the masses were strongly in favor of popular sovereignty. Senator Broderick had boldly taken the lead of the Douglas Democrats. The machines were tame.

Another general news despatch, dated London, 27th, reached us yesterday over the Ocean Telegraph line. It was hailed with pleasure, and added still greater confidence in the successful working of the cable. In the New York *Express* of last evening we find the following notice, in staring capitals:

"No commercial news of any description has been transmitted through the cable yet, nor will any be until after the lines shall have been thrown open to the public."

This seems to be a strange movement on the part of the directors of the company. Above all other things, their first efforts should be, if they will *deal in news*, to *protect* the commercial interests of our merchants, and not lay themselves open to the *suspicion* of not doing so. If matters of *general* news can be sent over, why should the *commercial* news be held back?

The steamship Black Warrior sailed from New York yesterday for Havana.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Our readers may "pooh, pooh" this heading to successive articles, day after day, but they must bear with it. One of the greatest events of the age, (for surely Railwayism is more generally useful?) has to be commented upon, again and again, as each new phase is presented.

Yesterday's European news gives particulars from France, Prussia, Egypt, Russia, and England. It will be found among our telegraph despatches. Exactly as we yesterday anticipated, the treaty with China opens the trade to the whole world, and admits recognised diplomatic agents. It gives full indemnity, for the expenses of the war, to England and France; as the United States were neutral on that contest, pecuniary indemnity does not appear to have been awarded to us. Toleration of Christianity is allowed.

The telegram from Valentia is deficient in giving the time of its despatch. "London, Friday morning," is far too vague. The public desire to know the exact time occupied in the transmission. At present, they can only adopt Yankeeism, and "guess" it.

It is scarcely likely, we think, that the afternoon papers will be able to anticipate the morning journals in publishing news from Europe. Nor do we admit that, in nine cases out of ten, under the other system, the evening journals are the first to receive and publish foreign steamer news.

The New York Tribune of yesterday, speaking with a strong assertion of authority, says:

"We believe we are stating the precise fact when we say that the instruments now in use at Trinity Bay and Valentia record words *at the rate of two per minute, or one hundred and twenty per hour*. With improvements will, no doubt, be made upon this, but at this rate the cable can transmit more than 2,800 words per day. If this is true, and we do not make the statement at random, the net income of the company cannot be less than twenty thousand pounds sterling per month, even with the present cable. Other cables may, however, be laid down at a greatly reduced cost, proportionately increasing the profits of the enterprise. This is as it should be. The bold and persistent men who have embarked in such an undertaking might be reasonably rewarded, not merely in universal and abiding renown, but in the grosser form of riches. These matters will be likely, however, to call forth competition for the magnificent harvest.

"As soon as the line is definitely thrown open to the public, the Associated Press agents will have its reporters in Europe, who will daily send us the intelligence of all parts of that continent. In this we shall not imitate the petty habits of the London and Paris journals, who use the telegraph so grudgingly as if its cost were beyond their means. It is almost impossible that the appearance of American reporters in England and on the continent may produce a revolution in the telegraphing economy of our transatlantic cotemporaries."

The Associated Press here mentioned is the organization which has already operated so surely and satisfactorily for the supply of news, brought over by steamers from Europe, and received from them in advance of their arrival at their destined ports. Under the new state of things, it will be as reliable and useful, we are sure, as it has been before.

How to make a Quorum.

In our report of the Proceedings of City Councils, yesterday, a scene is described at once amusing and absurd. At four o'clock there was a roll-call of the Select Council, at which, though *thirteen* members were present, only *twelve* answered to their names. Therefore, as it seems that a baker's dozen is required to make that operative and executive thing called "a quorum," no actual business could be transacted. Mr. CUYLER was the Select Councilman who refused to answer, and, therefore, was *personally* but not officially present. The President (Mr. WHARTON) had his attention drawn to the fact of a member's being present and not answering. He announced that "The Chair cannot take cognizance of any gentleman as officially present, until he answer to his name." So, Mr. CUYLER still being silent, the Chamber adjourned.

With great respect for city wisdom in general, and for Mr. WHARTON'S sagacity in particular, we cannot get rid of the idea that the line pursued was only a new version of "Much Ado about Nothing." It clearly was in the President's power, by the exercise of a small portion of common sense, to have solved the *wonderful* difficulty, by cutting the Gordian Knot in two. The Select Council have probably heard of the British House of Commons, an assembly of some little antiquity, whose manner of procedure has been considerably followed, as a pretty good precedent, in our own House of Representatives. In that assembly, it is in any member's power to call the Speaker's attention to the fact that there are not forty members present, forty being the number requisite to make a quorum. So reminded, the Speaker, suspends all other business, while he counts the number present. If there be forty, the House continues its sittings; if the number fall short, there is "no House."

The President of the Select Council will thank us, we are sure, for telling him of this precedent. If, instead of calling over names, on Wednesday, he had *counted noses*, nonanswering Mr. CUYLER would have been caught, and the desiderated quorum obtained, with accuracy and despatch. That so very simple a way of getting out of an apparent difficulty did not present itself to the Presidential mind is most inexplicable. Next time, thanks to our gratuitous instruction, the President will ask "what's in a name?" and let the fact of a man's presence be taken as real, even though he does not answer to his name.

We draw direct attention to the advertisement of Professor SAUNDERS, announcing the opening of his justly popular institute for boys, in West Philadelphia.

To Puzzle a Philadelphia Lawyer.

"*To the Editor of The Press.*—In an article upon "The Hotchkiss Case" in the Telegraph," and in another article headed "Only no wrong," you make use of the phrase, 'it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer.' Can you, or any of your readers, trace the origin of this proverbial expression? At least origin in the city named in it naturally suggests itself, but in the "Travels in America," in 1833, of a British officer, Col. Hamilton, (author of Cyril Thornton,) it is said: "It is not unusual among the lower orders in England, when any knotty point is proposed for discussion to say, 'it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer.' I have been told by a friend that he lately heard the phrase used in this way in England. How it obtained such currency there puzzles a

PHILADELPHIA LAWYER."

FOR THE SEA-SIDE.—This afternoon, at four o'clock, an express train will leave Camden for Atlantic City. Those who desire to enjoy the exhilarating ocean bath and breathe sea sophyrs should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. The up train on Monday leaves Atlantic City early in the morning, reaching Camden at 8½ o'clock.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, BY MESSRS. T. & S. BOND.—Best residence and furniture this morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 815 North Broad street. Their pamphlet-catalogue, issued this day, contains lists of the property to be sold on Tuesday next, 31st, and 7th, 14th, and 21st September.

The County Row Offices.

The defeat of that candidates of the Democratic party, in this city, by several thousand majority, at the last spring election, was so significant an indication of public sentiment that only those who were wilfully blind could disregard it. It admonished all who were interested in the success of the party, that there could be no reasonable hope of escape from defeat in October, unless a sincere effort was made to select unexceptionable nominees, and to conciliate and win the favor of the masses of our citizens. For this purpose, in a great measure, the party rules were revised, and a new and greatly-improved code adopted. To some extent, the new system has assisted in promoting the election of a better class of delegates than those formerly chosen, and in securing a fair representation of the real views and wishes of the party; but we confess that it has not been as successful as we anticipated. We hoped that all the important nominations would be of such a character that we could honestly and conscientiously endorse and commend them—that not only would no bad nominations be made, but that the very best men seeking the respective places would be selected. Unfortunately, we cannot flatter ourselves that these expectations have been realized.

It is astonishing that a community, possessing in the aggregate so much intelligence and honesty as Philadelphia, should tamely submit, year after year, to the self-inflicted outrage of repeatedly electing to stations so important as her county offices men who are models of incompetency and Corruption. It is high time that trafficking and trading politicians, whose minds are not expansive enough to comprehend an honest principle, and whose moral delinquencies blind them to the plainest distinction between right and wrong, should be taught that the great body of the voters of Philadelphia will peremptorily refuse to confirm any nominations which are "unfit to be made," or, are tainted with the odor of corruption and fraud, or are bestowed upon men who fall below the average of mankind in intelligence and honesty. No Philadelphia voter can look back upon file list of the occupants of the County Offices for the last ten years, and the manner in which business has been transacted in them, without feeling ashamed of the conduct of some of the men for whom he voted. The opposition party has been covered with disgrace over and over again, so far as the dereliction of its chosen candidates could disgrace it, by their defalcations, their incompetency, their neglect of duty, their tampering with the public records, their illegal exactions; and the Democratic party has also elected men who have behaved no better.

What we need now is not merely to have men as good as many of those who have preceded them, but who are better men—who possess integrity and intelligence enough to do their duty—men who beyond all cavil possess the Jeffersonian attributes of honesty and capacity.

The nominations of the late Democratic County Convention are as good as some that have been made heretofore—perhaps as good as the opposition may make this fall; but there was plenty of material presented for better selections than those decided upon.

With the Democratic nominee for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, EDMUND BREWER, we are not personally acquainted, but we have heard him spoken of by many as a worthy and deserving man, who has always borne a good character for intelligence and honesty. He is a machinist by trade, of great skill, and continued at this employment until a few years since, when his health gave way under his exhausting physical labors, and finding it necessary to obtain less laborious employment, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. The duties of this place he discharged, we think, in a satisfactory manner. From all that we can learn he is a very creditable nominee.

Among the list of candidates for Register of Wills it would have been very easy to have made a much better nomination than WILLIAM SAFFIN. A number of honest, intelligent, and deserving men were named for this place—men who are infinitely superior to him in qualifications, and in claims to the favorable consideration of this community. He is at present keeper of the debtor's department of Moyamensing Prison. He is a stereotyped candidate for the Row offices—was once in the field for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, and three years ago sought the nomination for Register of Wills, but was defeated by the present incumbent. His present nomination is rather due to his persistent efforts to gain the place, and to a combination with the nominee for Sheriff, than to any belief that could have been entertained of his fitness for it, or any idea that his nomination would be more appropriate than that of many of his competitors. If the names of all the candidates had been put into a hat, and a boy, blindfolded, had drawn out one, the chances are that he would have made a better nominee than Mr. SAFFIN.

For Sheriff, GEORGE R. BERRELL was nominated. This is an office of great importance, and should be filled by a man of the highest character. The power he wields over the property, and, by his connection with the selection of jurors, over the lives and liberties of the entire community, is very great. The time has been when here, as in some places is the case now, the first gentleman of the district was Sheriff. No other local public officer can do so much good or harm to the people of this city, except, perhaps, the Mayor. But a system of management has been inaugurated in the Sheriff's office which is a disgrace to the city, and it will be perpetuated until a man of the very highest character is elected. We had hoped that the Democratic party would present such a man. There were several excellent names submitted to the Convention—among them that of ROBERT EWING, whose election would have resulted in a substantial benefit by establishing a new policy, and in having the business of the office conducted in a perfectly honest and upright manner. No one can doubt that as between him and the nominee the voice of the party was overwhelmingly in his favor. By some means, this clear sentiment has been overslaughed—many think unfairly. There are rumors that on the twelfth ballot he really was nominated, although the result was declared a tie.

In support of this allegation we have heard the following circumstances: It is known that on that ballot the vote was reported to be ninety-nine for ROBERT EWING to ninety-eight for GEORGE R. BERRELL, until the Chairman, Mr. CURTIS, voted for Mr. BERRELL, thus making the vote stand ninety-nine to ninety-nine. On this ballot, however, we learn that Mr. SEARY, from the Sixth ward, was absent, and that during his absence, LUKE KEEGAN, a delegate from the eighth division of the Seventh ward, voted for GEORGE R. BERRELL when Mr. SEARY'S name was called. Mr. QUIN, a delegate from the same ward, a gentleman of high character and respectability, arose in his place at the time, and called the attention of the Convention to the fact, but his voice was drowned by the clamors of the friends of Mr. BERRELL, who were standing around, and, cognizant of the fraudulent vote, thus prevented its exposure at that time. Mr. EWING, therefore, was fairly nominated on that ballot.

There are other rumors freely circulated, and commented upon throughout the whole city, that corrupt means were used, and that delegates were bought up, with money, to betray the wishes of their constituents.

Mr. BERRELL has filled a number of public offices, but there is very little in his character or in the mode of his nomination to inspire the belief that he will effect any reform in the Sheriff's office, if he is elected. He might do as well, but would probably do no better than his predecessors.

On Friday next, Williams and Cox, who are under sentence of death at Lewiston Falls, for the *murders committed on board of the Albion Cooper*, will be executed. The Lewiston Falls *Journal* says: "The demeanor of the convicts is respectful and resigned. Williams says he never was happier in his life, and seems to be fully prepared for his coming end. Cox looks at the matter in a more worldly point of view, and his continued response is, 'it was cruelty that drove me to it!' One week from to-day, (20th,) between the hours of twelve and one, they are to meet the punishment to which they are condemned. Such is the curiosity of the human race, an immense concourse of people will probably witness the execution. We learn that the wife of the mate of the Albion Cooper, who was murdered by Williams, visited the cell of the prisoner on Wednesday; the scene which ensued was sad, indeed. The deep penitence of Williams here manifested itself again. *On his knees he begged the forgiveness of the murdered man's wife*, while Cox maintained a stoical indifference, unmoved by the scene enacted so near him."

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1858.

One after the other of the leading Democrats of the South takes ground in favor of Douglas. Mr. Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, not having the fear of the Charleston *Mercury* before his eyes, does not hesitate to express this preference, and thus indirectly to rebuke the course of the Washington *Union*. In due time we will have gentlemen as Henry May and R. M. McLane, of Maryland, taking the same ground. The attacks of the *Union* upon Senator Green, of Missouri, for daring to say that he prefers Douglas to Lincoln, are a new evidence of the insanity of that paper. More than one half of the Southern papers, including the chief organs of the Democratic party, have taken this ground; and they will not abandon it before the thunder of the *Union*.

The most extraordinary *canvass* of the day is that now making by the well-known "Tom Corwin" in Ohio. He is said to be over sixty, but is still full of vigor of body and of mind. While strongly opposing the Lecompton policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, he takes high grounds against sectionalism, rebuking to Abolitionists with much ferocity, and terrifying the factions by his fearless rhetoric. As yet he has no opponent in his district, and is expected to be elected almost by acclamation. The most dangerous phase that the opposition to the Democracy can assume is unquestionably that of nationality. It may be the best, in the long run, for the country, when such ideas as "no more slave States" are given up; but the Democracy must close up ranks, and frown down all proscription, before such a transformation of their old adversary. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Pennsylvania abounds in picturesque scenery. The valley of the North Branch of the Susquehanna is inferior to none in the rural beauty of its cultivated plains, the wild sublimity of its mountain gorges, and the majestic sweep of its superb hills. From Northumberland up, there is a constant succession of beautiful views, whose charming contrast pleases the eye of the delighted tourist—rich plains, perpendicular walls of rock, that remind you of the Palisades, with the river winding at their base—lovely, home-like valleys, and magnificent hills, that roll off in cultured beauty, to mingle with the distant mountains.

If your readers have any admiration for the beautiful and the grand in Nature, Mr. Editor, let them spend a few days along the North Branch, from its junction with its sister stream to the classic ground of Wyoming. As I have wandered among the hills which hem in the valley, in which stands the town of Berwick, I have often wondered that it is so little known to fame. Berwick is on the upper side of Columbia county, closely adjoining Luzerne. It stands on the river bank, on an elevated plain, a hundred feet above the Susquehanna. This plain reaches back nearly two miles, until it rises to the heights of Summer Hill, behind which is reared the dark blue outline of the Huntington mountain. The plain sweeps up and down for several miles, narrowing as it goes. On the opposite side of the river the land is broken, rolling off from the river bank some two miles to the foot of the Nescopeck mountain, which is cleft in one point to its base, to afford passage for a romantic stream of the same name. Along its waters, at one moment gliding placidly through soft meadows and at another rushing over obstructing rocks, you have one of the most picturesque and wildly beautiful drives that can be conceived.

Six miles above Berwick is the lofty peak of Councilloup, which springs perpendicularly from the river bank some six or eight hundred feet. A winding, somewhat tollsome road leads to its summit, from which one of the most magnificent views is to be obtained that the country can furnish. At your feet the Susquehanna can be seen winding *along like a broad belt of silver for twenty miles* and more, its banks forming graceful curves, that are charmingly fringed with green, while several islands rest upon its placid bosom like gems of emerald. In front lies a cultivated country, waving with grain and beautifully interspersed with woods, as if with a view to picturesque effect, and dotted over with farm houses, barns, and the evidences of human thrift. The mountain gorge of Shickshinny, where the river seems one day to have burst through *its rocky barrier, is to your right*. To your left, gleaming in the sunlight, are the villages of Beach Haven and Berwick, and further down, of Millin. Back of you the hills roll their wood-crowned slopes to the foot of the Nescopeck range, whose untouched forest kinge wave their lofty recognition to their brothers on the rocky side of the Huntingdon mountain. Come, and see for yourself. It is worth a visit from Philadelphia to catch a glimpse of the prospect *from Councilloup*. Near *by are the Falls of* the Wapwallopen, where the water leaps, in foamy whitness, down a precipice of some eighty feet. Thin lines of silver trickle down the surface of the dark brown, while the light spray cools the air to an inviting temperature. Above these falls are the extensive powder works of Parish, Silver, & Co., the most extensive in the State, of which more anon. If some enterprising landlord would but erect a house of summer resort on *Councilloup*, he would make *his fortune in a* few years. The spot needs only to be known to be raved about. But, for the present, adieu.

OMICON.

Letter from New York.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, August 27, 1858.

The people at Staten Island continue excited regarding pestilence, and a remonstrance against the present arrangements of quarantine is circulated for signatures. Last night the cabins of ferry-boats plying between the island and the city were filled with noxious effluvia arising from burning infected clothing on board the ill-fated scow. An extensive fire occurred this morning at Stapleton, Staten Island, by which about $10,000 in property was destroyed.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons, of this State, took action last night in reference to the cable celebration, by adopting a series of resolutions for record. The order, however, will not take part in the public ceremonies of Tuesday next.

J. N. Reynolds, a prominent politician of the old Whig party, and late President of the American General Convention of this city, is dead. His disease was the *vapy*. Mr. R. was lately before the public in connection with the Tariff Investigating Committee, on his bribery by Stone & Co., Boston; and has strenuously asserted his innocence of other than political action in the matter. Mr. R. was former y widely known as the author of a Journal of Com. Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, in which he was a participant. He advocated at one time the theory of his relative, Capt. Symmes, *respecting a subterranean communication through the* earth, on which the idea of "Symmes' Hole" was founded.

A daughter of the well-known ex-Councilman Wild the proprietor of Wild's famous candy, which assumes to be "not for a day, but for all time," is now on a tour with her spouse, Stephen Van Rensselaer, second son of the Patroon, at Albany. Stephen has been an erratic boy; but there is every prospect now, it is said, of his settling down, as one of the sober Knickerbockers, and enjoying the large patrimony which he will inherit in a rational style with his youthful and *lovely lady*.

The Moses Taylor arrived this afternoon, bringing $1,434,674 in specie. The news reports the gold fever subsiding.

The British residents of New York are called to assemble *en masse*, at Niblo's Saloon, to take measures for participating in the cable celebration.

A committee of the State Senate is now in session here, to examine the working of the Metropolitan police system.

But trifling improvement is to be noticed in stocks to-day. This morning, Reading opened at 49¼ and closed at 48¾. N. Y. Central showed a business of about 2,000 shares, beginning at 70¾, and after various fluctuations, closed at the same figure, seller three. Delaware and Hudson brought yesterday's price. Pennsylvania Coal brought 75 regular "against 74, seller sixty, yesterday. Erie opened at 17¾, and closed at 17¾. Pacific Mail Steamship declined ¼.

The Western roads were steady. Michigan Southern, old stock, was sold at 24 to 24¼, and the guaranteed advanced ¼; Michigan Central advanced ¼, selling at 68¾; Milwaukee and Mississippi showed a sudden rise from 17 and 17¼, yesterday's quotations, to 20 and 19¾; Cleveland and Toledo (selling 100 shares) brought yesterday's price, 34¾; Chicago and Rock Island declined ¼, *closing at 72¼*; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati brought 91¼; Galena and Chicago advanced ¼.

The exchanges at the bank Clearing House this morning were $18,636,946 03, and the balances $871,962 10. The Metropolitan certificates are $3,000.

The following is Friday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$155,304.74
Payments	198,268 42
Balance	19,476,828.15

The receipts include $132,000 from customs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—August 27

SECOND BOARD.			
8000 Missouri S 6s	84¾	100 Michigan C R	58¾
5000 Erie R Cov '71	30¾	25 Mich So&N Is R	24¾
5000 Erie R 2d mtg b	90	100 do	s60 24¾
4000 Ill Cen 8s	101¼	200 do	s30 24¾
6000 Mil&Mid 2d mtg	91	160 do	b30 24¾
1000 LaG&M L G bds	24¾	100 Mich So R Pre sk	45
2000 do	24¾	50 Panama R R	s60 114
5000 do	s15 24½	10 Ill Cen R	77
1000 do	25	50 Gal&Chi R	s60 83¾
50 Mil&Miss R	19¼	100 do	83¾
100 do	s5 19½	800 Cleve&Toledo R	35
50 Penn Coal Co	75	100 do	s15 35
150 N York Cen R	79¾	100 do	b30 35¾
100 Erie Rail	b60 18	200 do	b15 35¾
61 Hud Riv R	b60 23¾	100 do	35¾
100 Reading R	49¾	100 Chi&R Island R	73
100 do	s30 48¾	1000 do	s30 73

"White Folks Getting Sassy."

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

A few days ago, while Conductor Woodall's train was stopping at Xenia, three "cullard gemmen" got aboard and attempted to enter the ladies' car. The conductor stopped them, and told them that if they wished passage they must go further forward. Rather than do this, they stepped off. The conductor spoke to the brakeman, a stout Gollah sort of a fellow, who never objects to a muss, and told him to see that the trio of colored gentility did not enter the ladies' car before or after starting.

The brakeman eyed the trio, who evidently intended to ride in that car, and no other. They did not like the looks of the sentinel, however, and after growling awhile one of them said:

"Gome on, gents; let's go and take that for'ard car. White folks gittin so sassy, now-a-days, dat *gemmen have no respect shown 'em.*"

They took the forward car, much to the regret of the brakeman, whose huge fists just then began to itch for a few fancy strokes.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,

Via the American Telegraph Co. Line.

Movements of the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Victoria.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

ALL DIPLOMATIC AGENTS ADMITTED TO THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

The Christian Religion Allowed.

TRADE WITH ALL NATIONS OPENED.

Dates from St. Petersburg to August 21st.

LONDON, Friday morning, Aug. 27—via Valentia, Ireland.—The Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie will return to Paris to-morrow, from their tour through the Empire.

The King of Prussia is too sick to visit Queen Victoria, as was expected. Her Majesty returns home on Monday.

By the terms of the treaty of peace with China the empire is opened to the trade of all nations. The Christian religion is allowed, and the diplomatic agents of all nations are admitted. Full indemnity is provided for Great Britain and France, but the despatch received makes mention of any indemnity to the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 21.—The announcement of the treaty of peace with China has given great satisfaction to the Emperor and Court.

ALEXANDRIA, August 9.—The steamer Madras arrived at Suez on the 7th instant, with Bombay dates to the 19th of July.

FROM INDIA.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 27, P. M.—The only additional news received over the cable is a further item of India intelligence.

At Gualior the insurgent army was broken up, and much progress had been made in the establishment of order in all the disturbed districts.

NOTE.—The only news despatches yet received through the cable were addressed to the agent of the Associated Press at New York. No special or private despatch of European news has passed over this line to any other address, and none will be passed until after the cable is thrown open to the public.

No commercial news has been or will be received until after the line is made public. DE SAUTY.

The Atlantic Telegraph—The United States and British Governments are to be placed on a Footing of Absolute Equality.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Information has been received that Lord Derby has signified his willingness to amend the charter of the Atlantic Telegraph Company so as to place the United States and British Governments on a footing of absolute equality.

Further from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—The Salt Lake correspondent of the *Republican* says that David A. Burr, the son of the Mormon Postmaster in the city, and had succeeded in getting Charles W. Moveler, formerly clerk in the Surveyor's office, to file an affidavit denying the truth of his former affidavit sustaining the charges made against Judge Drummond.

The Indians are more hostile now than they have been at any time since the Territory was first settled.

Nearly all the tribes were engaged in committing depredations. A number of settlers had been killed; and several bands of horses had been stolen.

As yet the troops have made no effort to protect the settlers, but the soldiers received their pay the latter part of July, after which a large number deserted, taking along some mules and citizens' clothing from the camp.

Cedar Valley is said to be a poor place for winter quarters

General Johnston was making preparations to send some troops to protect the settlers.

Governor Cumming still retains the confidence of the community, and thus far, his acts and policy give general satisfaction.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug 27.—Secretary Cass has returned to the city.

Advices to the 25th of July state that Sander's wagon-road party was at Thompson's Pass, Wachita Mountains. The work on the road was progressing vigorously. All well. A party was about being sent ahead to Bear river to locate an advance division of the road.

The U. S Treasurer's statement for the week shows the receipts to have been $2 385 278; on deposit, $15,325,000, of which there was at New York nearly $11,000,000.

Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Navy Department has *detached Lieut Spotts from the Michigan, now on the* Northern Lakes, and ordered him to the Ocana.

Lieut. Terrett has been detached from the receiving-ship Pennsylvania, and ordered to the Ocana.

Lieut. Welsh has been detached from the receiving-ship Princeton at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Ocana.

Lieut Welsh has been ordered to the Sabine, vice Lieut. Crabtree, transferred to the Roanoke.

Lieut Read has been detached from the Roanoke, and ordered to the store-ship Supply.

Lieut. Henry A Adams has been ordered to the receiving-ship Princeton.

Purser Clarke has been ordered to the store-ship *Supply*.

U. S. Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following is the weekly *statement* of the United States Treasury:

Treasury balance	$12,805 423 64
Treasury Receipts	2,385 132 96
Drafts paid	1,020,272 26
Drafts issued	2,119,853 81
Increase	266,278 85

Regatta at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, August 27.—The regatta here to-day is badly interrupted by the storm, but, aside from the weather, everything has passed off pleasantly. There is quite a large attendance of people from out of town, and there are twenty-four entries of boats—seven for the first race, at 11 o'clock, of four-oared boats; four for the second, at 2 o'clock, of six-oared boats; also for the wherry race, at 2½ o'clock, and seven for the sweep-stakes, at 3½ o'clock. In the first race the boat Frank G. Wood, of Newburg, N. Y., won the prize of $100, making the three miles in 22 minutes and 33 seconds. In the second race the *Fort Hill Boy* of Boston, won the prize of $100, in 23 minutes and 21 seconds. The races this afternoon promise to be highly exciting, and the weather bids fair to favor us.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—The number of deaths by yellow fever yesterday was 60.

Arrest of Fugitive Slaves at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Two fugitive slaves, belonging to Robert W. Ingraham, who escaped from Kentucky in March, were arrested last night in this city. They were taken before Commissioner Newhall, who commanded them to the custody of their master, and they were immediately taken to Covington. The arrest was made so quietly that the public interest was not excited.

THE COURTS

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—Yesterday morning a young physician was put on his trial, on the charge of picking the pocket of an old woman, alleged to have been in the cars of the Frankford and Southwark Railroad Company. The prosecutrix testified that she was sitting by the side of the defendant, and that *her porte monnaie* was taken at the time. On the part of the defendant, it was shown that parties left the car just before the porte monnaie was missed. Evidence of good character was also offered. The jury acquitted without leaving the box.

Michael Ryan was arraigned on the charge of assaulting Officer Marley, with intent to kill. The alleged assault was committed on the occasion of the shooting of William Gamble, a few nights since. A plea of not guilty was entered. The prisoner was not ready for trial, and the case went over for a few days.

Morris Goldstein, who was tried on the charge of assaulting Jacob Taylor, in Commercial Conveyancers, Thursday afternoon, was yesterday discharged from custody. In granting his discharge, Judge Ludlow remarked that he believed him to be a dangerous man, and recommended him to come up for a trial in the Quarter Sessions. He is supposed to be connected with a dangerous gang of burglars.

The case of James C. Wesley, a constable of the Fifth ward, charged with a misdemeanor in office, was called up for trial. This defendant is alleged to have extorted ten dollars and a buffalo robe from a person whom he had in custody. Wesley was not ready for trial, and the case went over until Friday next.

Ann and James Vallabe were put on their trial on the charge of assault and battery. Jury out.

None of the other courts were in session.

Interesting from China.

[From the Overland Friend of China of 22d June.]

The Pekin arrived with the English mails on the 19th, again within forty days from the General Post office. Our dates from the Peiho extend to the 9th inst. No opposition was met by our gunboats on the route to Tientsin from the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, whose capture was reported in our last summary. On the 29th ult. both the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, with their suites, took up their quarters in the vicinity of the city. Soon afterwards intimation was received of the appointment of Kwei Liang, a general of the Manchou banner, as special high commissioner. On Saturday, the 6th, the Earl of Elgin had his first interview with his Excellency, the Baron Gros meeting him in similar state the day following. It is presumed that the business of these meetings was entirely formal, and falling prompt compliance with our demands, the ambassadors are prepared to declare war. Without such declaration of war we see no feasible means of bringing matters to a proper footing.

In the south of China the *news* of actual hostilities at the north appeared to be the long-desired signal for societies banded for annoyance of the barbarian to proceed to actual operations. No *person feels safe; and one of two things must* shortly be performed, either we must entrench the foreign quarter in such a manner that foreigners may sleep o' nights, or vacate the place altogether. What the allies could mean by declaring Canton open to trade, and yet neglect to make provision for the safety of traders, it is impossible to divine. It is generally understood, however, that the fault rests with Sir Hope Grant, Messrs. Bowring and Parkes, rather than with the ambassadors and naval commanders, neither the general nor the commissioner having sufficient mind to realize what is actually and tacitly required of them. So much for making a mere soldier—though a gallant soldier and a province; a mere diplomatist, a mere interpreter—a conceited and self-willed youth—commissioner.

Some heavy floods in the interior of Chekiang have had the effect of checking the advance of the rebels, whose proximity to Ningpo was mentioned in our last.

A letter says: "A panic in the native money market, such as has not been known for a considerable time, has caused a suspension of trade at Shanghae. Large contracts were made for foreign goods on the spot and to arrive, in order that they might be included in the list of stores to be handed into the Taoutai, thereby avoiding the additional duty to be levied on foreign goods purchased subsequent to a certain fixed date; but another mode of raising the requisite funds having been adopted by the Taoutai, in consequence of the remonstrance of foreigners, the speculators are embarrassed with *large stocks*, which, owing to the hostilities in the north, and the disturbance of the interior, they are unable to dispose of, and have been obliged to apply to the bankers for assistance to enable them to fulfil their contracts with foreigners. The bankers having already a large portion of their funds locked up in advance on goods shipped to the north and to the interior, and in considerable investments in Shanghae dollars, held for an advance in value when the new silk season opens in the country, withheld further accommodation. Doubts began to be entertained about their ability to stand the loss which would fall upon them should the junks in the Peiho be destroyed—a run was made upon the banks, and had it not been shown that they held sufficient security in goods to pay off their liabilities, the would nearly all have suspended payment. This was given them to get funds from Ningpo, Bechow, &c., and now confidence is restored."

At Macao a fearful epidemic, resembling cholera-morbus, has been imported from Singapore, and fears are entertained of its reaching Hong Kong.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE MOSES TAYLOR AT NEW YORK.

TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF IN GOLD.

The steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall on the 19th, and the California mails of the 5th, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon. She brought about one million and a half in gold.

TREASURE LIST.

Am Ex. Bank	$140,000	A M Lawrence	20,087.
Frank Baker	16,500	B B Lawrence & Co	7,000
C O Brigham	5,000	Meader & Adams	22 000
J H Browning	9,000	J B Newton & Co	20,230
Butcher & Bro	8,000	J G Parker & Son	4,400
Clark & Wilbur	14 000	Richard Patrick	40,000
J H Coghill	5,431	James Patrick	50 000
W S Coleman & Co	46,300	Renard & Co	10,000
C W Crosby	21,205	H L Rich	2,836
C H Cummings	7,800	Ross, Falconer & Co	50,056
DeWitt, Kittle & Co	30,000	Schultz & Trott	43,350
Duncan, S & Co	53,398	W Seligman & Co	50,000
Einstein Bros & Co	10,349	Tilton & McFarland	2,300
Freeman & Co	99,808	Treadwell & Co	25,161
Thos J Hand & Co	2,000	Turner Brothers	3,500
Wm Hoge & Co	28,600	R S Wade	5 000
Howes & Crowell	18,000	J B Weir	16,500
Howland & Aspinwall		Wells, Fargo, & Co	356,000
Agent	31,849	Order	19,920
E Kelley & Co	58,000		
R C Knight & Co	9,600	Total	$1,421,674

PASSENGERS VIA STEAMSHIP MOSES TAYLOR.—From California—Lieut. J C Ives and servant, Major Tower, Captain Gardner, wife, two children, and servant, M J O Connor, lady and sister, H W Griswold, Mrs E Nichols and infant, C O Brigham, W H Graves, Mrs Richardson, J Goldberg, F Delger, wife and servant, Mrs Lambert, E Stephens, J S Treathouse, wife and infant, Mrs Newall and child, J Cogswells, wife and infant, S E May, F Larkin and brother, W D Mecomber, D Fox, M Tuska, P Kelley, Dr H L Ballions, W D Davis, J W Mirano, C H Todd, G J Johnson, Dr B K Reid, wife and child, Mr Archer, wife and child, Dr Simpson, two children and servant, H Wain, Jr, J E Fuller, Mrs Grublin and child, B Slocumb, wife and infant, D C Hopkins, D Hardy and wife, D Shattuck, S Levison, Rev Wm Ritter, G A Fairfield, W Wallis, J S Friend, W S Heniman and wife, J Gibson, wife and infant, J S Bird and wife, L J Danby, F Schotte, M Schillenbeck, J W Hilton and wife, Mrs Dean and infant, E Marsellus, Mrs Wood and three children, T S McMartin, Rev. M. Bishop, wife and two children, S E Hunter, McCauley, wife and two children, A D Baker, John McMullen and wife, Mrs. Sylvester, T Johnson, E Hopkins, Mrs. Brandon and infant, P Smalt, J Hilreth, J L Mather, W B Mack, John A Brewster, F. M. Truesdale, J Aspert, E Griswold, A Ripperdon, E Dennison, F Walter, J. T. Young, H. A. Knight and wife, E Hammond, P White, J A Fawcett G C Wildy, J Springer, Dubois, Kennedy, Prulan and wife, Jackson, Wilmer, wife and daughter, Robert Leis sagy, Leballister, Lloelugen, Basch, Hodges, Forrester, Jess Reed, Letts, Sampson, Finnegan, D Bailey, Mrs Mitchelling and infant, and 200 in steerage

From Aspinwall—Capt. Turner, A Hardcastle, G T Tophin, S D Flagg and lady, M J Glinton, J W Leatins and child, R Kohwerrie J Monzalon, Capt W C Stout, L Davis, W De Courcey, H Cannay, wife and daughter; Miss Mary Kane, Capt Fourrett, H