The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1859.

FIRST PAGE—Kingsening; Movements of the Opposition, Pennsylvania; The War in Italy; Miscellaneous. FOURTH PAGE—Marine; Intelligence.

The News.

Matters in Utah begin to assume a serious aspect. Recent accounts from Salt Lake City represent the people as being in an excited and turbulent state, and it is highly probable that a collision will occur between the Mormons and the United States troops. Numbers of the saints have encamped themselves in the mountains, and being equipped as military duty, it is feared that they will give our troops some trouble.

Joseph M. Doran, a well known member of the Philadelphia bar, died at his residence, in this city, yesterday. He was formerly one of the judges of the old Criminal Court, in this city, in conjunction with Judge Barton and Conrad, and he also took a prominent part in the "Repeal" movement, when that subject agitated our citizens. Mr. Doran had many warm friends, and was generally loved for his kind disposition and upright character, both as a lawyer and a man.

A protest having been entered at Washington, by two drug importers of New York, against the publication in two weekly drug papers in New York and Philadelphia, of the names of the importers and the character of their importations, the same being under the supervision of Government chemists, and tending to the detriment of parties in the regular importing business, the following answer has been received from the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of 6th inst.:

"GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th ult., complaining of the publication in certain newspapers of your importations, and in reply inform you that the collector of the customs at New York has been instructed by letter of this date, that while the department cannot consent that information of the imports and exports shall be withheld from the public, yet, in no case must the names of the importers or exporters be given.

"Very respectfully, HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury."

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Ohio having resolved to elect an Assistant Bishop to aid Bishop McIlvaine in the discharge of his duties, on Friday last effected that purpose. The Rev. Gregory T. Bedell was elected on the first ballot by a concurrent vote of the clergy and laity. Dr. Bedell is at present rector of the Church of the Ascension, on the Fifth avenue, New York. He is about forty years of age, and a son of the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., who died while rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, about a quarter of a century since, and who is yet remembered as one of the most eloquent, laborious, and devotedly pious clergymen of the body to which he belonged. Dr. Bedell is said to be a "Low" Churchman.

The sailors on board the Russian steamer General Admiral, now lying at New York, got up a little mutiny in consequence of having been prevented going ashore. The result was, that sixty-four of the sailors were put in irons, and a guard of twenty-four policemen stationed on board the steamship. The Russian officers are very indignant at this behavior of the seamen, and the first lieutenant believes that the refractory sailors will have a hard time of it when they get out to sea.

The frost on Saturday night last did a great amount of damage at the North. In Canada, the fruit, potatoes, corn, and vegetables suffered severely. In the neighborhood of N. Y. city many gardens were nipped, and the fruit flowers destroyed.

President Buchanan has been made a Doctor of Laws by the University of North Carolina. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, has received the same honor.

General Shields, Senator from Minnesota, was tendered a public reception by the people of Faribault, on his arrival home. He made a neat speech on the occasion, in the course of which he said:

"I made my pre-emption, as you all know, on the Faribault property, for its services during the war; and the warrant which I received for my services in Mexico—the only bounty which I ever received from the United States for those services. And I will venture to say that I am the first general of the United States army who ever made his own pre-emption with his own warrant. Now, this, I think, is a home to be proud of—a home that I hold sacred, because I purchased it with my blood."

A new wonder has been discovered in New York, in the person of a man named Karl Saul, who, it is asserted, has *four eyes!* He has one pair in the usual place, and another in the back of his head. A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, who enjoys the acquaintance of the individual, says that "both sets of eyes are perfect, and he *sees* backwards and forwards at the same time, with equal ease, comprehending at a glance everything within the range of his vision either way. The objects which he simultaneously beholds he will describe with wonderful accuracy. He can read with the back eyes as well as the others. Mr. Saul is a man of extreme diffidence, and the peculiarity of his visual construction has been carefully concealed, and has heretofore been known only to some of his most intimate friends. The back of the head is quite flat; but he has long hair, which effectually conceals the large eyes, which are generally protected by a bandage." As if the above is not wonderful enough, the correspondent of the *Post* makes the following wonderful statement: "He is highly intelligent and social in his habits, and owns considerable property, which he has accumulated by honest industry."

The Washington *Star* of last evening says, in regard to the election held in that city on Monday:

"The city election yesterday passed off with a quietude almost verging upon apathy, the only approach to anything like excitement being the Seventh ward, where a spicy but good-natured contest was maintained between the opposition, who have hitherto managed to retain their foothold there, and the anti-Know-Nothings, who unfortunately for their opponents from every other stand-point. And they succeeded, or very nearly so, as the single opposition Councilman elected from this ward (Mr. John T. Given) declined to occupy party ground as a candidate. The vote of the city is but about one-half what it was at the mayoralty election of last year, the most of the difference consequent of which is the corresponding falling off in the school-tax income.

There were three men hanged in Canada yesterday. Moore and Over, the two negroes who murdered the mail-carrier, suffered for their crime at Brantford, and John Mitchell, who killed his wife at Hamilton, C. W., were executed at that place. The two negroes confessed their crime.

To-day the St. George Cricket Club, of New York, and the Philadelphia Cricket Club, play a match game on the ground of the Philadelphia Club, at Germantown.

Ramsay Crooks and Samuel F. Mott, both eminent citizens of New York, died in that city yesterday.

At the military election at Honesdale, on Monday, Russel P. Lord, Jr., was re-elected Brigadier-General, and Miles L. Tracy Colonel of the Second Brigade, Tenth division, Pennsylvania militia.

The Boston *Journal* says that there is residing near that city a family of seven brothers and sisters, the youngest of whom is sixty-five years of age. There were, originally, thirteen children in the family, but one of them, a daughter, died at seventy-five years of age, and the other, a son, was drowned while a student at college.

A singular application of the stereoscope has recently been suggested by Prof. Dove, of Berlin, viz.: that if two accurately identical copies of ordinary print be placed side by side in the stereoscope they will not offer any unusual appearance; but if there be the slightest, though imperceptible difference between the copies, as, for instance, in the interval separating the same words, the difference will be made evident in the stereoscope, by the elevation into relief (or the reverse) of the corresponding space above the adjoining parts. M. Dove proposes this as an infallible means of distinguishing a forged bank note from a genuine one.

The Boston *Traveller* states that a suit is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court for Cumberland county, Maine, of which the evidence will disclose the following facts: A gentleman by the name of Parsons Jones, formerly of Rollinsford, N. H., while a resident of that place, paid his respects to Miss Herbert, of Portland, Maine, and she, in consideration of his regard and proposals, (she being quite wealthy,) furnished him with money, horses, carriages, &c., and, as she alleges, he agreed to marry her. At the end of three years of courtship, he left her, and went to Wisconset, Maine. Meeting with very good success there, he concluded to stick to single blessedness. About a year passed, and he married a Mr. Farmenter. Less six months after their marriage, Jones made certain charges against her, which she says were false, and were the cause of the separation between her and her husband, which took place about eight months after their marriage. She has therefore sued for $10,000, the amount which she alleges he received from her during their three years' courtship, and has also commenced another action against him, in which she claims $20,000 for injury to her character, which was the cause of her husband's leaving her. The action or actions will be tried at Portland, in October.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The particular attention of the trade is invited to the sale, this morning, by M. Bond, Jr., auctioneer, No. 421 Chestnut street, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. Included will be found a full assortment of Paris mitts of a celebrated manufacture, needlework goods, cotton fringes, braids and braid, shaped ribbons, new pattern ribbons, a fine assortment of trimmings, blonde, lace, &c. Also, a stock of antiques. Catalogues now ready.

SALE AT 1 O'CLOCK.—THIS AFTERNOON.—Handsome Chamberlain mahogany, on the premises, 1 o'clock. See advertisement. See handbills and advertisement.

Valuable Law Library, at the auction room, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. See catalogues and advertisement.

The Personal Organ of the President.

President BUCHANAN's devotion to his enemies is the trait in his character which is most rigidly and religiously maintained. He seems desirous of rivalling the great Prussian king who, on his death-bed, declared that he died the most ungrateful man that ever lived. Distrusting his friends, under the apprehension that they desire to use him, he embraces his enemies because he thinks they have unlearned their contempt. We are not disposed to attribute the enthusiastic attachment of the President to the pious editor of the New York *Herald* to a selfish motive. It is rather an illustration of his favorite philosophy, that a public man who is true to his friends can never succeed, and that the only way to conduct an Administration triumphantly, is to propitiate those who have always opposed and traduced the head of that Administration. Two or three years ago, Mr. BUCHANAN rejoiced in an army of friends, ready to serve him at any sacrifice—men who had never asked for office—men entirely independent of office—men of substance and mark in their localities—most of them his equals in intellect, and all of them consistent members of the Democratic party. They had been to him, when, almost without a phantom of strength in Pennsylvania, steady and unselfish supporters. His first manifestation of reciprocity to these generous friends previous to the inauguration of his Administration, was the deliberate insult he inflicted upon them of taking to his confidence the reptile of the New York *Herald*, which had trailed its poison over his reputation and theirs for long years beforehand. And although his subsequent public policy promised well, this offensive recognition of a wretch doubly debased in morals, and utterly execrated in politics, prepared them for such a harvest as might have been expected from such a sowing. In all of Pennsylvania (for we speak by the book) there is hardly a gentleman in the Democratic party, beginning at Philadelphia and ending at Erie, who does not to-day, for *this* reason, entertain a profound contempt for the motive which instigated this proceeding. In this list we boldly class *the great body of the heretofore immediate friends and supporters of* Mr. BUCHANAN *in his own county of Lancaster*. It is not strange, therefore, while this is the feeling of Mr. BUCHANAN's former friends in Pennsylvania, that his coalition with BENNETT should have excited a deep feeling of repugnance in the South—that South which BENNETT continues persistently and unscrupulously to assail. The Washington *Constitution* is the organ of the members of the Cabinet; the New York *Herald* is the organ of the President. Through the *Constitution* are filtered the little compliments to the little men who surround the President. The *Constitution* abuses and calumniates, praises and patronises, according to order. But the New York *Herald* speaks the Presidential gospel. It is indeed the political bible of the White House; not merely the political, but the social bible; that which teaches doctrines and manners; that which regulates society at Washington and New York; that which says who shall dine with the President and who shall not; in other words, it is the Court Journal, not only speaking for the President, but compelling the President to speak *for* it! What more of this Presidential favorite? Does it ever applaud the Democratic party? On the contrary, it is filled with sneers at the Democratic organization, with attacks upon Democratic men, with abuse of CONG, with abuse of TOUCEY, (until he yielded to its threats,) with laughter at the organ of the Administration, and with a general series of prophecies that the Democratic party is hastening to such a collapse in 1860 as no human power can arrest, unless (to use its language of yesterday), "that party falls back from the extreme Southern pro-slavery policy which has driven it out of the North."

So that the President has an organ in New York which traduces his Cabinet, traduces his friends, traduces the Democratic party, and *praises himself!* It is impossible to say which most predominates—the attachment of the President to the New York *Herald*, or the hatred of the New York *Herald* to the Democratic party.

The Second Montebello.

[illegible] by the steamer *City of Washington*, we have taken the diverse official reports of the battle of Montebello, between the Austrians on one side, and the French and Sardinian forces on the other. There cannot be any doubt of the defeat of the Austrians.

The *London Times*, unmistakably in favor of the Austrians, admits that they have been defeated in this first encounter, but declares that it is a victory without an aim, and will be one without a result. We have a very different opinion. There is an old adage, which is acted on to this hour in pugilistic battles, that "the first blood is half the victory." Another tells us that "a thing well commenced may be considered as already half accomplished." Now, here we find the Austrians, in large numbers, moving to ascertain where the French were. They found them in smaller force than they expected, at Montebello, and ventured on an attack. Nothing so venturesome, either, seeing that for every one Frenchman in arms there were, at least, *two* Austrians. The French commander, FOREY, dropped down upon his assailants, and routed them. The battle took place within thirty miles of Alessandria, the headquarters of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The loss of the Austrians, as compared with that of the French, was about three to one. The Austrians had to retire. In war, *retire* means *retreat*. In plain words, the Austrians were not only beaten, but so properly beaten that they had to run away, and the only reason they were not pursued was that the victors were not in sufficient force to run after them!

It is absurd, then, for the *Times*, or any Austrian advocate, to sneer at this as "a bootless battle." France has got *one* great gain out of it. She has gained the *prestige* of the first victory, with vastly inferior force, over an attacking foe; in a contest not *sought*, but *brought*; the offensive formidably repelled by the defensive. Surely *this*, in the eye of Europe, is a great deal. This is a moral, as well as a material victory.

In the Liverpool *Daily Post*, the most able provincial paper in England, conducted by the best editor in that country, (M. J. WHITE,) we find a passage so strikingly bearing upon this immediate point that we insert it here—more particularly as it gives some curious historical parallels. It runs thus:

"The opening of the campaign, however, suggests a curious coincidence. We are reminded that fifty-nine years ago, a French general won his title at the village of Montebello, which was then, as now, the gate of Marengo. In 1800 and 1859, the encounter at Montebello has been the real opening of the fight. On both occasions the first success has been with the French troops, but the last battle will scarcely bear comparison with the first; for in the former we are told, the Austrian force was 18,000, and its loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was nearly 7 000 men, while the French had barely 12,000 in the field. Then, again, we have the contrast that the first Bonaparte swept the plain in person; while a contemporary suggests the extreme unlikelihood that the new Napoleon will act upon that illustrious precedent. 'He is,' says the writer, 'upon the spot; a staff, superb if not glorious, encircles him; the inn whence his uncle dated that celebrated letter to the Austrians has left a memento on the field of battle; then, commences the second Montebello by an equally portentous and magnificent climax?'

"Perhaps he may. War is very different now from war as waged by the *first* NAPOLEON. But the present Emperor of the French is not a man to be despised, or thought lightly of, because he had not the chance, like his uncle, of winning great battles before he was twenty-eight years old. Such great things are done, not once in an age—but only once in the world's age. Yet this man, whom it has become the fashion to abuse in this country, (by those who neither know him nor the country of which he is the chosen ruler,) received a first-class military education, has written military works which are text-books in this country, as well as all over Europe, and has so greatly simplified the French artillery system, that the various grades of calibre (in field pieces,) have been assimilated, and that confusion of having only forty-eight pound shot to put into thirty-two pound cannon, can never occur again. With want of personal bravery, *this* NAPOLEON can no more be charged than his uncle. Yet a leading English journal suggests, that a dislike to risking his person in battle restrained him from taking part in the battle of Montebello. He was thirty miles distant when this very unexpected contest commenced, and use what speed he might,—say *eight* miles an hour, and infantry rarely go more than *four*, with the spur to them—would have arrived only just in time to be too late, to find that the Austrians had run away, a few hours previously.

That Sardinia and France will annihilate Austrian misrule in Northern Italy appears very probable. But one thing constantly bewilders us, when, with the map before us, we consider what will be the future of that country. In one word, we doubt whether NAPOLEON III, who so strongly represses all freedom of thought and action in France, *can* ever descend to posterity as the Liberator of Italy.

Naturalization—The Extent of its Protection to Adopted Citizens.

A short time since the Memphis *Bulletin* published the following letter from General CASS, in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States to exemption from military duty in the event of their return to the European countries from which they originally emigrated:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1859.

To Mr. Felix LeClerc, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR—Your letter of the 13th instant has been received. In reply, I have to state that it is understood that the *French* Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. *Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily repair thither.*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

The doctrine here laid down attracts, by its importance, considerable attention throughout the country. Not a few of our naturalized citizens desire to occasionally revisit their ancient homes for purposes of business, pleasure, or to see the relatives whom they left behind them in the Old World. Having renounced all allegiance to their former sovereigns, and having become fully invested, as they supposed, with *all* the rights of American citizenship by the act of naturalization, it is somewhat unpleasant to be told that their shield of Americanism possesses only a local efficiency; that in the air of their native kingdoms it corrodes at once, and leaves them abject dependants of the monarchs whose power they formally and solemnly renounced when they exchanged it for the dominion of the Government of the United States. The war of 1812 with Great Britain was commenced, principally, because she refused to acknowledge the American doctrine of expatriation, and holding the theory that "Once a citizen, always a citizen," practically enforced it by taking naturalized citizens, who had emigrated from her dominions, from American vessels, and impressing them into her navy. The system of military service sanctioned by General CASS is, in principle, substantially the same as that against which this nation arrayed herself in arms in 1812—the only difference being in the mode of applying the offensive monarchical doctrine of indestructible allegiance.

The junior editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, O. JENNINGS WISE, Esq., who was attached to the American Legation at Berlin during the Administration of General PIERCE, has published in a recent number of that paper an interesting review of this whole subject. The view which General CASS takes in the letter quoted above is, *it appears, sanctioned* by several precedents. It has repeatedly happened, particularly in Prussia, that naturalized American citizens who were natives of that country were, on their return to it, compelled to serve as soldiers in the Prussian army. During Mr. VAN BUREN's Administration such a case arose, and Mr. WHEATON, the United States minister at Berlin, refused to interfere, on the ground that, when an original subject of Prussia revisited that country, the right of Prussian sovereignty was renewed During Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. PIERCE's Administrations similar cases arose, and the then Secretaries of State refused to interfere. Mr. WISE, however, after a close investigation, has arrived at a conclusion somewhat different from that announced by Secretary CASS, and one well worthy of the attention of the country. After showing that the question is a practical one, inasmuch as American citizens are at this moment in the performance of forced military service for terms varying from four to seven years, in Europe, he says:

"There can be no doubt whatever that the legality or illegality of this claim for military service, resolves itself into the question of allegiance. Military service is essentially a duty which the subject owes his sovereign—one of those duties which, combined, constitute what is meant by allegiance. *So long as a man owes allegiance in a sovereign, just so long, and no longer—can sovereign exercise the rights of military service.*

"During the present century, different Governments have maintained three different rules of principle, as regards this matter of allegiance.

"The doctrine which Great Britain asserted fifty years ago is, that allegiance is perpetual and indissoluble. 'Once a citizen, always a citizen,' is the doctrine, the practical assertion of which involved that nation in hostilities with the United States in 1812.

"For a long time, most of the nations of continental Europe have acted upon the assumption that allegiance is dissoluble, but only with the consent of the sovereign, and to the extent that the sovereign may prescribe.

"Thus the Prussian Constitution provides that emigration or expatriation shall be subject to no restriction, except in the case of a refugee from each native of Prussia the term of military service, to which every citizen of the kingdom is liable. Similar legislation has been adopted by France and most of the other continental Powers.

"The doctrine asserted by the Constitution and laws of the United States is, that allegiance to a citizen may, at his own option, abjure all allegiance to one sovereign, and contract entire obligations of allegiance to another sovereign, provided only that the renunciation and act of naturalization be performed *bona fide*.

"With us aliens are *naturalized*, i. e., *nationalized*, and thus guaranteed the full extent of protection against the claims for service or allegiance made by any foreign Government, to which protection any *native* citizen would be entitled. By obliging a man to 'renounce all allegiance' to every foreign potentate, our Government *obliges itself to protect him against every claim to his allegiance which may be pretended by any foreign potentate.* Without this, there would be no reciprocity of protection and allegiance.

"The cases which now present themselves *involve a conflict of laws*. The question to be decided is, which shall prevail—the claim, according to the dictates of right and justice?

"If two nations cannot agree on this point, an appeal to arms is the only escape from submission to wrong on the part of the injured contestant.

"We will not go so far as to advise resort to hostilities—we do not even advise resort to hostilities. The laws of these foreign nations are the necessary consequence of the theories of government under which they are established. Their exemption involves no *intentional* insult to our national dignity. It is purely the result of the great political tendencies, triangular strife which is now in progress between the principles of the divine right of popular sovereignty, the divine right of kings or oligarchs, and the atheistic denial of all principle, which bases the fabric of government in each instance on some narrow view of mere expediency. It may be that we must patiently submit to a wrong, that the attempt at this time to vindicate the rights of our fellow-citizens would raise a world in arms against us. It may be that ordinary prudence requires submission.

"Still, the ultimate question is one *of forcible maintenance of right, or submission to wrong*. And the Constitution of the United States provides that *Congress alone shall decide such a question*.

"So far as the Executive is concerned, its duty is plain. It must maintain the Constitution and laws, by remonstrance, by protest, by treaty, if possible, and, if its efforts prove unavailing, *the President must then refer the question of war or submission directly to Congress.*

"And if we are to submit, *let the submission be made openly and under protest*. Let not our submission be veiled under such flimsy pretext as the State Department has put forward during the past ten years; for these pretexts amount to nothing less than *an entire renunciation of the doctrines asserted by our laws, of the great principles of popular sovereignty and individual liberty which lie at the root of our whole governmental theory.*"

☞ Our citizens should not forget that the plans and models of the great Callowhill-street tunnel and depots, to connect the Pennsylvania Central Railroad with the Delaware river, are now on exhibition at Jayne's Hall, and must be removed from that place on Thursday morning. Mr. HOXIE, the author of this noble idea, will be present from 3 to 5 this afternoon to explain it.

The New Hotel.

[For The Press.]

Seeing that you indulge *others* in suggesting through *The Press*, some appropriate or striking name to be given to the splendid establishment soon to be opened for the accommodation of the cosmopolitan world, *I beg to offer*, for the consideration of the stockholders one which I think will be approved of—that is, one of two, I should have said—to wit: first, "The Humboldt," because he was the greatest and most scientific of travellers. Cosmos was his name. This would be new and striking. Second, "The Cabot," after the great first discoverer of this glorious continent of ours. This would be new and striking also. If neither of them will answer the fastidious, perhaps to call it "The Cosmopolitan Hotel" would meet with favor as very appropriate, as well as new; "The Progress," or "The Republic," or "The Golden Age."

One is asked, *where do you stop at?* or, where will you put up? Answer, at "The Cabot House," to "The Humboldt," to or at "The Republic," to or at "The Progress," to or at "The Golden Age Hotel." I submit, with due deference, the above—all of them as new and striking.

TRAVELLER.

[For The Press.]

A subscriber of your valuable paper would suggest to the stockholders of the large Hotel in which there is so much anxiety manifested about a name, the name of Keystone House.

Yours, J. R. W.

LAST week an elderly man was brought as a convict to the Kentucky State penitentiary, whose six sons were already in that institution as convicts.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1859.

The commencement of what threatens to be a most sanguinary, if not a protracted, conflict in Europe, devolves new responsibilities upon the Administration at Washington. It will require only ordinary prudence, however, to keep our country out of this whirlpool of blood. The temptations to participation are few, while the reasons against it are numerous and overwhelming. The phantom of Cuba begins dimly to appear upon the canvas, and might lead a weak President, anxious to propitiate a supposed public opinion, away from his more solemn and solid duties; but when we reflect that Spain will, in all probability, take no part in the conflict now waging on the classic fields of Italy, and will reserve to herself the protection of her own integrity at home and abroad, the experiment of attempting to conquer Cuba at such a time must be regarded as certain to end in disaster. Although there is no doubt that, in the event of continued hostilities between France and Austria, and the gradual absorption into these hostilities of other great Powers, our pecuniary interests may be injuriously affected at first, yet if the reins of power are held with a firm and fearless hand we ought to be able to reap enormous permanent benefits from these complications and sufferings of others. God is good to us in the abundant harvest He is spreading all around—enough to feed our own millions, and to spare for the fighting and famishing masses of the Old World. Then our commercial marine ought to be largely advantaged in the carrying trade, as was the case during the Crimean war, and the contrast furnished by a peaceful and prosperous Government here, with the struggling and bankrupt nationalities abroad, ought to attract into this market an incalculable amount of foreign capital seeking investment in American securities. Cotton will, of course, largely suffer, but cotton has paid unbounded profits to the planter for three years past, and he can well afford a large reduction in the present contingency. Meanwhile our manufactures must improve under a state of things that will paralyze competition from other quarters of the world. Only let our rulers be animated by prudence and patriotism and all these happy results will be secured to us. Mr. Dallas writes in excellent spirits from England to the Administration. We ought to congratulate ourselves that we have secured the services of so able and sagacious a diplomatist at the present time at the court of that Power which is, unquestionably, the only safe refuge of liberal principles in the Old World. The war is a little unfortunate to our interests in one respect, however—I mean in regard to Mexico. That hapless country, the alternate prey of insatiate factions, has become the eye-sore of all civilization. France and England, if their hands were free, would unquestionably agree to such a policy as would place Mexico under an American Protectorate, which would secure alike domestic happiness to the people, open wide the doors of foreign commerce, and guard our frontiers from the perils which must always threaten them while Mexico continues to be in the hands of the harpies, who seem to be delighted in preying upon her vitals, and in degrading her impoverished and hybrid population. Recent events prior to the breaking out of difficulties in Europe, pointed to some such settlement of this vexed question, but now, I fear, it must be postponed to a distant day.

The President returned this morning according to promise, in the steamboat Adelaide, in fine health and spirits. He saw his old friend and associate in Congress, Weldon N. Edwards; and shook hands with a great many Southern cove reigns. He has had a good time to himself. The question now is, whether, coming back so buoyant, he will order the guillotone to be freshly sharpened, or whether he will discard that instrument for wiser counsels, leaving the petty politics of patronage for the graver duties that await his action.

The friends of Charles James Faulkner, of the Martinsburg district, Virginia, boldly allege that he would have been elected but for the load he was compelled to carry in supporting the policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

I forgot to say to you that while Gen. Bridgens, of Lock Haven, Clinton county, of your State, was in this city protesting against the appointment of Mr. Quiggle as consul to Antwerp, he let out a fact which bears somewhat upon the future of Pennsylvania politics. After he had told Mr. Buchanan that the appointment alluded to was a most unfortunate one, the President responded by stating that he desired to be let alone—that he was now an old man, who would soon be out of office and forgotten; but that he, General Bridgens, would render him, J. B., an essential service, by helping to crush Governor Packer—a point which the President earnestly declared he and his friends had fully determined upon—and that Bridgens started home resolved, after having had this programme submitted to him, to take off his coat and assist in putting down your independent and sign-toned Governor. This, be well assured, is the fixed purpose of the Administration clerg. A number of small editors of small country papers in your State have been located in Washington, and are sending home weekly calumnies upon Governor Packer, prepared by order of Judge Black and the President, while those who are connected with persons holding office in this city, in your State, and elsewhere, who own or control newspapers, are commanded to do the same thing on pain of ostracism. This is the secret of the violent course of certain Administration papers in Franklin, Westmoreland, Mifflin, Northampton, Chester, Adams, Blair, Fayette, Venango, Erie, Bucks, Luzerne, Berks, &c. In vain is Mr. Buchanan told that Governor Packer's friends must wield an immense influence in 1859. The policy has been laid down, and will be adhered to at every hazard. Look, for instance, at the vast interests to be jeoparded by this assault upon the fearless Executive of a sovereign State. In May of 1860 you will have to elect, as I understand, the Mayor and the Councils of Philadelphia—a city which in itself polls more votes than a number of the States of the Union—and in October of 1860 your electors will be called upon to choose a Governor, State officers, a Legislature who is to elect a United States Senator in the place of the facile Bigler, and twenty-five members of the National House of Representatives! In November of the same year, the Presidential election will come off, upon the result of which will depend the selection of a new Cabinet and the distribution of eighty or a hundred millions of patronage. All these vast interests are to be perilled that Governor Packer's head may be handed over on a trencher to King James—and that such men as yourself may be read out of the Democratic party, with all who have not fallen down and worshipped his worse than Austrian despotism! You must prepare for this state of things The war upon Judge Douglas shows that the Administration is capable of any outrage. It is true, there is a remedy—one that you should wield with your united energies—and that is, to exhibit to the men who have undertaken this work of ruin, your determination to resist to the uttermost their tyranny, no matter what shape it may assume. If you should succeed in successfully arresting this tyranny, you will save the Democratic party from a long series of defeats, and place it upon an enduring foundation. God prosper the right!

The cry of adherence to regular nominations is being raised at Washington, by the dependants of the Crown, in advance of the Charleston Convention. They feel confident that that body will be completely in their hands. Although they refused to support the regular nominees in Illinois, standing as those nominees did upon the old-fashioned Democratic platform; yet, whenever they can force their creatures upon Democratic tickets, they will insist upon usages as earnestly as they violate them themselves, whenever circumstances demand. When John A Gamble was nominated for Canal Commissioner, for your State, in 1849, you will remember that Mr. Buchanan, at Bedford Springs, denounced him, and said he ought to be defeated, because the Pittsburg Convention, which made him a candidate, adopted a resolution under the auspices of Col. S. W. Black, now Governor of Nebraska, indirectly approving the Wilmot proviso. It is equally certain, also, that in 1851 Mr. Buchanan became exceedingly indignant because Mr Bigler would not take part in the local fights of Lancaster county, and publicly denounced him for it, although Bigler was then the regular Democratic candidate for Governor. Our highly respected friend, Howell Cobb, showed his reverence for regular nominations in 1850-'51 in Georgia, by getting up an independent ticket, and electing himself Governor with the aid of the Opposition. A friend from Georgia, now in this city, handed me this morning the following electoral ticket, framed at Milledgeville, in that State, on the 24 of May, 1836, and published in the papers. This ticket was run in opposition to Martin Van Buren, the regular nominee of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention for President. Now, whether the Howell Cobb of this ticket is the present Secretary of the Treasury, or the author of the late book on slavery, who is not the Secretary, I am unable to say; but at any rate it is a historical mystery that deserves clearing up in these days of regular nominations:

For President.
HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee.
For Vice-President.
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.
For Electors.
George R. Gilmer, of Oglethorpe county,
John W. Campbell, Muscogee county,
David Merriwether, Jasper county,
A. Baker, Bibb county,
HOWELL COBB, Houston county,
Gibson Clark, Henry county,
Thomas Hamilton, Cherokee county,
Jesse Mercer, Wilkes county,
R. Wimberly, Twiggs county,
John Hines, Liberty county.

Which Howell Cobb is it? The Secretary or his double? Will not Colonel Clayton answer?

The news from New Jersey looks most ominous for the Administration scheme of capturing the Charleston Convention Power there seems to be passing out of the hands of power here. The late letter of Mr. Potts, of Trenton, in favor of popular sovereignty, the tone of the Democratic papers of the State, and the declarations of the leading Democrats, all look as if New Jersey would appear at Charleston, with a solid delegation, demanding admission with the principle, or exclusion without it.

The Washington *Constitution* takes John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*, to task for an alleged changing of opinion in regard to Judge Douglas, and abuses him roundly therefor. Inasmuch as the ostensible owner of the *Constitution*, Brigadier General George W. Bowman, has changed his opinion in regard to Mr. Buchanan, and inasmuch as the editor of the paper—Mr. Browne—was only a short time ago a resident of a foreign country, it is to be presumed that neither has taken much pains to inquire as to the illustrious example of the Administration itself on this subject of changing opinions. Mr. Buchanan started his Administration with the opinion that the people of *Kansas should vote upon their own* institutions, and he changed it afterwards with amazing readiness Mr. Cobb entertained the same idea, but changed it with equal rapidity; *Judge Black had the same notion and changed it.* The Washington *Union* made a test of allowing the people of Kansas to vote upon their Constitution, and afterwards made a test on the other side of the question. Mr. Senator Bigler entertained the same views, and he changed his opinion. Now, after all these translations and metamorphoses, ought not John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*, to be indulged in a little luxury of the same kind? I only ask for information.

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

A SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE—FEARFUL TRAGEDY: MURDER OR SUICIDE OF ANOTHER LADY—OFF FOR EUROPE—MISS HARRIET LANE ON A MARINE JUNKETING—PICCOLOMINI'S MR FISH IN HOT WATER—MARETZEK PUTS A "WHEREAS" ON KARL FORMES—METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 7, 1859.

The important question of the superintendency of police is at length definitely settled by the acceptance of Captain Amos Pillsbury, a Democrat in politics, though never an active partisan. He has been selected with the sole end in view of placing at the head of the department the best obtainable man—"the right man for the right place." He declined assuming the duties and responsibilities unless clothed with all the powers conferred by law. In this respect he has an advantage over any of his predecessors, who have been selected through partisan influences, and who have been prevented from wielding all the power which it was intended should be confided to the head of the department. Capt. P. enjoys a character for integrity, capacity, and discipline, from which the public have a right to expect the best results.

Another of those fearful tragedies that recall to mind the Helen Jewett case, the Cigar Girl case, and the impenetrable veil that hangs over the fate of the sister of Dr. Crane, of the army, has just been developed, the victim being a lady whose name has often been before the public as an actress and vocalist—Fanny Dean Halsey, better known as Fanny Dean. The papers will have told you the particulars of the discovery of her mutilated body in the water, near Fort Hamilton, and of the painful circumstances connected with her disappearance. I happened to be chatting with the Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Caldwell, yesterday, in his private office, when an intelligent-looking young gentleman came in, having in his hand a gold chain and locket. He simply remarked, in tones almost heart-broken, "They are here, poor fellow!" he was her brother, a clerk in the post office, and had just returned from identifying the body.

The two steamers that sailed from this port for Europe, on Saturday last, took six hundred and fifty passengers, a large proportion of whom are families from the South.

Miss Harriet Lane has been enjoying an excursion in the steamer named in her honor. Miss Lane was accompanied by a select party of "people in society"—going up the river as far as West Point.

The agent of Mlle Piccolomini has been made the victim of a small fiduciary arrangement, in the shape of an unpaid bill for victuals and lodging furnished the Princess at the Everett House. The man's name is Fish, and was about to emit himself from the country when one of those charming lawyer people served upon him a writ of "no go," or, as the lawyers phrase it, "*ne exeat*" Mr. Fish was contemplating the contrast between his present situation and that of being a sort of small monarch in the lobbies of the opera house at rehearsals, and among minor artists and the chorus. He was a pretty big Fish in his way, but couldn't escape the legal net which the men of law set for him. He is in the Eldridge-street prison, made considerably immortal as the temporary home of Sir William Don. The "little bill" figures up some twelve hundred dollars—a fair price for keeping seven persons for four weeks.

Speaking of music, Maretzek is in pursuit of Karl Formes, with a piece of wood sharply whittled at one end—having commenced a suit against him in the Supreme Court, to recover $25 000 damages for breach of contract. He alleges that Formes engaged to perform and sing in Havana, during the months of January and February, 1859, but failed to do so. Mr. Formes being a non-resident of the State, the court granted an attachment against his property.

The Metropolitan theatre opens to-morrow evening for the summer season. The interior has been rearranged, particularly the stage, and the whole building brushed up by its proprietor, Mr. La Farge. The company will be one of the very best that has been engaged in the country—Blake, Brougham, Walcott, Holland, Dyott, Whiting, Barton Hill, Conway, Mrs Conway, Ada Clifton, Sara Stevens, and others. What a company for high and low comedy, and burlesque!

La St. Louis Assassination.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF REV. CHARLES, PRESIDENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK.

[From the St Louis Republican, June 4.]

We have never known the people of St. Louis more excited than they were yesterday, as the news spread from mouth to mouth that Joseph Charless had been assaulted, and shot down, in Market street, shortly after breakfast, by Joseph W. Thornton, and that the wounds were of such a character as to make death almost inevitable. The whole town was in a buzz and a ferment. Men walked to and fro, as if some great calamity were impending, and knots of people were gathered together, putting questions and earnestly asking if their own safety and reputation were at stake. In order to give some probable cause for this wanton attempt at the taking of a man's life—for cutting him off without warning, and so causelessly—it is necessary to go back some years in the town's history.

There are many persons who will recollect that the Boatmen's Savings Institution of this city, then located on Chestnut, between Main and Second streets, was mysteriously robbed, on the night of $18 000 in notes of the Bank of the State of Missouri, and gold. At that time the business of that institution was done mainly in Missouri paper and coin. Joseph W. Thornton was secretary and teller of this institution, and enjoyed the confidence of the entire community, and had filled that place from an early period of its history.

There were those who, on the discovery of the abstraction of the funds, did not hesitate to point to him as the guilty party, and for a year or two he was under the strict watch of the police, and yet the board refused to believe that he was dishonest. At the time it had quite efforts were made for the recovery of the stolen money, the board meanwhile pledging their individual fortunes to save the depositors from loss on account of the defalcation of their teller. The institution itself continued to enjoy the public confidence, although no satisfactory information was ever obtained in regard to the lost money.

After a while Thornton was discharged or resigned his place in the office, and it was filled by some one else. It is reasonable to suppose that he was still an object of suspicion, and by-and-by circumstances directed attention to his pecuniary affairs. He had a deposit account at the Boatmen's, and the teller discovered that he was in the habit every week, or whenever he made a deposit, of presenting one or more of the same notes which had been paid out to him some time back, putting them in with other Missouri bank notes, suspected to be the proceeds of the robbery already alluded to. His attention was directed to the fact of the stolen notes back into the institution by this process, and thus cover up the delinquency.

Two or three years ago Mr. Thornton caused to be presented at the Bank of the State of Missouri, for redemption, some $1,700 of obliterated and soiled notes This excited suspicion, and on being questioned as to the