The Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1859.

First Page.—Touchstone; In Philadelphia—No. 2. Napoleon the Third as a General; Important Foreign News; General News; The Pope's [illegible] to the Diplomatic Body at Rome. Fourth Page.—List of Letters; Ship News.

## The News.

We have intelligence of another battle (the [illegible] fought) between the Austrians and the Allies. The news comes by the steamer Anglo-Saxon, at Quebec. The fight took place at Magenta, some twelve miles from Milan, and it is [illegible] that three hundred thousand men were [illegible] in the conflict. The French Emperor [illegible], and it is presumable that [illegible] and the King of Sardinia [illegible]. Napoleon claims [illegible] victory, and says they took 7,000 Austrian prisoners, while 12,000 more were placed hors de combat. He also states the French [illegible] 3,000, while other reports represent it [illegible]. The French [illegible] General Espinasse was killed, and Marshal Canrobert [illegible] wounded. Five French marshals and generals and nine Austrian superior officers were wounded. Milan was evacuated by the Austrians, and its inhabitants had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia, but the French had not occupied the city. On the reception of the news of the victory in Paris the city was illuminated. The Queen delivered her opening speech to the British Parliament on the 7th. A synopsis of it is given in our telegraphic summary of the news. She proclaims strict and impartial neutrality in the pending war. The intelligence from the seat of war had had a favorable effect on public securities. Consols in London advanced half a cent, and in Paris the funds are active at higher prices. At Liverpool the cotton market was [illegible], and a decline of one-eighth of a penny [illegible]. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull.

A despatch from Washington, dated Saturday, says: "Lord Lyons had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day on general subjects. There is every reason to believe that Great Britain [illegible] to cultivate the most friendly relations with us. Lord Lyons [illegible] the conclusion of the important question of neutral rights, now under advisement by our Government."

In consequence of the failure of Congress to authorize a continuance, the Postmaster General has notified the Charleston and Havana Steamship Company that their mail contract expires on the [illegible], and will not be renewed unless they [illegible] to accept the postages as in full for service. The postage is, however, so inconsiderable that it cannot be accepted, and the line will therefore cease running.

The ship Bolton, Captain Cotter, cleared at Philadelphia on the 8th inst. for St. John, N. B., whither she was bound for a load of deals, and on Thursday last, when near Cross Island, about six miles east of Machias, was totally wrecked. Only three persons out of eighteen on board were saved. The captain and his daughter were lost, besides thirteen of the crew. The second mate and two seamen were the only ones saved. No further particulars of the disaster are given. The Bolton was cleared by Messrs. Stephen Baldwin & Co. She was built last year at Bath, Me., where she is owned. She rated A 1, was 930 tons register, and is believed to be fully insured.

North Carolina is not so progressive as many of her sister States. A few days ago a fellow was convicted of bigamy there, and the following is the account the newspapers give of the execution of the sentence against the evil-doer: [illegible]

[illegible]

Every jail in North Carolina is provided with a whipping post, stocks, and pillory. Murder, rape, arson, burglary, and the higher crimes and misdemeanors, are punished with death; manslaughter, by branding the letter M in the right hand. The convict's hand is bound to the bar, and the branding-iron laid upon the palm until he can say, "God save the State," three times. Under this law a fellow who stutters generally has his hand burnt out. Theft and minor offences, by whipping, standing in the pillory, or sitting in the stocks.

It is said that the Secretary of War has refused to permit any more officers on leave to depart for Europe. [illegible]

[illegible]

In New York last week there were 398 deaths, an increase of 48 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Under ten years of age, 233. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Charleston Mercury has a strong article against the reopening of the African slave trade. It says:

"We object to making the reopening of the slave trade an issue in the politics of the country, and for several reasons:

"1. Because if hereafter, and under other circumstances, it might be wise and safe to revive the trade, it is not now, in the present relationship of the South and North.

"2. Because it is now impracticable and idle. The idea is based upon entire ignorance, and a visionary misconception of the relative positions of the [illegible] of political [illegible] to [illegible] the reopening of this trade, so long as the Union lasts.

"3. Because it is a mischievous issue. It is a subject on which there may well be a difference of opinion without blame. It is no test of soundness to Southern institutions. It lowers the moral position of the Southern people from one of high principles of liberty, in defence of vested rights to a mere question of policy about which we are profoundly divided."

## Political Strife in England.

The Queen's speech, in Parliament, was read on the 7th instant. It contains some points worth notice. She proclaims the neutrality of England; she asks Parliament to sanction an increase of the navy; she suggests the renewal of diplomatic relations with Naples; she hopes that, this year or next, the question of Parliamentary Reform will be settled.

Thus, after all, Lord DERBY is re-pledged to bring in a Reform Bill. This will deprive his opponents of a stalking-horse against him. In the House of Commons, as an amendment on the motion for an Address to the Queen, in reply to her Speech, an amendment, signifying want of confidence in the Ministry, had been moved, and was under discussion when the last advices left England.

It is possible, but scarcely probable, that this amendment, which is a trial of strength, will be carried. Were it successful, the Derby Ministry would resign. Whether RUSSELL or PALMERSTON would be empowered to form a ministry seems doubtful. The Queen is said to have taken a dislike to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Prince ALBERT is by no means friendly to PALMERSTON. It is added that RUSSELL and PALMERSTON have met and agreed upon the terms of a new personal and political alliance. To have either of these men guiding the helm of State would be unfortunate for England. RUSSELL is but a mock-Reformer, who would give the people a stone when they asked for bread, and has alienated the good will of 6,000,000 Catholics in Ireland and England, by publicly denouncing their religion as consisting only of what he calls "the mummeries of superstition." PALMERSTON's assuming the direction of affairs would plunge England into [illegible] in less than a month.

The Ministerial strength in the Commons are estimated at from three hundred and fifteen to three hundred and twenty. The whole number of members is six hundred and fifty-four—minus the Speaker, six hundred and fifty-three. The remaining three hundred and [illegible] members of Parliament include various sections, and herein lies the Ministerial strength. On one side, a firm phalanx; on the other, several parties, who can scarcely ever be got to join in any decided movement, even against the Ministry. Besides, there are many members, and not a few Irish, who will vote with the Ministry, because they see them strong. A few out-and-out Radicals, such as Mr. ROEBUCK, will support Lord DERBY, because they have a belief that RUSSELL and PALMERSTON are intolerable or dishonest [illegible], who will be [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

The public squares are now open, daily from [illegible] A. M. to [illegible] P. M.

## Senator Bigler at Home.

We are reminded of the continued health and vigor of our illustrious Senator by a rapid glance at a little newspaper, published in the town in which he resides. The Senator is not only very fond of talking, but of writing. It is true he is neither as classic as MACAULAY, as luminous as BURKE, nor as ponderous as WEBSTER, but for all this he is excessively fond of illuminating either readers or hearers whenever a pretext is presented to him. Probably the most perfect sentences he ever uttered are to be found in the following extract from his memorable letter to Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON:

"Make my special regards to Governor Walker, and say to him THAT HE HAS THE POPULAR HEART WITH HIM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY EXCEPT ONLY THE EXTREME SOUTH. Should his programme succeed, he WILL HAVE THE MOST ENVIABLE PROMINENCE OF ANY MAN IN THE NATION. *The Administration is a little* WEAK AT THE KNEES, *and wilts under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the work.*"

There is not only good English but good sense in this *morceau*, and, more than all, it is original. Some men are content to rest their claims to the remembrance of posterity upon a single invention, no matter how trifling, and Senator BIGLER, though he were not a profound statesman and philosopher, might repose his claims upon the future in the fact that he has supplied a phrase to designate a feeble and corrupt politician, in the highly graphic passage by which he stigmatised the Administration as being "weak in the knees." What delights our Senator most at present, however, is the fact which he gravely announces in the editorial columns of the Clearfield paper, "that the influence of THE PRESS," meaning this journal, "has fatally diminished, and that henceforth THE PRESS and its editor are to be regarded as among the things that have been." We counsel Senator BIGLER to patience—we implore him to wait. It is probable that all his predictions may result as he desires, but we shall not be at all astonished if one of the first men to discover that THE PRESS retains a little of its power will be himself. We can imagine how complacently he looks over the present tranquil sea of politics, how serenely he felicitates himself upon the prospect that there are no storms beneath its placid surface, and that all his sins of commission and omission are "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." Nor have we any present purpose of disturbing this delightful vision. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." If the Senator is in no hurry, THE PRESS is in no hurry. If he thinks the day of retribution for him and his has come and gone, so be it. We confess we do not think so. It requires no telescopic survey of the field, and of the horizon, to see in the dim distance the gathering cloud filled, not only with "thunder," but pregnant with thunderbolts, and we think there is one especially reserved for that Senatorial IMBECIDES who, in the midst of his congratulations upon his own shameless desertion of principles, will be hurled into utter and lasting obscurity.

## Our American Bourbons.

Some notoriety has been given to a movement, audaciously attempted in this city a few days since, for the formation of a Young Men's Democratic Executive Committee, after the model of similar organizations in existence previous to former Presidential struggles. Yesterday's *Sunday Dispatch* puts a construction upon this act of *treason* which we have no doubt is a correct one. We copy a part of its article:

"As a necessary consequence the office-holders attended the meeting in solid column, to prevent anything like disorganization in the enunciation of doctrines distasteful to the Grand Lama at Washington. It was feared there was some design to select an executive committee that would not swallow everything that the Federal Government dictated—an idea disastrous to "the integrity of the party;" a beautiful phrase which really means "the designs of the office-holders." The chief operators were on the ground. The busy B's—Baker and Browne—flew hither and thither, enlivening the drones. The appraisers' office, the storekeeper's department, the navy-yard, the mint, the arsenal, were all represented; whilst to do the heavy work, if any was required, a large concentration of muscle from the Fourth ward crowd were in prime fighting condition. The projector of the meeting, appalled by these manifestations, "kept shady," and the office-holders' hosts waited for a long time for the enemy. Finding themselves masters of the situation, they at length determined to hold the meeting themselves. A president, with a myriad of vice presidents and secretaries, was appointed. Mr. [illegible] appeared with a set of resolutions setting forth the necessity of appointing a committee to organize a Young Men's Democratic Club, a successor to the Keystone Club, in fact, that delectable organization having lost its "voice" and being speechless. Jefferson J. Young (suggestive name) here came forward with the substitute prepared by the busy B's and their co-workers in the hive. It professed unalterable admiration of regular rules, and declared that it was unwise to entrust executive duties to any other than the real simon-pure committee appointed according to the rules aforesaid. Upon this a long debate sprung up. The result was that one proposition was tacked on to the other as an amendment; so that there was an expression of opinion that there ought to be one executive committee and one association. This result gave immense satisfaction to the anxious individuals present, and the custom house and post office went back home with fond congratulations that "the integrity of the party," which really means "Sag," was preserved. "In the name of the prophet, figs!"

A better specimen of the despotism of the officials in this quarter could not be presented. How dare the Democrats of Philadelphia hold any meeting? Do they not know that they are expected to submit as the bond slaves of the custom-house, post office, and navy yard? Are they not aware of the fact that every independent expression of opinion is to be crushed out and crushed down? What right have they to meet together without first sending their resolutions to be clipped, and sweated, and restamped by their masters in office? Who ever hears of a public meeting in Austria or in Naples, that is not visited by precisely such condign punishment as that which has been used upon the Democratic malefactors who dared to call a meeting to form an executive committee, and who supposes that the imitators of FRANCIS JOSEPH and King BOMBA, in this country, will submit to any such insubordination! Allegations having been made that the meeting in question had its origin with THE PRESS, we think it important enough to say that this is the sheerest fabrication. We published the advertisement calling the meeting, as we publish all advertisements, because it was paid for in advance, and we reported it precisely as we report every demonstration of any consequence that takes place in our great city.

Our American Bourbons are well named the "busy B.'s" by the *Dispatch*. They are as timorous and sensitive in regard to the public opinion, which they have outraged, as if they saw ten thousand drawn daggers, each impelled by a rebel as remorseless as ORSINI himself. They see pistols in paragraphs, revolutions in resolutions, and have as much horror of the word *principle* as a certain unmentionable personage is said to have of holy water. There are very many of these Administration B.'s. We have the head Bourbon first, Mr. BUCHANAN; then comes BENNETT, of the New York *Herald*; then Attorney-General BLACK; then Senator BIGLER; then Brigadier-General BOWMAN, of the *Constitution*; then Collector BAKER; then Postmaster BROWNE; then Navy Agent BADGER; and so on to the end of the chapter. They are Bourbons not only in name, but Bourbons in nature.

## Magazines for July.

Our kind and attentive New York Correspondent has favored us with early copies of *Harper* and the *Knickerbocker*. Both are capital numbers.

*Harper*, which is fast running up to a circulation of a quarter of a million per month, [illegible] with three illustrated articles, by Benson [illegible], Colonel T. B. Thorpe, and [illegible] naturalist, (Mrs. Charlotte Taylor, we believe,) who has the art of writing pleasantly and instructively even on *Fleas*! There is a fine ballad by T. Dunn English, with two or three excellent prose stories, additional chapters of "The Virginians," (in which Thackeray makes Dr. Johnson commit two grammatical errors in conversation!) the usual wisdom and wit of the Editor's Table, Easy Chair, and Drawer; and a two-page series of engravings of J. McLenan, called "Mr. Bottle and his Friend," which tell a too common story exceedingly well. The best article, however, is a biographical notice of John Wesley—quite a model memoir. Our New York correspondent told us, on Friday, that the Rev. Mr. Hagany was the author. It would confer honor on any writer. We notice, with pleasure, a long list of new and most promising books, about to be published by Messrs. Harper.

*The Knickerbocker* opens with a sketch of New York, past and present—well written and liberally illustrated. There are excellent papers on Dr. Palmer's admirable new work on California and India, called "The Old and the New," the Seat of War, and "Delpnologica Variola," (a pleasant, desultory paper); with some tolerable poetry, the ever-welcome Editor's Table, and a further portion, illustrated by Hoppin, of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," the best French novel of the last five years. The *Knickerbocker* is much improved, of late.

## Battle of Magenta.

"There's luck in odd numbers," said Rory O'More. As in Ireland, so in Italy. There have been three battles between the Sardino-French army and the Austrian, and the *third* was the decisive one. At Montebello only an inferior force was engaged. At Palestro, where VICTOR EMMANUEL took some of his troops into Lombardy, there was but a succession of skirmishes, which ended, at last, in the Sardinians retaining the position they contended for. The Austrians were assuredly thrashed on their *third* onslaught, and then moved away, not to return.

Of the dashing exploits of that gallant guerilla leader, GARIBALDI—who may be called the ZUMALACARREGUI of Italy—however effective, they were not battles. Yet they must have had a great influence upon the contest in Italy, for GARIBALDI thereby gained the prestige of carrying the war into Italy, and, with a mere handful of undisciplined but brave fellowers, of beating the enemy on their own ground.

A great battle has been fought at last. The contest took place at Magenta, a small town in Lombardy, close to the Piedmont frontier, and directly on the high road from Novara, (where CHARLES ALBERT, of Sardinia, was so completely defeated by RADETSKY, March 26th, 1849,) to MILAN, and within fourteen miles of the latter city, the capital of Lombardy.

As yet we have only the results, brought over by the steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, which left Liverpool on the 8th inst., and telegraphed from Quebec. We must wait a day or two for the details.

It would appear that, after the Austrians had returned to Lombardy, their invasion of Piedmont being a dead failure, the main strength of the French force army crossed the Ticino, at two adjacent points, under Marshal PARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and General MAURICE MCMAHON. They united with the Sardinian army, under the command of King VICTOR EMANUEL, already in occupation of Palestro, and were at or near Magenta when the Austrians, led by General HESS, assailed them.

The Sardinians, under the personal command of their King, do not appear to have taken any prominent part in the encounter. The French, commanded by NAPOLEON in general, were in three divisions, under BARAGUAY D' HILLIERS, General MCMAHON, and General NEIL—these two last being the gallant sons of Irish officers in the service of the great NAPOLEON. The Austrians engaged are estimated at from 150,000 to 180,000. The French at 130,000.

None of the particulars of the battle have reached us. NAPOLEON's despatches to Paris announced a decisive victory, viz: that he had taken 7,000 and killed or wounded 12,000 of the enemy, also capturing three cannon and two standards. He estimates his own loss at 3,000, but it was rumored in Paris to be much greater.

Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded. General ESPANASSE, of the second *Corps d' Armée*, received a mortal wound. Four Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded.

The Austrian reports do not admit that the French gained a victory, and deny that the Austrian loss was at all so considerable as telegraphed by NAPOLEON. They claim the honor of having captured one cannon from the French.

The battle was begun and ended, the French say, on June 4. The Austrians declare that it commenced on that day, but consisted of a number of battles which were undecided on the night of the sixth.

NAPOLEON personally took part in the battle. HESS, Generalissimo of the Austrians, was in chief command against him. General MAURICE MCMAHON, who led the Second *Corps d' Armée*, had been created Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, as a reward for bravery, on the battle-field. General FOREY, who fought brilliantly at Montebello, had been placed in command of the First Corps d' Armée, in place of Marshal Count BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. The reason why this last-named distinguished officer was thus superseded was not given.

After the battle, the Austrians went into Milan, from which they were glad to retire as quickly as possible, the Milanese having revolted, and declared in favor of the King of Sardinia. At the latest date from Lombardy, the French had not entered Milan, though they were eagerly expected there. GARIBALDI, who continued to hold Como, had not taken part in the Battle of Magenta.

We write with an imperfect knowledge of the details. But the news, sketchy as is the report of it, appears conclusive upon several points, viz: that the Allies had crossed into Lombardy, had encountered the foe in great force, and had signally defeated them. Further, that Milan was in such a state of revolt that the Austrians had quitted it. This is the first great blow in the present contest. Many more such battles must be won, it is expected, ere the hated Austrians will be driven out of Italy. *That* consummation will be accomplished, we hope and we believe, ere many months have passed by.

## War in Italy.

The expected battle between the main bodies of the Allied and Austrian armies, upon the plains of Italy, has at length been fought, and, as was generally anticipated, the Franco-Sardinian forces have proved victorious. It is called the battle of Magenta, from the town of that name, which contains about 5,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the east bank of the Ticino, on the road between Novara and Milan, about twelve miles from the latter city. The battle is, perhaps, the most important that has been fought since the days of the great NAPOLEON, in view of the immense number of men engaged in it, the fearful loss of life on both sides, and the influence it will probably exercise upon the destinies of Europe. It forms a great epoch in the present struggle, and renders the first act of the war drama, and the first series of the triumphs of the Allies, complete.

The civilized world has watched the contest with absorbing interest, from the period when LOUIS NAPOLEON, by his significant remark to the Austrian Ambassador, on New-year's Day, indicated its approach, until the present moment. The little war-cloud first visible, has expanded into gigantic proportions. Two hostile armies, each numbering more than half a million of men, were speedily equipped for carnage, and an incalculable quantity of missiles of destruction were quickly prepared. Diplomatists were busy with schemes for amicable adjustment, but they failed to harmonize the belligerents. At the last moment Austria precipitated hostilities by her haughty demand for the disarmament of Sardinia, and the passage of the Ticino—a step which, if we are to judge it from the course of events up to this period, was a very unwise one on her part, and for which she can scarcely fail to be punished by, at least, the loss of Lombardy.

The promptness with which LOUIS NAPOLEON rushed to the assistance of his ally, and the hesitation and delay of the Austrian troops, prevented the latter from obtaining any substantial advantages from their precipitant movement. They gained by it nothing but the forage robbed from a few Piedmontese districts, and a crop of military disasters. The success of the Allies, as indicated by the general tenor of the despatches received from the seat of war, is sufficiently brilliant and solid to gratify the military ambition of any general. The Austrians have been compelled to recross the Ticino, and to abandon their conquests made at a time when Sardinia was totally unprepared and unable to resist them. The battles of Montebello and of Palestro afforded fine opportunities to King VICTOR EMMANUEL, to several of the French generals, and to the French and Sardinian soldiers, to exhibit their martial skill, and to inflict serious injury upon the Austrians. The brilliant campaign against Como, by GARIBALDI, served to thoroughly arouse the revolutionary spirit in the northeastern portion of Lombardy, to terrify and perplex the Austrians, and to display the daring of the volunteer corps. All these preliminary movements having been successfully made, at length the main body of the Allied army was set in motion, and, crossing the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo, it has defeated an immense body of Austrians, and compelled them to retreat before its triumphant advancing legions. The people of Milan, burning with hatred of their oppressors, have eagerly seized the opportunity of destroying their dominion. They have risen in a general revolt, notwithstanding the harsh proclamation of Gen. GYULAI, which announced that he would punish with fire and the sword all districts that actively sympathised with the Allies; and they have compelled the Austrian troops to evacuate the city. LOUIS NAPOLEON may justly congratulate himself upon the extraordinary success with which his movements have been so far crowned, and at the fulfilment of the prediction he made before he left Paris, that he would enter Milan during the month of June.

The telegraph announces that proposals for peace will probably follow the entrance of the French army into Milan. A breathing point has been attained by the belligerents, at which, with some experience of the character the contest is likely to assume, they can consider whether it can now be brought to a close, or whether it must be continued to "the bitter end." England and Prussia are no doubt very anxious that hostilities should terminate, for if they are continued, the danger of a general European war will be imminent.

The military ardor of Austria and France has by this time become fully aroused, and while the latter eagerly looks forward to new triumphs, the former must still be hopeful of a change in the tide of battle. Yet each has something to fear from a prolongation of the contest. Austria may lose Venice as well as Lombardy, and if the war is to be a protracted one, Hungary may revolt. On the other hand, the cause of Austria has no any sympathising champions among the German States. If she is pressed too closely, all Germany will rush to her rescue; besides, Austria possesses in Italy some of the strongest fortresses in the world, and although she has so far been defeated, she has immense reinforcements ready to advance to the seat of war, and she might, with her characteristic pertinacity, prolong the contest for an indefinite period.

The details of the news by the Anglo-Saxon, and the advices of the next steamer, will be looked for with great interest. The diplomatic movements of a brief period, at this important juncture, will decide whether the battle of Magenta is to prove the closing scene of the war, or merely a signal for one of the most extensive and momentous struggles that the world has ever witnessed.

# BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

## Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1859.

There is no doubt that Governor Wise and his friends have commenced an energetic movement in his behalf for the Presidency in 1860. The leading Northern connection of this organization recognises Fernando Wood, of New York, as its chief, and sympathises strongly with the friends of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of the same State. Governor Wise has many friends in Pennsylvania, especially among the adopted citizens, and those whose who admire his vigorous contest against secret societies in 1854 and '55. In the South his advocates are busily engaged in corresponding with leading men throughout the country. It is not doubted, however, that the Hunter and Letcher interest will strenuously oppose the pretensions of the Governor; but he is not a man to be easily daunted. He has the reins in his own hands, and will hold them with a hard and steady grasp. Caring for no man as a candidate for the Presidency save as he is identified for or against principle—and sharing all the admiration for the talents and character asserted by the backers of Governor Wise—I should be wanting in candor if I did not say that, abundantly capable and patriotic as he is, his lately assumed position in favor of the protection of slavery in the Territories, and also in favor of free trade, would not make him so acceptable to the people of the free States as he would have been ten months ago. Time may induce him to modify or mollify his views on these doctrines; and if so, I will not be astonished if his candidacy should prove to be a most formidable one. The South will insist pretty steadily upon naming the next President. They allege that the North has had its full share, and that it is high time the sceptre should be repassed to them, as if, indeed, their skilful tacticians had not wielded it under almost every Administration since the beginning of the Government. The friends of Gov. Wise also insist that if this is not done a separate Southern candidate will be run against any Northern man named at the Charleston Democratic National Convention, and that if this man should be John Bell, he will beat such a candidate very badly in the South. The elements are curiously commingled all around. The Opposition party is shaken to its centre. I know of no free State in which it may be said to be a *solidarity*, save Pennsylvania, and even in this State the movement of the People's Party, though efficient in bringing together certain heretofore antagonistic ingredients, is by no means acceptable to the radical Republicans elsewhere, who demand alike that the Opposition should be rebaptised with their name and re-established upon their principles. Contingencies may arise, however, which may change the whole of these aspects, but at present the future is misty enough. No one great name looms up above the other in the opposing ranks, while in our own the office-holders have so managed to disgust the party that the only man who can rally, unite, and inspire the Democratic party has scarcely any chance, regarding the control from the present point of view, of recognition by the Charleston Convention. Next year will undoubtedly be a year of Conventions of all sorts, and next Congress will inaugurate many a movement "not dreamed of in our philosophy."

We have had delicious weather in Washington during the last few cool days. I understand that the President is about making up his cortege for Bedford Springs, expecting to leave for there shortly after the 4th of July. His arrival there will attract a host of faithful followers, and will make Bedford the base of operations for 1860. The candidates for the deputy marshalships to be appointed under the two United States marshals of your State, will swarm there like locusts, while all the faithful, in and out of office, will rally around their chief and receive his orders for the campaign. Judge Black will, of course, be on the ground, assisted by Brigadier General Bowman of the *Constitution*. I shall not be sorry if all this congregation of party managers should put money into the pocket of the popular host of Bedford Springs, who is indeed deserving of the amplest patronage of a generous public.

I understand that an appeal is shortly to be made from this point to the adopted citizens against the platform lately laid down by General Cass in his Le Clerc letter. It is a significant fact that both the Republicans and Americans have thus far united in repudiating the positions of that letter, and if this attitude is maintained by those partisans, the Administration will have the satisfaction to know that while making war upon an old Democratic dogma, they have assisted to harmonize their natural opponents.

There is still much confusion and trouble in and about the Executive Departments, arising from revelations respecting Executive and Departmental corruption. The meeting of Congress is looked forward to with dread. Investigation will lay bare such a fearful and corrupt abuse of power and patronage as will put to blush the practices of the British Government in the times of Horace Walpole. The whole power of the Administration is now being directed to a suppression of evidence. Every appliance is used to quiet the rebellious. Mr. Wendell is beset by Cabinet Ministers and their representatives, with many soft and endearing blandishments, and equally substantial things, in the way of promises, to hold his peace and to cease his revelations.

J. B., in his nervous excitement and suspicious character, is getting afraid of those nearest his person; he half doubts Appleton at times, and shudders when he thinks of the possibility of *some* members of his Cabinet being treacherous.

"Jenks" still pays his evening visits to the White House; he remains true. But for "Jenks" the President would be comfortless—Jenks brings no unpleasant news. He abuses you satisfactorily, and satisfies J. B. that he is strong and popular with the people—the "wicked lies of Occasional," as he styles my letters, to the contrary notwithstanding. Illustrious Jenks!

The President, now and then, flies into a towering rage about "Occasional," indulging in imitations (all imitations are in bad taste) of General Jackson's "By the eternal." Let him keep cool and "nurse his wrath;" he will need it all when Congress meets.

Gen. Cass insists the LeClerc and Hofer letters are the doctrines of the *Administration*, and not his alone.

I heard quite an interesting discussion yesterday, between a prominent gentleman from Indiana, whose influence in the Cincinnati Convention was exerted for Mr. Buchanan, and a distinguished Pennsylvanian now here. Indiana said that the state of political affairs in Pennsylvania much puzzled him. That he was only sure of *one* thing—there was rascality, somewhere; that at Cincinnati, Reynolds, Forney, Rice, Webb, Branner, Martin, Vandyke, Westcott, Robbins, McKibben, McCarty, and a number of others, whom Mr. Buchanan once hugged to his bosom, but now denounces or distrusts, and many of whom never speak to him, all talked themselves hoarse and depleted their purses to secure his nomination; that there is rascality in this change, of front is clear—whether on the side of the *one* or the many he would not undertake to say; the Pennsylvania gentleman fought shy, and said that *he* was not prepared to give an opinion, as it was the first time he had heard the proposition stated; but he would venture to question one part of the statement—he did not believe that Mr. Buchanan ever hugged any body! This closed the dialogue. OCCASIONAL.

ASSIGNEES' PEREMPTORY SALE ON THE PREMISES, TO DAY.—"The Cobalt and Nickel Works," Camden, New Jersey. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement.

## Letter from New York.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR JULY: AUTHORS OF ARTICLES—LARGE ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS—MR. STUART DINES THE NEWSBOYS AND BOOT-BLACKS—YOUNG AMERICA SUPPLYING FRANCE WITH STORES: "SPREAD EAGLE TRAIN"—DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—ITALIAN REMITTANCE OF $5,000 TO COUNT CAVOUR—SPORTING MEN PICKED UP—MORPHY'S FRESH TRIUMPHS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 18, 1859.

The *Knickerbocker*, of July, will not be issued until next week; I send you, however, in advance, its table of contents, with the names of the pen scratchers who exploited the articles: 1, New York, Illustrated, by Dr. James O. Noyes; 2, Romantic Aspects of California and India; 3, Alone, by Miss Fletcher; 4, The Seat of War; 5, A Character, by T. B. Aldrich; 6, The Romance of a Poor Young Man, (illustrated by Hoppin); 7, The Lark; 8, Delpnologica, by Charles T. Congdon; 9, A Schoolmaster to his Wife; 10, Young America, by B. S. Chilton; 11, Aunt Patty and her Nieces, a New England Story; 12, The Wate Spout, by Rev. F. W. Shelton; 13, From Museum Delicae. After which the usual literary notices and gossip of Mr. Editor Clark.

The number of immigrants arrived at this port from the 10th to the 15th of the present month, inclusive, is 5 184, most of whom were from Liverpool, Belfast, and Galway. The number is unusually large, and is quite indicative of the willingness of the "finest peasantry in the world" to exchange the chances of military conscription at home for unrestricted liberty in the United States. I hear from those who have the means of knowing, that the people now coming out are of a better sort than the ordinary run of emigrants, and that more of them go to the West to become farmers than has heretofore been the case.

Mr. Stuart, the great sugar refiner and candy-man, did a right good thing on Sunday last—gave a substantial dinner to about fifty of the newsboys and bootblacks at the Newsboys' Lodging House.

The French authorities are not only purchasing largely of our coal for the use of their Government steamers, but are doing a large business with our shippers. Young America Train—the spread-eagle-man—is supplying all sorts of provisions and stores for the French army and navy contractors, and accumulating wealth to his heart's desire. He has more assurance, more tact, and more energy, than any man of his years that has recently been invented. He is not publicly known in this last speculation, but one of his friends tells me he is in it up to his very eyes.

The Democratic State Central Committee deny, in emphatic terms, that they contemplate any snap proceedings in reference to choosing delegates to the Charleston Convention. They announce that the State Convention will be held in September, as usual, and that ample notice of the day will be given.

The Italians have not made much public ado about raising funds for their compatriots at home, but they have worked diligently and with as much pecuniary success as could have been expected. To-day the steamer City of Washington takes out their first remittance, five thousand dollars. It is sent to Count Cavour. It is expected that the operatic performance next week, by the Italian artists, will, with subscriptions yet to be collected, enable the committee to remit another five thousand. Oddly enough, the three managers of the opera—Strakosch, Ullman, and Maretzek—are Austrian subjects, or would so be treated were they within reach of the young head of the Hapsburgs.

The sporting men were pretty well cleaned out yesterday by their wagers on Bill Cheatham against Tar River, in the three mile race for $5,000. At the starting, Mr. William Cheatham was the favorite, at the rate of $100 to $40; but when Tar River rushed in ahead, on the first heat, matters changed; and the Greeks offered $100 to $10 on Tar River, but there were no verdant personages about, and the losses were consequently large. Tar won both heats, and his backers pocketed large amounts of "property."

The young chess champion, Paul Morphy, has achieved another triumph, beating Mr. Thompson five games out of nine (one drawn), and giving him a knight. This achievement is quite equal to any of Morphy's European triumphs. Mr. Thompson is a first-rate player, who has been accustomed to give the same heavy odds to comparatively strong players for many years. Good players say that, from the published records, no player, living or dead, of whom we have any account, could have given such an advantage successfully to a player of the skill and experience of Mr. Thompson. Mr. Morphy dined last Sunday with Robert J. Walker and a party of friends, and was entertained on Thursday afternoon and evening by the Brooklyn Chess Club. On this last occasion he won a game of Mr. Marache, an eminent player, in which he also gave the odds of the knight.

# THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

## THE ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.

## THE GREAT BATTLE OF MAGENTA!

[In addition to the news by the Anglo-Saxon which will be found on our first page, we received the following late last night:]

QUEBEC, June 19.—The Anglo Saxon having arrived, the papers received furnish some details of the battle of Magenta.

It appears that on the 4th instant the French troops were under orders to cross the Ticino at Turbigo. The Emperor, in his official bulletin, says this order was well executed, though the enemy in great force offered a determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained unsupported the shock of the enemy. Meantime, General McMahon made himself master of the Magenta, and after the most sanguinary conflicts the enemy was repulsed at every point.

It is said that the Austrians, in the precipitation of their evacuation of Milan, left their cannon and treasure behind.

The municipality of Milan presented an address to King Victor Emmanuel in the presence of the Emperor. The King was to enter Milan on Tuesday, the 7th.

The Austrian official bulletin says the conflict was desperate between the first and third army corps, and the enemy in considerable force. The contest was undecided and continued on Sunday. Our troops threw themselves on the enemy with ardor and perseverance worthy the most glorious feats of the Imperial army.

A Vienna despatch, unauthenticated, in the Frankford papers, says that through the opportune arrival of Count Clam Gallas and his corps, the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

The London *Times* says there was very hard fighting at Buffalora, with varying success. The battle lasted till late at night, and was continued the next day at Magenta. Five Austrian corps were finally engaged. In the afternoon the Austrians took a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Bivasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners.

The London *Times*, in its editorial, says the fight was undecided, but the French had the best of it. The absence of late telegrams, via Paris, is not considered as indicative of French successes.

The London *Advertiser* says that it is rumored that the Government has a despatch from the British minister at Vienna announcing an Austrian victory.

The opinion was strengthening in London that the French were defeated.

It is thought that the rapid movement of the Allies across the Ticino had compelled the Austrians to accept the battle.

The Emperor Napoleon was present, but did not command.

Marshal Vaillant has been superseded by Marshal Randon, and Gen. Horanna becomes Minister of War provisionally, in place of Marshal Randon.

Generals Neil and McMahon are both said to be wounded.

The latest intelligence from General Garibaldi states that he had quitted Lecco, and General Urban had retreated from Monza, upon which Garibaldi was supposed to be marching.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Disraeli had announced, in Parliament, that the question of Reform would be postponed until the next session. He also stated that the foreign policy of the Government would be non-intervention and peace.

Louis Kossuth was to leave England on the 7th for Italy, with three hundred of his countrymen returned from America.

It is said that Sir Edward Grogan is to be Governor of Canada.

FRANCE.

It is feared that the crops in France will be damaged from the prevailing rains.

RUSSIA.

A circular issued by Prince Gortschakoff to the envoys of Russia at the courts of Germany declares that if Germany aids Austria the equilibrium will be destroyed.

A despatch from Darmstadt says that the presidents of both branches of the Legislature made speeches in favor of war against Napoleon.

The following is the first announcement of the great battle fought on the 4th, by telegram from Napoleon to the Empress:

"NOVARA, June 4—11.30 P. M.—A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Five thousand prisoners have been taken. Fifteen thousand of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be despatched by telegraph."

The above was published in Paris on Sunday, the 5th, and on the evening of that day the cannon of the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

On the following day (Monday) the *Moniteur* published the following despatches from the Emperor to the Empress:

MAGENTA, June 5.—Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan, across the bridges thrown over the Ticino, at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy. In the meantime, Gen. McMahon made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts we repulsed the enemy at every point, with a loss, on our side, of 2,000 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

MAGENTA, June 5—Evening.—The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7,000, and the Austrians placed *hors de combat* are 20 000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags were captured from the enemy.

To-day our army rests for the purpose of reorganizing itself. Our loss is about 3,000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

The following despatch, also from the Emperor to the Empress, was received on the 8th, and bulletined on the Bourse:

HEAD QUARTERS, Monday—8 A. M.—Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castles, leaving, in their precipitation, the cannon and treasure of the army behind them. We are encumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

A despatch dated Paris, Monday night, says the municipality of Milan proclaimed King Victor Emmanuel, and have presented an address to him in the presence of the Emperor. To-morrow, the King will make his entry into Milan.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS.

The following are Austrian accounts by way of Vienna. The information is meagre and unsatisfactory.

The official Austrian correspondence of Sunday, the 5th, contained the following authentic communication:

The details and results of the battle at Magenta are still expected. The Austrian army had been transferred during the night, from the 4th to the 5th inst., to Abbiate Grasso. The same news states that the combat was undecided, and that a further fight was expected on the next day.

The following official bulletin was issued:

VIENNA, June 6—11.30 A. M.—A desperate combat took place on Saturday, between the First and Third, Count Clams and Prince Lichtenstein's *corps d'armee* and the enemy who had passed the Ticino in very considerable force. The result of the contest was undecided. The combat was continued on Sunday. Our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardor, and showed a valor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the Imperial army. Milan is perfectly tranquil. The headquarters, yesterday, was still at Abbiate Grasso.

An Austrian telegram from Verona gives a similar view, but adds "that the authorities and weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the castle garrison, have withdrawn, at the command of Count Gyulai. The town is quiet."

The following message from Vienna had been published by the Frankford papers without any guarantee as to its authenticity,

VIENNA, Monday.—Through the opportune arrival of the *Corps d' Armee* of Field Marshal Clamgallas, on the battle field, the Austrians were victorious after a hard fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 8.—The *Times* this morning publishes a summary of official news received at Vienna up to midnight of Monday. It is as follows:

There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced and in the afternoon of the same day the third Austrian corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, and sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late in the night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The Allies made no progress on this day. Two fresh Austrian corps were engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbite Grasso and Binasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides was very great. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One major was killed.

The movement which preceded the battle of Magenta is not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the Allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the Allies prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The London *Post* says that General McMahon was raised on the battle-field to the rank of Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that the Emperor was present at the battle, but did not command in person.

There is a report that Gen. Canrobert was mortally wounded, and that five French marshals or generals were wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The real business of Parliament commenced on the 7th, when the Queen in person delivered the following speech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you, from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe. Those endeavors have unhappily failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on the one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality, and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honor of my crown, to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father and his own accession, I have thought it, in concert with the Emperor of France, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

The rest of the speech is devoted to matters of local interest. Attention is directed to the bill to carry out the recommendation of the commissioners in regard to the best mode of manning the navy; and in respect to the Reform question, the Queen simply says that she shall have pleasure in giving her sanction to any well-considered measure, and that should matters of more urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country necessitate a postponement, she hopes that the question will have attention at the commencement of the next session.

The speech concluded by expressing a hope that the deliberations of Parliament will tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and a progressive improvement at home.

In the House of Lords, the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Earl Powis, and seconded by Lord Gifford. The conduct of the Government, both in their domestic and foreign relations, was denounced by Lord Granville and others, but after other speeches in defence, by the Earl of Malmesbury and the Earl of Derby, the address was agreed to.

In the Commons, the address to the crown was moved by Mr. Egerton, and seconded by Sir G. Elphinstone. The Marquis of Hartington moved an amendment, to the effect that the present Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House. Mr. Hanbury seconded the amendment. Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the Government, and stated that the Reform question would be postponed till the next session, and that the foreign policy of the Government would be peace. He called for an immediate division. The question was about to be put, but the Opposition were not prepared to vote, and after speeches by Lord [illegible] consented to adjourn the debate till the 11th.

A conference of the Liberal party was held in London on the 6th, in the street, pursuant to a call issued by Lords Palmerston and John Russell, and other prominent men. Upwards of two hundred and fifty members of Parliament are stated to have been present, and the proceedings were, on the whole, harmonious.

It was announced that Prince Paul Esterhazy had arrived in London on a diplomatic mission from Austria, but the *Herald* states authentically that the report is entirely without foundation.

Sir Arthur Magenis, at present British minister to Sweden, is appointed envoy to Naples, thus reopening diplomatic relations with that kingdom.

The sudden death of Mr. Pierce, a leading member of Christy's Minstrels, now performing in London, is announced.

FRANCE.

Confidence was somewhat restored in commercial circles, and business was more animated.

The Paris Flour market was firm, and rather dearer. Wheat was also firm. It was feared that the prevailing wet weather would damage the crops.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant and higher. The quotation for three-per-cents, on the 6th, was 63f 30c; an advance of more than one per cent. since the Europa sailed. On the 7th, the closing price was 63f 80c, ex coupon, which is equal to a further advance of one half per cent.

The Money market has experienced a sudden and unprecedented panic. Discount was nominally ruling at 2½ per cent in the Bazaar, but money in any quantity was not obtainable upon any terms.

The import market was depressed by the monetary crisis. Cotton had declined from the same cause, and exchanges had materially advanced; quotations ranged from 2¼ to 2¾; freights about the same.

The vessels engaged in laying down the Red Sea Telegraph Cable were within 300 miles of Aden, and the working of the line was most satisfactory.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mail of April 16 had reached England. The news is of no importance. The gold shipments since the departure of the previous mail reached nearly £1,000,000.

## Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—The circulars of Messrs. Bigland, Athya, & Co, James Mc Henry & Co., Richardson, Spence, & Co, and others, report the Provisions market generally dull; and there being but little inquiry, prices were weak. Beef was heavy and slightly declined. Pork dull—sales unimportant. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The circulars report Rosin dull at 4s 1d for the common quality. Sugar firm and 6d higher. Spirits of Turpentine dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers report Breadstuffs dull but steady. Sugar firm at 6d@1s. Rice heavy and the quotations barely maintained.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 93¼@93¾. American Securities are slow of sale, but there is no change in the quotations.

## Murder and Suicide.

DUNKIRK, June 18.—This morning, about half-past nine o'clock, the dead bodies of Martin Sauter, his wife and only child, were found in an upper room of the emigrant house kept by Sauter, on Buffalo street. The wife's throat must have been cut while asleep in bed, causing a most instant death the windpipe being entirely severed. The child, six years of age, was on another bed, with her throat horribly mangled. The body of Sauter was found in a reclining position by the side of the bedstead on which the child lay. It is supposed the deed was done some time in the night, as the house was observed to be closed up to the time of the discovery. Sauter kept an emigrant boarding house, and was connected by marriage with respectable German families in town. The affair creates intense excitement. The coroner is now holding an inquest. It is known that the parties had not lived a quiet life for some time, but whether the deed was committed under the influence of liquor is not known.

## The New Mexican Mail.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The New Mexican mail from Santa Fe, on the 30th ult., reached Independence this morning. There is no news of importance in the papers furnished.

Three companies of troops met at Ottawa, en route to establish a post at the crossing at the Arkansas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night the much-talked-of combination musical festival comes off at the Academy. From the arrangements that have been made, we have no doubt that the performance will be a pleasing one. A musical pic-nic at Camac's woods, will take place to-morrow, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon and continuing all day. It will be a mammoth affair, and will be participated in by some of the first musicians of the city.

MCDONOUGH'S GAIETIES.—This popular resort of the up-town community continues to attract crowds nightly. The ever-varying entertainments, with new faces nightly among the performers, repay the indefatigable exertions of the manager to please the public.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Peterson & Brothers have just published a sheet containing maps of the Seat of War, with statistical and other information which will make very clear the position of the belligerents, their "means and appliances to boot," and other facts. It contains, above all, the names of every place mentioned in the despatches already published—most of which names are not to be found in other maps which we have occasion to consult. It is neatly got up, besides being full and faithful.

LARGE SALE EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, TO-MORROW EVENING, including the valuable residence of the late Seth Craige, Esq., and another Arch-street residence. Lot of 25 acres, Richmond street, valuable business stands, neat residences, and smaller dwellings, building lots, Farms, &c. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues now ready. Thomas & Sons sell every week.

*Peterson's Magazine* for July has a fine engraving of the Dutch school, for a frontispiece, the usual fashion-plates, &c., and the opening of which promises to be a good story, called "Helen Greeme," by F. Lee Benedict. A very readable number.

WE HAVE instincts as true as those of the bee to refuse the evil, and choose the good, if we did not smother them up with nonsense and metaphysics.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

## Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The naval vessels in the Gulf will not be despatched to any point where American interests require protection from the Reactionists without first communicating with the Federal authorities at Washington. The Liberal Government will readily second the efforts of Minister McLane, who has ample power in the premises, and will permit the landing of our forces for that purpose.

Information was received here to-night from New Orleans, by the steamer Jasper, by way of Tehuantepec, to the effect that alarming reports prevailed along the line of the road as to the growing power of the Church party, which is said to be dealing very summarily with foreigners, more especially with all who are in the slightest degree implicated in the revolutionary movements of the opposite party.

Degollado, the Liberal general, has been called to Vera Cruz, by Juarez, as Minister of War.

The proposed loan of five millions, the bids for which are to be opened to-morrow, is to meet the treasury notes which have already fallen due and those to be redeemed. It is considered as nothing more nor less than a reissue of treasury notes.

The Sardinian minister was overjoyed on receiving the intelligence received yesterday by the steamer Anglo-Saxon. He left for New York this afternoon.

## Arrest in Baltimore on the Charge of Murder.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Yesterday Mayor Swan received a despatch from Norfolk, stating that B. F. Flanigan, of Princess Anne county, Va., had been brutally murdered, and that Walter J. Land, of the same place, charged with being the murderer, had left Norfolk on Saturday evening for Baltimore, in company with his wife. The parties are all highly respectable. Shortly after a person bearing the same name was arrested at Barnum's Hotel, where he had just arrived and registered his name. He was committed for further examination. The accused expressed a willingness to return without a requisition from the Governor, and will probably be taken back to-morrow.

## Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—There were only 300 bales of Cotton sold to-day, at 11¼@11½c. The sales of the week amount to 13,000 bales, and the receipts to 2,500 bales, against 6 500 bales, the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The total exports for the season amount to 1,700,000 bales. There is a stock of 76,500 bales now in port. Wheat is steady. Coffee—Sales of 2,000 bags at 11¼@11½c for Rio. Stock in port 37,000 bags.

Freights on cotton to Liverpool ½d. Exchange on New York 1@1¼c premium, at sight ⅝@7-16 ⅌ cent discount.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Flour is quiet at $7 ⅌ bbl. Wheat unchanged; sales unimportant. Corn dull at 82@85c for white, and 80@83c for yellow. Provisions steady. Bacon—sides 9¾c. Whiskey dull at 28c.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Holders of Flour exhibit a better feeling, but prices are unchanged; sales at $6 85@6 90. Wheat active. Whiskey dull at 25¼. Provisions unchanged.

# THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Combination Musical Festival.

MCDONOUGH'S GAIETIES.—Selections from Plays, Gems from Operas, Pantomimes, Dancing, and Singing.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.—Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

INTERESTING SERVICES AT HOLY TRINITY GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The congregation under the pastoral care of Rev. Father Carbon, worshipping at their church located at Sixth and Spruce streets, last evening had a Thanksgiving Feast in order to celebrate the reconciliation of its members on certain vexed questions, in regard to which they have been divided for many years past. This church is one of the oldest of the German Catholic denomination in our city, having been occupied for seventy-two years past, the greater part of which time there has been more or less disturbance among its members. From what we could ascertain it appears that some of the members, from time to time, refused to place themselves under the supervision of Bishop Newman, which led to a state of feeling embittering those in favor of such care as rightfully belonged to the presiding Bishop, and nearly occasioning a division of the church. The difficulties, however, have been happily adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties, and yesterday was set apart in commemoration of the joyful event. The services in the morning consisted in the appointment of elders and officers by Bishop Newman, assisted by Bishop Wood. Addresses were delivered by several clergymen. Short addresses were also delivered in the evening, but the principal part of the exercises consisted in a grand musical festival by the Mænnerchor Society, of both vocal and instrumental music. The principal female singers were members of the church, and did infinite credit to the difficult music assigned them. The instrumental music was of the most exquisite character, and was highly enjoyed by the immense crowd, consisting not only of the members of the church, but many of other denominations. We heartily congratulate the congregation on the adjustment of their difficulties, and trust that hereafter union and harmony will reign supreme.

ARREST OF DENNIS SHEA.—Dennis Shea, the alleged murderer of James Elliott, an account of whose crime has been laid before our readers very recently, was arrested on Saturday morning about six o'clock. Detective Schlemm, of the Mayor's force, who had been on his track since his escape, had heard from a lad he met in the neighborhood of Reading, that a man answering the description of Shea had been seen on board of the canal boat Cherokee. The officer went up the Schuylkill canal, going on board of some fifteen or sixteen canal boats, in all cases being unsuccessful in his search. Finally, the officer descried the boat, and at the same time saw the object of his search sitting on the side. Shea was at once arrested. When interrogated he said his name was George Brown, but finding subterfuge useless, he acknowledged himself to be Shea, and gave the officer the knife with which the homicide had been committed. The arrest was made near the town of Hamburg, a few miles below Auburn. Shea was brought to the city in the morning train from Hamburg. A large crowd collected around the Central station when Shea arrived, manifesting much interest in the unfortunate man. He appeared very calm, though much dejected. He was about to give an account of the unfortunate affair, but was advised by the officers to say nothing about it, which advice he followed. He was taken to prison later in the day on the commitment of the coroner.

HOSPITAL CASES.—John Nickey, a colored boy, eight years of age, fractured his right arm last evening, by falling on the pavement in Eighth street, near Race.

James M'Cann, aged 50 years, was severely injured on Saturday evening by the earth caving in upon him, while engaged in walling up a well in Shippen street. He lay beneath the pile of dirt for a considerable length of time, and when he was extricated from his unpleasant position, it was found that his head was badly cut and he was otherwise injured. He was taken to the hospital.

Two females, named Mary Adams and Mary Clarke, had an altercation yesterday morning in the vicinity of St. Mary and Sixth streets, during which the former produced a razor. She succeeded in using the dangerous weapon, and cut the scalp of her opponent nearly off. The unfortunate woman was taken to the Union-street station-house, and medical assistance summoned. The wound bled so freely as to defy the efforts of the physician to stop it, and she was accordingly removed to the hospital, where she still remains in a critical condition. The dispute is alleged to have been caused by the promptings of the "green-eyed monster."

THE ATLANTIC BOAT CLUB OF Hoboken, who have been attracting the attention of the boating community, left for home on Saturday at 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy railroad. They made many friends during their stay, and return much pleased with their visit, and the attentions which they have received. The "Atlantic" boys found it rather hard work pulling from New York to Philadelphia, and were obliged to give up their idea of coming through in two days, and rowing back again the same week. They have done well, but are about 8 hours behind the "Bachelors," who went over the same course last month. The Philadelphians, it will be remembered, left this city at 11 A. M. on Monday, May 16, and reached the New York Battery on Wednesday, the 18th, 12 M. The Atlantic Club, on the other hand, left Hoboken at 4½ A. M., on Monday, June 13, and reached Richmond, about three miles above the starting point of the Bachelors, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 1 P. M. The barge "Our Jessie," which excited much admiration among the Philadelphians on account of her symmetrical and substantial build, was shipped on the outside steamer "Boston." Her arrival home was not characterized by any demonstration on the part of their New York friends.

ELECTION OF MAJOR GENERAL.—The election of Major General of the First Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which takes place on the evening of the 4th of July, is exciting much interest among military men. The polls will be opened at the County Court House, Sixth and Chestnut streets, one poll for each brigade. Only the commissioned officers are entitled to vote. A caucus in relation to this election was held on Saturday evening, in Sansom-street Hall. Captain Rush, of the Philadelphia Grays, presided. Much excitement prevailed, a number of officers advocating the nomination of General Cadwalader, and others, among whom was Colonel Page, strenuously insisting on the re-election of General Patterson, the present incumbent. A telegraph despatch was read from General Cadwalader, declining any intended nomination in favor of General Patterson. No resolutions were adopted, and without coming to any definite conclusion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

SWINDLERS ARRESTED.—On Saturday afternoon Detectives Wood and Smith arrested two Germans on the charge of swindling. They were taken before Alderman Beitler, to whom they gave the names of Charles Worms and Solomon Beer. After the hearing the prisoners were committed to await their trial. The parties were taken into custody in a lager-beer saloon, on North Fourth street, and five or six large leather trunks filled with goods were seized and taken to the Central Station. The evidence before the alderman developed the fact that they had been in the habit of swindling the German residents in the northern part of the city by telling a tale of penury, misfortune, and shipwreck, and selling inferior goods for an exorbitant price.

IN USE.—The new lamp-post letter-boxes, which have been erected for the last three or four months, and been serving an ornamental rather than a useful purpose, will at last be put into operation. We see that Postmaster Browne has officially announced that the United States mail boxes, which are attached to the lamp-posts throughout the city are now ready for public use, and that letters deposited in them will be collected four times a day, except on Sunday, when there will be a single collection late in the afternoon. The postmaster requests all irregularities on the part of the carriers to be reported to the proper authorities. We have no doubt the system will be a very convenient and admirable one, provided the duties of the carriers are performed with promptness, care, and energy.

THE DEMOCRATIC party of the city of Philadelphia will, as usual, celebrate the next anniversary of American Independence in the State House yard. The officers of the last year's celebration met at the Merchants' Hotel to make the necessary arrangements. S. B. King presided, and Samuel J. Randall and Henry Gildea acted as secretaries. Hon. Henry M. Phillips was chosen president of the Fourth of July meeting; Jas. Otterson, Jr., orator of the day; Henry M. Dechert reader of the Declaration of Independence. The vice presidents and secretaries will be chosen by the officers from the different Congressional districts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, an elderly man named Thomas Seward, who was employed at Fairmount Park, was run over by a locomotive, at Coates street and Pennsylvania avenue. He escaped the wheels, but was very badly bruised. No bones were broken. The sufferer was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died in the course of the day. He left a wife and four children. While locomotives and trains of cars continue to run in the settled portion of this city, there is no surety for life or limb. In many instances the practice is prevented. Why should it not be in all cases?

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon William McClemens, an officer in the water department of this city, met with a serious accident. While in the act of getting from a moving passenger car, near Tenth street and Columbia avenue, he fell, and the wheels passing over his legs, badly fractured both. It is feared that amputation will be necessary, in order to save the unfortunate man's life. He was removed to his residence, on Second street, above Dauphin.

IN SERVICE.—The new steam engine of the American Engine Company was put into service Saturday evening. The company has five hundred feet of new double-rivetted leather hose inch forcing hose, and expect to procure horses the coming week. A. W. Rankin, engineer, has been elected to manage her. The company intend to sell their old engine, and run only the steamer.

DETECTIVE Charles W. Wood on Saturday arrested a colored man named George Bosley, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice in Columbia county, Pa. He was charged with robbing his father of some $85. The arrest was made with the aid of the telegraph, a message arriving in the city informing the officers of George's escape from his home.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE an invitation to attend the Washington Monument Association Fair of the First school district. It will be held in Jayne's Hall this evening, continuing through the week. We have no doubt there will be a grand display of beauty, youth, and patriotism. The cause is a noble one, and cannot be too generously supported.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—An arrangement has been made by the directors of the Second and Third street Passenger Railway and the Red Bank Ferry Company, by which persons can travel from any part of the road to Red Bank for the sum of ten cents. This is an excellent arrangement for the summer season.

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE.—The Good Intent Engine Company of Roxborough will house, this week, a new hose carriage. It is painted red, striped with gold, and has three bells in front. It was built at Roxborough, and is to carry eight hundred feet of hose, part of which the company have recently procured.

STAND FOR MARKET.—Wagons belonging to farmers, dealers, and others, containing country produce for sale in lots to suit purchasers, will appear on the new stand, on South street, westward from Tenth, on Wednesday next. This will be the opening day for the market stand.

A GERMAN, named Arnold Shain, a professional music teacher, was taken to the Hospital on Saturday evening. He had fallen down two flight of stairs on Franklin street, in the Nineteenth ward, by which several of his ribs were broken, and his spine also injured.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—Mary Stat, an elderly lady, residing at No. 218 Spruce street, was severely burned at a late hour on Saturday evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She is not expected to recover.

A LAD named Walter Dunn was sent to the House of Refuge on Saturday, on the charge of robbing the till of the store of Charles Derr, No. 733 North Ninth street.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the Cohocksink Hose Company for building a new house on Germantown road, below their present location.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1859.

The stock market exhibits no material change, and all descriptions of stock securities are firm at previous quotations. Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Navigation shares slightly advanced. In view of the growing ease on the money market, and the abundance of capital seeking temporary investment, we look for a steady appreciation in stock values. There is very little demand for money for business purposes, and notwithstanding the reduction exhibited by the bank statement, there is very little first-class paper offering in the street. The late crisis has had a very wholesome effect in producing a large amount of caution, and our business men are not easily tempted by large prospective profits, (which are more or less uncertain,) unless there be a positive certainty of their realization. This is as it should be.

The man who sends a great show business with a smashup often has the ruin of more than his creditors to answer for. Tempted by his apparent success, fools venture into the like folly, and are lured to their ruin. But there are men who do heavy business, and have tens of thousands of income. Yes; their capital is very heavy and their profits large. Will you compete with them? A profit of six, eight, or ten per cent on their capital satisfies them. Will the same rate satisfy you? Inquire how they came by their money. A dollar at a time—not as you would—by the thousand. You have the chance to pick up the dollar now; don't despise it. Stoop down and pick it up. Go to work to-day at your well-known business, at which men have made fortunes, and if success is good for you, you'll have it, "for, there's a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may."

The following table shows the importation and movement of dry goods for the port of New York, for the week, and since Jan 1:

| | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week. | | | |
| Entered at the port | $1,135,992 | $749,139 | $1,858,457 |
| Thrown on market | 168,406 | 145,561 | 1,814,973 |
| Since Jan 1. | | | |
| Entered at the port | 44 155 472 | 20 920 676 | 59 612 513 |
| Thrown on market | 33 399 155 | 28 318 318 | 50 653 463 |

By the Anglo-Saxon we have four days later advices from Europe. Consols are quoted at 93¼@93¾. Certainly these figures, coupled with the low rate of interest fixed by the savings banks for deposits, indicate a confidence in the future ease of the money market. Leading English journals express confidence in a speedy termination of the present war. For the sake of humanity it is devoutly to be wished for.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, June 18, 1859.

REPORTED BY HARLEY, BROWN, & CO., BANK NOTE, STOCK, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1500 City 6s....C&P.98¾ | 100 Reading R.....20⅞ |
| 1100 do R.....96¾ | 100 do .....20⅞ |
| 500 do New.....101¼ | 50 do .....20⅞ |
| 1100 do .....101¼ | 50 do .....s5wn 20⅞ |
| 200 do ....C&P.101¼ | 100 do .....20⅞ |
| 1000 Lehigh Nav 6s.....88 | 5 do .....20⅞ |
| 1000 Union Cnl 6s.....31¼ | 4 Mech & Mcs Bk.....26¾ |
| 500 C & A R 6s '67.....88 | 42 do .....26¾ |
| 1000 Mor Cnl 6s b5wn 85¼ | 69 Mechanics Bk.....26¾ |
| 1000 N Penna R 10s.e.90 | 8 do .....26¾ |
| 2000 Read R 6s '70..s.80 | 10 2d & 3d-street R.....47 |
| 1000 do '86.....74 | 50 Minehill R.....57¼ |
| 3 Cam & Am R.....121¼ | 100 Sch Nav Prf.b5.18¼ |
| 7 Morris Cnl Prf.....102 | 100 do .....b5wn 18 |
| 8 do .....109 | 17 do .....18 |
| 3 Lehigh Val R.....40 | 9 do .....18 |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 City 6s New.....100¼ | 100 Catawissa R.b5wn 5 |
| 1000 Chest Val R 7s.....40¼ | 20 Minehill R.....57¼ |
| 300 Catawissa R.b5wn 5 | 100 Reading R.....20¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 800 City 6s.....C&P 98¾ | 10 Minehill R.....57¼ |
| 20 do .....98¾ | 8 Little Sch R.....15¼ |
| 3000 Cam & Am 6s '70.85 | 8 do .....15¼ |
| 1000 do .....85 | 22 Penna R.....lots.39¾ |
| 000 do .....67.84 | 100 Reading R.....20¾ |
| 1000 Catawissa 1st m 7s.51¼ | 4 Girard Bk.....46¼ |
| 4000 do .....51¼ | 12 Commonwealth Bk 20 |
| 50 Cataw'sa Chat 10s.63¼ | 5 do .....20 |
| 500 Read R 6s '86 s5wn 73 | 10 Norrist'n R.....3ds.51 |

CLOSING PRICES—STEADY.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phila 6s in off... | 98¼ | 98¾ | Schl Nav Stock. | 8¾ | 9 |
| " R in off... | 98¾ | 96¾ | " Pref..... | 18 | 18¼ |
| " New in off | 100 | 100¼ | Wmsp't & Elm R | | |
| Penna 5s..... | 91¼ | | " 7s 1st mtg.. | 73 | |
| Reading R..... | 20⅝ | 20¾ | " 2d..... | 16 | 18 |
| " bds '70..... | 80 | 82 | Long Island R.. | 10¾ | 11 |
| " mt 6s '44 | 92 | | Leh Coal & Nav | 47¼ | 48¼ |
| " do '86 | 73 | 75 | N Penna R..... | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Penna R..... | 39¾ | 39¾ | " 6s..... | 68 | 61 |
| " 2d m 6s..... | 87 | 89 | " 10s..... | 88 | 90 |
| Mor Canal Con. | 53 | 54 | Catawissa R..... | 5 | 5¼ |
| " pref..... | 108¼ | | " 1st mt bds | 50¼ | 51¼ |
| Schl Nav 6s '82. | 71¾ | 72 | Frank & South R | 57 | 60 |
| " Imp 6s..... | 75 | 77 | 2d & 3d St R..... | 46¾ | 47¼ |
| | | | Race & Vine Sts R | 45 | |

## Philadelphia Markets.

JUNE 18—Evening.

The Flour market continues at a stand-still, and holders generally are more anxious to sell at previous quoted rates; but there is no demand for export, and the retailers and bakers are the only buyers at prices ranging from $6.75@7 for mixed and good straight superfine, $7@7.50 for extra and extra family, and $7.75@8.50 ⅌ bbl for fancy lots, as in quality. The receipts continue very light, but the market is dull to-day. Rye Flour and Corn meal are but little inquired for, the former is held at $4.50 and the latter at $4 ⅌ bbl without sales. Wheat—There is very little offering and holders are firm, but the demand for milling continues limited, and good red is selling as wanted at 170c and white at 180c. Prime lots are held higher, without much doing. Rye is better and Pennsylvania is selling in a small way at 95c. Corn is not so plenty, but the demand for it is limited, and about 4,500 bush yellow mostly sold at 87c afloat. Oats are dull, and 1,000 bus Penna only have been sold at 49c. Of Buckwheat, about 500 bus have been sold at $1.75—part to arrive—which is a further advance; the demand is very active. Bark—A further small sale of 1st No 1 Quercitron was made at $28 ⅌ ton. Cotton—There is not much doing, owing to the firmness of holders, and the sales are in small lots only, at fully former rates. Groceries and Provisions are very inactive, and a small business doing at about previous rates. Refined Sugars are lower. Whiskey moves off slowly at 26c for drudge, 27c for Easton bbls, 28½ for Prison do, and 27¼c for hhds.

## New York Stock Exchange, June 18.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 Virginia 6s | | 97 | 100 shs Reading R | | 41¾ |
| 10000 N Carolina 6s | | 97¾ | 50 Mich Cen R | s30 | 40¼ |
| 15000 Missouri 6s | | 86⅝ | 10 do | | 40¼ |
| 5000 do | s30 | 88 | 109 do | | 41 |
| 20000 do | s30 | 86 | 50 do | s10 | 41¼ |
| 10000 Tenn 6s '90 | s30 | 92 | 50 do | | 41 |
| 2000 do | | 92⅞ | 5 Panama R | | 123 |
| 7000 Erie R 1st mt b | | 85 | 300 do | b30 | 123 |
| 6000 Erie R 2d mt ex | | 73 | 450 M S & N Ia g st'k | | 30¼ |
| 1000 M'ch S 1st mt b | | 80 | 200 do | | 30 |
| 5000 Ill Cen R b | s30 | 82 | 100 do | s40 | 30 |
| 500 do | | 83 | 250 do | | 30¼ |
| 1000 L Erie & W 2d m bd | | 41⅞ | 150 do | s3 | 30⅞ |
| 25 shs Mech's Bk | | 117 | 50 do | s30 | 30⅞ |
| 33 Union Bank | | 98 | 100 do | s60 | 29¾ |
| 15 do | | 97⅞ | 50 Ill Cent R | b60 | 57¼ |
| 10 Hanover Bk | | 89¼ | 100 do | s45 | 57⅝ |
| 10 Nassau Bank | | 100¼ | 50 do | b30 | 58¼ |
| 150 Canton Co | | 19 | 100 Gal & Chic R | s15 | 64 |
| 100 Cumb Coal pref | | 16¼ | 100 do | s60 | 63¾ |
| 25 Pac M S Co | | 68¼ | 100 do | s60 | 64½ |
| 220 do | | 69 | 100 do | b30 | 61¼ |
| 450 N Y Cent R | s | 73⅞ | 50 do | at 30 | 64 |
| 50 do | b30 | 74⅞ | 200 do | | 64 |
| 50 do | s10 | 73¾ | 50 do | | 64¼ |
| 500 do | 3 | 73¾ | 250 do | | 64¼ |
| 250 do | s3 | 73⅞ | 100 Cleve & Tol R | b50 | 26 |
| 50 do | s4 | 73⅞ | 100 do | b30 | 26⅞ |
| 100 do | s30 | 72¾ | 100 do | | 26¼ |
| 250 Erie R | | 6⅞ | 200 Chi & R Is R | | 60½ |
| 200 Hud Riv R | s30 | 31¼ | 100 do | b60 | 59⅞ |
| 100 do | | 31¼ | 100 do | s46 | 60¼ |
| 100 Harlem R pref | | 36 | 15 Nor & Wor R | | 35¼ |
| 100 Reading R | s30 | 41¼ | 18 Stonington R | | 46¾ |
| 50 do | | 41¾ | | | |

THE MARKETS.

ASHES have been in demand at $5.37 for Pots and $5.81¼ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON is unchanged.

FLOUR has been purchased to the extent of 7,500 bbls, of all kinds, at a shade lower prices. Including extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6.85@7.20 ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT has been very quiet, with small sales of white Kentucky at $1.92; and poor do Western at $1.56.

CORN—Sales have been made of 9,500 bushels, at 85c for round yellow; and in part 88c for mixed Western.

RYE—Small sales at 92@96c ⅌ bu.

BARLEY—1,500 bus California were sold on private terms.

OATS were dull and heavy.

PORK—Sales 2,000 bbls at $16.50 for mess and $14.50 for prime. Lard and Beef are unchanged.

WHISKEY—Sales 300 bbls at 26¼c.