The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Michelet, the Historian—No. 2; New Editions of Walter Scott; Strike of the Moulders at Albany; Plumer, the Multineer—The Pilhoes' Dream; The Murder of Mary Delaney—Verdict of the Jury; General News; The Courts; Fourth Page—Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The steamship Arabia arrived at Halifax yesterday, with three days later intelligence from Europe. Nothing important from the seat of war, except that the Austrians were still retreating, and the Allies were concentrating their forces for a decisive battle, which was soon expected. In England the new Cabinet had been formed, but beyond this we have no further news, except that breadstuffs were declining, (which fact the bakers will please remember,) and that cotton was on the advance. Consols 92@92¼. Although the arrival of the Arabia was announced early yesterday, it was nearly midnight before a word of her news reached us. This is said to be owing to the fact that the wires were monopolized by private parties, and thus the public have had to wait until the morning for news which could have been furnished at noon yesterday. If the public are to be thus trifled with, at a time when every one is anxious to know the progress of events in Europe, what ought to be a benefit to the community will soon be a nuisance and a swindle.

The particulars of a terrible railroad accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad, by which thirty-three persons were instantly killed, and sixty seriously wounded, will be found among our telegraphic despatches. The accident was caused by the washing away of a culvert, and, as far as we can learn, from the short report of the catastrophe which has reached us, nobody is blameable. We notice among the list of the *uninjured* the names of two Pennsylvanians—Mr. R. W. Tait, of Susquehanna Depot, and Mr. Henry Crease, of this city.

Much excitement existed among the dog-fighting portion of our community yesterday, in consequence of a sudden termination being given to some "sport" in that line by a posse of policemen, who unexpectedly made their appearance among them, and arrested about thirty of the gentlemen who were assisting in the entertainments. In our local department the particulars of the affair, with the names of the arrested participants, will be found. Our own opinion is that the dogs who fight are more respectable than the bipeds who can look on and enjoy a scene of the kind.

The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, has arrived in New York. Her news has been anticipated by the Moses Taylor.

During the summer season, a train of cars will run every Sunday to Atlantic city. This arrangement will meet with the approbation of many of our citizens who have heretofore been deprived of all opportunity of enjoying a healthy-giving sea-bath.

By late advices from the Sandwich Islands we learn that the whaling season had ended and a general jollitude prevailed in the city trade. Two priests and ten sisters of charity had arrived from Chile in an English bark. The King himself had taken around a subscription paper for the purpose of collecting funds for hospital relief, and netted $15,000. The Legislature had adjourned, after a five-months session, which was very useful. A number of rival companies were engaged in the search for new guano islands.

Private advices from China announce the death at Shanghae, on the 9th April, of the Rev. William Allen Macy, one of the missionaries of the American Board. Mr. Macy was a nephew of the late Benjamin F. Butler, and left this country for his missionary field in November, 1854, having, by a former visit to China, acquired considerable knowledge of the language and character of the people among whom he was to labor.

A prize fight came off in Louisville the day before yesterday, between "Johnny McCooley" and "Dublin Tricks," two gentlemen quite famous as pugilists. The sum for which they pounded each other was the munificent one of two hundred dollars, and after fighting thirty rounds, the tricky gentleman east of Dublin was placed *hors de combat*.

Beaudien, the murderer of Antoine Upelle, at Manhattan, near Toledo, in the neighborhood of three years since, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, within the walls of the jail, on Friday last, twenty minutes to 2 o'clock, town time. Previous to the fatal moment, he did not seem to be actuated by any perceptible excitement. At about 12 o'clock, he appeared to be in his usual spirits—laughing and chatting complacently, as he been his wont to do, when visited by strangers during the entire period of his incarceration. He died without a struggle, constantly asserting his innocence.

Mr. Wise was to have started from St. Louis for the experimental trip in his new mammoth balloon on the 23d. He expected to land on the Atlantic seaboard, but as we have not heard from him in this quarter, we presume that he has come down within fifty miles of Mr. Starling's pole. This is the most probable termination of the trip.

The Post Office Department seems to be progressing backwards. The following will cease to be distributing offices on and after the 1st of July, viz: Portland, Me.; Ashville, N. C.; Tuscumbia, Ala.; Troy, N. Y.; Independence, Mo.; Providence, R. I.; Erie, Pa.; Maysville, Ky.; Natchez, Miss.; Hartford, Conn.; Abingdon, Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss. There will be after July 1st, but thirty-eight distributing offices in the whole Union.

The pocket ship Consul, Capt. Hayden, from Liverpool, arrived at Savannah on Friday last, having made the trip from port to port in twenty-nine days, the quickest on record between those ports.

The Hingham *Journal* records the recent decease of Mr. Daniel Cothell, of that town, who had, for some time past, been troubled by a living snake in his stomach. Several attempts were made to eject the reptile by different methods, which proved unavailing, until, at last, boiled milk was resorted to, the steam of which, as it entered the mouth of Mr. C., started the snake up into his throat, where it stuck fast, and before it could be removed Mr. C. choked to death. It is supposed that Mr. C. swallowed the snake when it was quite small, while drinking.

A leading drug house in New York informs a morning paper, in view of the ginseng excitement in Minnesota, that the autumn is the time to gather ginseng, and that the root dug in the spring is valueless as an article of export.

An asylum for inebriates will be opened in Cleveland next spring. Dr. Seelys, of the watercure in that city, has concluded to convert one of his buildings into such an asylum.

Mt. Vernon.

The amount of money already paid to Mr. WASHINGTON sums up to nearly $170,000, leaving a little over $30,000 yet to raise to complete the purchase of the Mt. Vernon estate. A statement having gone abroad that *all* the purchase-money was in the hands of the treasurer is an error. Such is not the fact. We state this upon the best authority. Even when *this* sum is raised, the work—as we understand it—is not half accomplished, for not only a very great outlay for immediate repairs will at once become necessary, to save the property from utter decay and ruin, but the Association will have to continue their labor in collections for its *complete* restoration, which must necessarily take large sums of money. Mt. Vernon, with nothing to take care of it, would be like the elephant drawn in a raffle—a puzzle to know what in the world to do with it. We entertain not the slightest doubt that, with such an efficient organization as Miss CUNNINGHAM has created, *all* the requirements of the Mt. Vernon Association will be met by a generous, prompt, and patriotic public.

While looking over the names of the lady officers, as Vice Regents, we were not a little surprised to find our neighbor State, Maryland, unrepresented. Surely the fair daughters of Baltimore ought not to be the *last* in the field of this meritorious enterprise; in which South Carolina so nobly pioneered the way. Texas, too, the only one remaining beside, should certainly have a hand in this scheme, so honorable in its character, and so ennobling to Woman's efforts. May we hope soon to hear of both of these States entering the lists for *their* part in the Mt. Vernon prize.

Arrival of the Europa.

By the arrival of the Europa, we have three days later news from Arabia. No new battle had taken place in Italy, but as the French continued to advance toward the Austrian lines, it is supposed that another general engagement will shortly occur.

Lord PALMERSTON had succeeded, at length, in forming a new Ministry, in which Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. MILNER GIBSON, Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord ELGIN, RICHARD COBDEN, and Earl GRANVILLE are included.

THE SAVANNAH GARDEN FESTIVAL.—We learn that the "Garden Festival," at Kingsland, for the aid of the school fund, terminated, after all expenses were paid, in the very little sum of $1,000.99. When considering that it lasted but one day and only half a another, this is assuredly a handsome return for the object to which the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association were so earnestly engaged.

AUCTION NOTICE.—B. Bond Jr., auctioneer, No. 421 Chestnut street, will sell this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, Ladies' uncovered boots and prunella gaiters and ties, gents' gaiters, men's and boys' Panama, plain, and fancy hats, ladies and misses bonnets, strawbery, &c.

The Renewal of the Slave Trade.

Some persons have taken exception to that part of Judge DOUGLAS's late letter which refers to the reopening of the slave trade, and seem to think it uncalled for, inasmuch as this question has not yet assumed a party shape, or a sufficient importance, in a national point of view, to be made a question in the next Presidential election. We differ from all such persons, and agree with Judge DOUGLAS, that it is of sufficient importance to be fairly and fully put at issue, and set at rest by the voice and votes of the whole American people.

Those who thus underrate its importance need only be reminded of the fact that the idea, although only a suggestion of yesterday, has already agitated most of the Southern States deeply, and found advocates in several leading presses, in Governors, members of Congress, and other high functionaries, and men of influence and character—has divided State Legislatures and Conventions, and was the main topic of discussion and agitation in the late Convention of the Southern States—thus proving clearly that it has taken so deep a hold on the public mind and feelings in that portion of the Union as to induce the fear, if not the belief, that it will soon become the controlling question and power in most of the slaveholding States.

When it was first suggested at the South only some two or three years since, no one, there or elsewhere, believed for a moment that it was done with the least serious intention. It was supposed, and we think intended, only as a sort of threatened set-off by the slaveholders there to the proceedings of the "Abolitionists" in the Northern States in their violation of the fugitive-slave law. Under this impression the threat was responded to by many who would have sternly rebuked it had they had the least notion that it was put forth as a serious proposition. Like its twin sister of the North—*Abolitionism*—it was seized upon by desperate politicians as a means of mending their condition, and they have so used it and are using it, that it has already diseased the public mind of a portion of the Southern States as much as Abolitionism has that of a portion of the Northern.

At the time this idea was started we do not believe that a single negro slave had ever been smuggled into the United States, from the day their importation was prohibited by law. Nor do we believe any honorable or respectable man in the Southern States ever harbored the thought of bringing one in. But what have we witnessed during the past and present years? A cargo of slaves from Africa landed in open daylight, and carried from point to point, and from State to State, not only without their being arrested, but with the apparent approbation of the people generally, and when it is attempted to bring those who brought them into the country to trial and punishment, no jury can be found to convict them. The consequence has been, that rumor upon rumor asserts that not only one cargo has been thus brought into the Southern States, but several. That a stop will ultimately be put to this nefarious violation of the laws of the country and of humanity, we have not a doubt. No President can ever be elected in these United States again, on whom rests a doubt on this subject. If the Government of the United States cannot make State officers or courts or juries, nor United States officers and courts and juries, do their duty in the North and South, it can command its navy to catch pirates on the high seas, and take them into ports where they will be fairly tried, and firmly hung if found guilty.

But this will not cure the evil that has been done. Many of our brethren of the South, who have aided or permitted those violations of law and right to grow up among them with impunity, will find, instead of punishment to Abolitionists, it will only return to plague the inventors—the people of the slaveholding States. This question cannot *divide* the people of the North—it cannot *disturb* them in any way. There are no two opinions here, and cannot be any two on the subject. But how will it be with the people of the slaveholding States? How is it now? It has already *divided* them, and is *disturbing* them, and will divide and disturb them, we fear, worse—far worse than ever Abolitionism has the people of the North. And why?

Dr. Bow, in his "Compendium of the Seventh Census of the United States," (1850,) page 42, computes the population of the slaveholding States at 9,664,656; and at pages 64 and 65, states "that the total number of families holding slaves by the census of 1850 was 347,525. On the average of 5.7 to a family, there were about 2,000,000 persons in the relation of slave-owners, or about one-third (one-fifth) of the whole population of the slave States." This number includes slave "*hirers*." Of these 347,525, "one-fifth of the properties are in a *single slave*, and nearly one-half in less than *five*."

From this it will be seen that out of a population of near *ten millions* in the slaveholding States, only two millions, or a little over one-fifth, have any property interest in slaves. Here we have from seven to eight millions of people living in the slaveholding States whose feelings are either adverse or favorable to slavery, who have no immediate interest in it. If their feelings generally are adverse, it is easily seen that its further increase by the introduction of more slaves from Africa will be resisted successfully, though not without a bitter contest that may endanger in its progress the safety of the "institution" itself as it now stands among them. It has always been insisted upon by the Abolitionists that the continuation of slavery in the South was deeply injurious to the interests of the non-slaveholders there, and that it would be abolished as soon as this the most numerous class could be awakened to a full sense of this fact and a contest arose between them and the slave-holders. But if, as we fully believe, these non-slaveholders are generally favorable to slavery, and only lack the means to purchase slaves to become slave-holders, the case alters materially, and for the worse. We need scarcely state the fact that land is generally low in the Southern States—much lower under similar surroundings than in the Northern, mainly for the reason that labor cannot be had to cultivate it without a heavy outlay of capital. A man with capital enough to buy a quarter, or even a half section of land in any of the free States, and *stock it*, would not be able to purchase a single negro slave in the South to work his land, if it were given to him. If, therefore, negro slaves could be bought for one hundred dollars each, (as they could be if the slave trade were opened,) one-half or three-fourths of these seven or eight millions of non-slaveholders and non-landholders would be able to become holders of both, and, no doubt, would become such.

Thus, you will perceive at a glance that if slavery is to continue in the Southern States, and to be supported by the *whole* people there at the expense of their blood and treasure, should it be assailed, these three-fourths of the population will demand their share of its benefits. They will not long quietly agree to *fight* for their slaveholding neighbors, and, at the same time, be compelled to *work* for themselves. They will not bear its burdens without receiving some of its benefits. It is quite a mistake to suppose that all, or a majority, of these non-slaveholders are ignorant people, who cannot understand their interests. On the contrary, they embrace many of the most intelligent, active-minded, and daring of their citizens, though in many instances less favored by fortune, and less thrifty in themselves. A great number, too, may be said not only to have *seen* the easy and full life their slaveholding neighbors enjoy, and of which they are deprived, but have actually at one time enjoyed it themselves. The Southern States are more unfavorable to the acquisition of property by those who do not inherit it than the Northern. Anything, therefore, that will open accessible avenues to wealth, or to the means of living upon the labor of others instead of their own, cannot but be acceptable to those who have them not. Negro-trading, or even negro-smuggling, will be less dangerous and more profitable than filibustering; and LAMAR will find more volunteers to *capture* Africans than WALKER will to *fight* Central Americans.

All history shows that some men, as well as some other of the animal tribes, when they get a *taste of blood*, are hard to wean from it. Some of the non-slaveholders of the South have got a taste of it in the late importation of negroes; others are thirsting for a like opportunity, and will have it.

We are aware that it has been said, that the *slaveholders* of the South are its masters—its directors—its rulers—that they make public opinion and control it. As they are wealthy, and mostly educated, this may be, and, no doubt, is true in a general sense, and in the ordinary affairs of Government and life. But they have never yet been tried in a contest with the non-slaveholders of their own States. No contest has yet arisen, where the interests of the two classes were openly opposed to each other. Heretofore the slaveholders have had contests only with outside opponents—with those *opposed* to slavery itself, or, as was believed, opposed to the interests of the slaveholding States. This contest would find the slaveholders opposed to slaveholding itself, in its largest sense—opposed to "*free trade*" *in slaves*. How such a contest would end, if left to the two classes interested to decide, needs no prophet to foretell. The *few* large slaveholders would stand a small chance against the *many small* or non-slaveholders, all crying for more.

That the large slaveholders of Virginia, South Carolina, and other States, are sincerely opposed to the reopening of the slave trade, and against the smuggling of slaves into the country, is, we think, true. Not that they are opposed to it in principle any more than their non-slaveholding fellow-citizens, but it is against their interest; and, if it could be fully carried out, would utterly destroy the value of their property in slaves, and the institution of slavery itself.

The great value of slaves now arises only from the comparative smallness of their number to the demand for the products of their labor. There is soil enough in the Southern States, if there were slaves enough to cultivate it, to produce cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar enough to supply the whole world at a half or fourth of its present price, provided there was free trade in slaves. Any number might be got from Africa at a price less than one hundred dollars a head, and the cost of keeping them would be reduced in proportion to the decrease in the price of the products of their labor. But this consummation would not only destroy the prestige of the large slaveholders of the South, but would destroy their whole property; for who would want to live in a country overrun with negroes as the Southern States would soon be by free trade in slaves?

In the view of the subject we have briefly here presented, we are not disposed to alarm the fears nor excite the feelings of any portion of the Southern people, but merely to point to the signs of the times, that those who are most likely to be affected by them may be prepared; and to say to our Democratic friends of the South, and of the North, that on this subject, as on most others, they will find how necessary it may be for them to stand together upon the time-honored platforms of the party—to *sustain* the *rights* of all parts of the country, and to *resist* the *wrongs* of any; that in this course, and this alone, will be found the best interests and only security of the people of the whole Union and the true sources of Democratic success.

The Maury Testimonial.

Three months ago, when noticing the Eighth Edition of Maury's "Sailing Directions," to accompany his Wind and Current Charts, we gave a sketch of the personal and professional career of the celebrated hydrographer and Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington. We concluded our account of Lieut. M. F. MAURY by suggesting that the Merchants, Shipowners, and Sailing-masters of this country should signify to Lieut. MAURY, in some signal and unmistakable manner, their sense of obligation for the services which he has rendered to them, and to the world, by mapping the ocean, by noticing the course of winds and currents, and by increasing the safety of human life, while he has decreased the expenses of the mercantile marine, by diminishing the time occupied in voyages. We are delighted to know that our suggestion has been taken up by the very parties most interested in the results of this eminent man's scientific labors and that already, at Baltimore, a Testimonial of acknowledgment has been numerously signed by the most respectable and influential Merchants, Shipowners, and Masters in the city of Baltimore. This document runs thus:

Sir: We, the undersigned American Shipowners, Masters, and Merchants, being largely interested in the Navigation and Commerce of the World, have been greatly benefited by your Wind and Current Charts, which we have witnessed with admiration, for many years, your Industry and Perseverance in the successful application of that popular science which is so intimately connected with the progress of our country.

Your Practical experience as a seaman, as set forth in your Wind and Current Charts, and directions for Sailing, now in use in the Mercantile Navies of the World, combined with your Scientific Acquirements as a Savant, has enabled you to produce results that none but a Sailor could do.

It affords us great satisfaction to learn that Foreign Nations have given you substantial evidences of their approval of your Works, and have conceded to you, in the most emphatic manner, their share of Honors and of Praise.

We, your Countrymen, therefore feel that it is due to you, to your profession, and to ourselves, to tender to you, at least, this expression of our Personal Regard and Esteem, as a small testimonial of our best wishes for your success, prosperity, and health, and also that you may continue to occupy, through a long and happy life, the High Position whose duties you are so eminently fitted to fulfil.

Permit us to respectfully subscribe ourselves

Your obliged friends.

To Commander M. F. Maury, U. S. N., Superintendent of the National Observatory, Washington.

The testimonial is now in course of signature in this city, and we cannot doubt that the names of our leading houses will be attached to it. In other countries, distinguished public services are acknowledged, and rewarded by titles, pensions, and orders of knighthood. Here, on the contrary, Public Opinion reigns supreme, and establishes an Order of Merit far more illustrious than King or Kaiser can confer. The Maury Testimonial will be more honorable to its recipient than if he were presented with the Garter of England, or the cross of the *Legion d' Honneur* of France, or the Golden Fleece of Austria and Spain.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1859.

I have repeatedly asserted in this correspondence that the most unscrupulous and violent defamer of every Democrat who stands up for principle, as against the policy of the present Federal Administration, is Attorney General Jeremiah S. Black. The burden of his song, for more than a year past, has been that all such men are "Black Republicans," and out of the Democratic party. Some facts are beginning to leak out in regard to Judge Black's own record, in addition to those already given, which prove not only his own sympathy with the Republicans, but his contempt for the organization of the Democratic party. There are, I understand, at least two letters in the handwriting of Judge Black, written by him to Illinois while Mr. Douglas was making his terrible canvass against prescription and fanaticism, in which the Attorney General calls upon his correspondents to oppose Judge Douglas and to aid the Republicans. These letters will no doubt see the light of day in the course of time. That they were written is unquestionable, and that they are in the hands of responsible persons no less so. It is not to be supposed, however, that Judge Black wrote these letters on his own account. By no means; he is the merest instrument of the President and though he performed the degrading task with subservient alacrity, there is no doubt that the brain which suggested the blow, and the heart which supplied the venom, were Mr. Buchanan's. So anxious were they to accomplish the overthrow of Douglas that they compelled their dependants to co operate with the Republicans in Illinois, and to oppose the regular organization of the Democratic party in that State. The animosity of the President in regard to the distinguished Senator from Illinois has never known any bounds; indeed, there is but one other man whom he hates more violently, and I need not suggest to you the name of that individual. The last letter of Judge Douglas has furnished new fuel to this flame, and has given another pretext to the President to direct his office-holders to renew their warfare upon him.

Talking of letters, it appears that Mr. Wendell, public printer, has in his possession another Presidential document which has occasioned a good deal of discussion and consternation in certain circles in this city. I am not of those who have been permitted a sight of this precious missive, but I feel authorized to say that it is in existence, and that its contents would throw fire into the shade the celebrated and affectionate epistle of the President to Robert J. Walker, as also his letter to the Du Quesne celebration, and those other doceme nts connected with his name, which awakened so much interest and curiosity during the investigations of the last Congress. In the Wendell letter it is asserted that Mr. Buchanan, over his own signature, does not hesitate to recommend the disbursement of a large amount of public money to certain favorites connected with newspapers in different parts of the country. The subsidy to the journal now conducted by the German-Austrian in your city, which, it is alleged, passed through the hands of the collector of your port, is set down at a large figure, while the gilded crumbs, thrown to lesser organs in Philadelphia, Columbus, and elsewhere, enta into an aggregate which, if presented to the country, will occasion some trembling in high quarters. Mr. Wendell finds it impossible to indemnify himself for all his advances. His share of the public printing will not justify it, and the President continues to refuse to open his private purse to make good the liberal payment to his private supporters, made by those who, on the strength of his assurances, expected to be reimbursed. I feel that I do not make any improper allusion to this delicate subject, inasmuch as Mr. Wendell is very free in conversing about it himself, and will no doubt deny it if it is a misrepresentation.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, is considerably agitated at the somewhat authentic news from Georgia, to the effect that the Democrats in that State intend presenting, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1860, that accomplished statesman, Alexander H. Stephens. This, coupled with the fact that in the late primary elections in Mr. Cobb's State, the Administration was almost universally repudiated, as it is generally despised, does not show that Mr. Cobb has made anything by his motion in going back in favor of his declarations of popular sovereignty in 1856.

The awful defeat of the Administration party in San Francisco, California, in the election of delegates to the Democratic Convention, shows that the power of patronage is diminishing as the sands of the Administration are running out. Mr. Buchanan looks to Philadelphia to elect a set of delegates to your Harrisburg Convention by means of the patronage concentrated there. He knows that without this patronage he has not the slightest chance of procuring a single delegate. As I have said before, it is a question whether your Democratic masses will allow such men as Mr. John Hamilton, Mr. Collector Baker, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Yost, and a few others, to crush out their preferences? All that is required is a union between those who are opposed to the policy of the Administration to put Mr. Baker and the army of office-holders in Philadelphia into that hopeless minority where they are destined to land on the 4th of March, 1861. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

EXCITEMENT AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE; EXPECTED "SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS;" FOURTH OF THE TWO HUNDRED—FURTHER FALLING OFF IN BRIBE ROAD RECEIPTS—DIMINUTION OF RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND CEREALS AT TIDE WATER—IMPORTANT DECISION TO SIX HUNDRED OF THE OLD POLICE—THE FILTH OF NEW YORK: FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN SMELLS REFORMED, AND FOUR WARDS TO HEAR FROM—GOV. BANKS AND HON J. P. HASKIN VISIT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—FALLING OFF IN THE HORSE TRADE—ILLNESS OF GEN. NYE—EX-GOV. SEYMOUR—MR. BELMONT—THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 28, 1859.

The excitement among the "hirelings of the Government," as Amos Kendall courteously designated his clerks, many years ago, is at its height at the custom house in this city, it being known that Mr. J. B. Guthrie, the special agent of the Treasury Department, has forwarded to his Chief, at Washington, a list of some two hundred clerks whose services are to be dispensed with on the first proximo—a frightful "slaughter of the innocents." Notwithstanding the frantic protest of those who anticipate being made a head shorter in this public-economy movement of the retund head of the Treasury, there is substantial reason to believe that it can be effected without any detriment to the public interests or to the inconvenience of those having business at the custom house. There are scores of men drawing pay from the Government, who do nothing of any account beyond promenading to the cashier's office on the first of each month, and drawing their pay. These men think that the consequence of this economy will be, that the Democratic party will, to use a polite phrase, immediately "proceed to the arch enemy of mankind, Belphegor!" The actual result will probably be a simplification of the business of the department, and the number of checks and clerks greatly reduced, to the great satisfaction of our importers and merchants.

The receipts of the Erie road for the first twenty-five days of the present month, show a decrease of $123,000 compared with the same period of last June, or at the rate of over $1,300,000 per annum. It requires no extraordinary amount of mathematical acumen to cypher out where an equal decrease, for the next twelvemonth, will leave the sadly mutilated road. It is understood that the parties who talked of leasing the road will soon make formal application to the board of directors to pay $1,000,000 the first year, and keep the road in full repair.

There is a large diminution in the quantity of grain delivered at Albany, by canal, from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of June inclusive, compared with the quantity received last year. The comparison is as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Barley. bush.
1859	1,013,930	2,691,768	790,786	325,765
1859	127,577	234,174	611,620	119,914
Dec.	286,053	2,537,434	79,216	205,841

A legal decision was announced yesterday by Judge Roosevelt, of the Supreme Court, of considerable importance to the members of the old police force, and that will be likely to render some change or reorganization necessary in the new. The decision compels the Police Commissioners to restore all the old force, who were discharged without trial, and there are six hundred of them, who were summarily dismissed, solely on political grounds, when the present Metropolitan Police law took effect, and the Black-Republican managers undertook to give the department a Republican character. There is to be no appeal in the litigation to be had, though the general impression is, that Judge Roosevelt's decision will be sustained. This will bring six hundred good Democrats back to the force, and exercise a healthy influence generally.

That New York is a filthy city is patent from the triumphant movements of the street-cleaners. Yesterday there were 13,546 loads of dirt and rubbish removed, at a cost of $4,472 15. Who was the keen-scented personage who blurted forth the statement, that last week there were four hundred and thirty seven distinct and well-defined smells recorded at the City Inspector's office? and how records to hear from!

Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, accompanied by the Hon John B. Haskin, Supervisor Purdy, and the city dignitaries, visited the public institutions on the islands yesterday, and indulged in reasonable quantities of talk and tipple. The Governor made a good speech to the boys—told them they were the hope of the country, and all that, and said something about the national bird. The Hon. Mr. Haskin made a few pertinent remarks, speaking particularly of the eminent services rendered by Governor Banks to the country, and of the pride and gratification he (Mr. H.) had witnessed during the day.

The horse trade has experienced a rapid decline since the first of the month, amounting to fifty per cent on three-minute nags, and twenty to forty per cent. on other stock. No satisfactory reason for such a decline can be adduced. The number on sale yesterday was about four hundred, not a large number for the season. The only inquiry seems to be for saddle horses and good roadsters. The animals on hand are mostly from Canada, Western New York and New Jersey, and a few from New England. Several of the regular dealers are buying freely at the reduced prices, confident of a speedy rise.

General Nye is said to be lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city, and is not expected to recover. Next to Thurlow Weed, there is scarcely in the Republican party in this State a more nagacious, effective manager than General Nye.

Ex-Governor Seymour has gone to Iowa for a month. He has large landed possessions there, and, being "a mighty hunter," goes thither every year to pursue with deadly weapons, the birds and varmints of the woods.

Mr. Auguste Belmont, the New York correspondent of the Rothschilds, will admit sa pertners to his house, on the 1st proximo, Messrs Christmas and Matthieson, who, for several years, and during his residence at the Hague, manged the house. In the perfumed regions of the Fifth avenue, it is reported that Mr. Belmont's expenses of living exceed those of any person in New York. But he is no snob. He lives like a gentleman, is a munificent patron of art, is liberal in gifts to worthy charities, and is a sound Democrat.

The theatrical gossip of the day may be this summed up: Mr. and Mrs. Blake have been engaged by Mr. Wallack for his next season; Mr. Burton has undergone a painful surgical operation—a large tumor cut from behind the knee; Ted Buckley expects to return to Europe to give burlesque operas and Dan. Rice comes back to New York on the 1st of August.

New York Stock Exchange, June 28.

		SECOND BOARD.		
1000 Tenn 6s ds '90	92¾	100 Gal & Chi R		s10 83
2000 Erie R 1st mt	85	100 do	62	
1000 Harlem R 6s	60	100 do		s60 62¾
1000 Mich S & P 8s b	60	100 do		b60 63
50 Canton Company	18¾	650 Mich S guar		27¾
100 do	18¾	200 do		s60 27¾
200 Harlem R	10	100 do		s30 27¾
500 Harlem R pref	55¼	150 do		27¾
100 do	s30 55¾	200 do		b46 27¾
100 Mich S & N Ind	8	300 do		s10 27¾
100 Illinois Cen R	s60 60	100 Clev & Tol R		b10 25¾
100 do	61			

THE MARKETS.

ASHES are quiet at $5.25 for Pots, and $5.81½ for Pearls.

FLOUR.—The market for State and Western Flour is very heavy, unsettled, and 10c lower, with very light receipts, and sales of 4,000 at $5 40@5 90 for superfine State; $5@5.25 for extra do; $5 50@6 for superfine Western; $5@6 50 for extra do; $6 20@6 50 for shipping brands of extra round-hoop Ohio. Southern Flour is heavy and drooping, with sales of 1,200 bbls at $6 25@6 75 for mixed to good, and $7@8.75 for extra brands.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, heavy, and nominally lower, with sales of 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 92c, and 2,000 bus Western at 84c, and Southern do at 86c. Rye is dull at 88c. Barley is quiet. Oats are dull at 40@41c for Southern Pennsylvania and Jersey, and 43@43½c for Ohio, Canada, and Western.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is dull and lower, with sales of 600 bbls at $16@16 12 for Mess, $18 12 for Prime. Beef is steady and quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at $6 50@7 for Country Prime, $8@9 25 for do Mess, $10@18.25 for repacked Western, and $14@15.50 for extra do. Cut Meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard is firm, with sales of 100 bbls at 10¾@11¼c. Butter and Cheese are dull.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—The following sales of real estate, stocks, &c, by Thomas & Sons, took place yesterday evening at the Philadelphia Exchange:

1 share Mercantile Library, $8 50.

The lease and fixtures of store No 28 South Fourth street, $410.

Lot and dwellings, Nos. 718 and 720 Washington avenue, $3,100.

Lot and dwelling, No. 641 Franklin street $2,700.

Lot and dwelling, No. 847 North Ninth street, $2,100.

Lot and dwelling, No. 785 Wallace street, $2,600

Lot and dwellings, Nos. 121 and 123 Duke street, $2,450.

Lot of ground, Franklin street, $40

Two story brick dwelling, No. 1009 South Front st., $1,250.

Handsome modern residence, N W corner of Flint and Magnet streets, Mamaynnk, $2,850.

Neat modern residence, No. 935 Franklin st., $3,250.

Neat modern dwelling, No. 423 North Ninth street, $4,750.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 189 North Sixteenth street, $2,575

Neat modern three-story brick dwelling, Broad street, south of Passyunk road $1,450

Three three-story brick dwellings, N. W. corner of Huntingdon and Waterloo streets, $450.

Two story brick dwelling, No. 1215 North Seventh street, $1,575.

Two-story brick dwelling, Mount Pleasant street, $715.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

AUSTRIANS RETREATING.

CONCENTRATION OF THE ALLIES.

A DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED.

Naval Demonstration in the Adriatic.

THE NEW CABINET.

COTTON ADVANCED ¼d

BREADSTUFFS DECLINING.

CONSOLS 92¾@92⅞.

HALIFAX, June 28.—The royal mail steamship Arabia arrived at noon, with Liverpool dates of Saturday, the 18th instant, three days later than received by the Nova Scotian at Quebec.

There are no battles to report, and, according to the latest advices from the seat of war, the Austrians were retreating from the Oglio, towards the Mincio. The Allies were advancing rapidly and concentrating their forces for a decisive attack. A battle was expected to occur within a week.

A naval demonstration in the Adriatic was also impending.

Lord Palmerston has succeeded in forming a strong Cabinet, embracing Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Elgin, Richard Cobden, J. M. Gibson, and Earl Granville.

Commercial Intelligence.

[Per the steamship Arabia.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 17.—The Messrs Clare's circular reports that the Cotton market opened with little inquiry, and the prices were weak, but at the close there was more buoyancy, and the quotations an eighth of a pence higher. The lower qualities are more saleable than at the commencement of the week, but there is no quotable advance in prices.

The sales of the week foot up 65 000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators, and 6,000 for export.

The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 8 000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and for export, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling
Orleans	8⅛	6 15 16
Mobiles	7⅞	6⅞
Uplands	7⅞	6⅞

The stock of Cotton in port amounts to 631,000 bales, including 557,000 bales of American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices continue favorable. The prices for goods are higher, and holders demand a still further advance.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Havre, June 16.—The Cotton market closed firm, with sales of 6 500 bales during the week. New Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 106f and ditto *bas* at 101f. There are 96,200 bales in port.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs Richardson & Spence's circular reports the Breadstuffs market dull at Tuesday's decline. Corn has declining tendency, and all qualities are lower than on Monday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The circulars report Provisions, generally, with a declining tendency.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, June 17.—The supply of money is abundant, but there is no change to note in the market. Consols are quoted at 92¾@92⅞ for money, and at 92⅞@93 for the August dividend. The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £7 000 during the week.

Dreadful Accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

LOSS OF LIFE—THIRTY-THREE KILLED AND SIXTY WOUNDED.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A dreadful accident occurred to a train on the Michigan Southern Railroad, last night, near South Bend, caused by the washing away of a culvert.

There were about 150 persons on the train, 33 of whom were taken from the ruins dead, and fifty or sixty others wounded. The rest have not yet been heard from.

The stream where the accident occurred, which is naturally but a rivulet, was swollen by the extraordinary rains of the previous afternoon and evening, and the drift-wood brought down by the flood choked the culvert, and converted the embankment into a dam. The great weight of the water, with the concussion caused by the crossing of the train, was the occasion of the sad calamity.

The train was running at the time at the rate of ten to twenty miles an hour.

The train coming west had passing over the embankment safely, only three hours before the accident.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.—The following are the names of the killed, as far as it has been able to ascertain them:

Mr. Hartwell, express messenger; Mr. Chulp, engineer; Mr. Chulp, fireman; Mr. Babbington, baggage-master; G. W. Smith, road master; Mrs. E. P. Gillett and child, of Stone Hills, N. Y.; Thos. Wishan, Michigan city.

THE WOUNDED.—The following are among the wounded: Fred'k Miller, Augustus White, of Tolmersville, Ind; H. M. Knapp, of Hudson, Wis.; Miss Hattie Knapp, of Auburn; A. D. Piser, of Chicago; D. B. Rhodes, of Cleveland; Miss Moore, of Fresno; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gurry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Walworth and son, G. Bennett, Adrian, Mich.; S. C. Rose, Coldwater, Mich; W. J. Hawk, Charlestown, Va; Stephen H. Arnold, Decatur, Iowa; Mary Coates, Youngstown, O.; Miss D. A. Porter, Hudson, Mich.; J. R. Gray, Jonesville, Mich.; Chas. Sherman, Boston; William Flannery, P. Myers, P. Quinn, O. Anderson, W. B. Anderson, Aluesworth, Jas. Hickson, Mich; C. Niedler, Wankuka, Wis; Oscar Harpston, M H Regan, lady and daughter, Rockford Ill.; O. Yaw and lady Otsego, N. Y.; A. Vanzwoke, wife and four children, Warren co., Ohio; (Mr. V. and one child are seriously hurt.)

THE UNINJURED.—The following are among those who escaped without injury: R. W. Tait, Susquehannah Depot, Pa; H.