## SUMMER RESORTS.

Congress Hall, Cape Island, New Jersey.
United States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.
Ephrata Mountain Springs, Lancaster co., Pa.
Loretto Springs, Cambria co., Pa.
Carlisle White Sulphur Springs, Cumberland co.
Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland co., Pa.
Bedford Springs, Bedford co., Pa.
Old Sand Springs, Berks co., Pa.
Surf House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Florence Heights Hotel, Florence, N. J.
Tontine Hotel, New Haven, Conn.
Sachem's Head Hotel, Guilford, Conn.


# The Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1860.


First Page.—Arrival of the Japanese Embassy; Grand Rally of the Democracy of Montgomery County. Fourth Page.—Arrivals at the Principal Hotels; List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office; Marine Intelligence.

### The Tariff Bill—Political Economy. No. IX.

In the confidence that our readers are keeping company with us in the study of our subject, and are sufficiently interested to accept such aid as we can give them gladly, we propose to sketch the history of our national experience, so far as it may serve to throw light upon the policy of protection.

Almost within the memory of living men, the United States have risen from the complete subjection of colonial dependence, and from the condition of separate provinces, united by no political bond, to that of a compact, rich, and independent nation, outranking the Empires of the Old World in territorial extent and varied capabilities of production; equaling the strongest of them in population, composed of the representatives of all the races; combining the climates and soils of the whole habitable globe; shaped into a continent convenient for internal commerce, with a sea-coast so deeply indented, and a lake and river system so thoroughly dissecting the mass, that a domain only one-sixth less than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty empires, states, and republics of Europe, and of equal extent with the Roman Empire at its largest, is cut, for the purposes of internal and external commerce, into twenty islands of about the size of Great Britain. Here are all the conditions, in ample proportion, for the rehearsal of the world's history; here, there is nothing wanting to work out a world's destiny; and here we have precipitated upon us every social, political, and economical problem of the past and the future of human history, with the people of every kindred and clime for its subjects and agents.

Even in the infancy of such a country, the history of its commerce and industry could not fail to be more instructive than any other. The development has been so rapid, the periods of free trade and protection have been so frequent and sudden, the results are so plainly marked, that the varied experiences must be conclusively demonstrative of the doctrines and policies so well tried.

The colonies were held under restraint so absolute that, besides the common domestic industry and the most ordinary mechanical employments, no kind of manufactures was permitted. In 1750, a hatter-shop in Massachusetts was declared by Parliament to be a nuisance; in the same year an act was passed to encourage the importation of pig iron from the colonies, because charcoal, then exclusively used in smelting the ore in England, was exhausted, but forbidding the erection of mills, tilt-hammers, slitting or rolling mills, or any establishment for the manufacture of steel. In the same year, the great Earl of Chatham, alarmed at our enterprise, declared that the colonies ought not to be allowed to *manufacture so much as a hob-nail*. Joshua Gee (in his work upon Trade), at the same time said, "manufactures in American colonies should be discouraged, prohibited."

He continues: "If we examine into the circumstances of the inhabitants of our plantations, and our own, it will appear that one-fourth part of their product redounds to their own profit, for out of all that comes here, they only carry back clothing and other accommodations for their families, all of which is of the merchandise and manufacture of this kingdom. New England and the Northern colonies have not commodities and products enough to send us in return for purchasing their necessary clothing, but are under very great difficulties; and, therefore, any ordinary sort sell with them, and when they have grown out of fashion with us, they are new-fashioned enough for them."

The British navigation laws were enacted in the same spirit, and to the same intent—to hold the colonies in industrial and commercial vassalage to the mother country. It was this systematic and despotic monopoly of manufacturing industry and the carrying trade that caused the American Revolution; the tax upon tea was only the immediate cause of the explosion.

The interruption of commerce with Great Britain during the War of the Revolution, awakened, perforce, the manufacturers of the States that had the materials and the labor power, so that, at its close, they found themselves considerably advanced in the power of self-supply. Alexander Hamilton, in 1790, arguing the practicability of manufactures in this country, and the duty of encouraging them, says: "It is certain that several important branches have grown up, and flourished with a rapidity which surprises, affording an encouraging assurance of success in future attempts." He proceeds to enumerate, in detail, seventeen grand departments which were then well established, among which, however, cottons, woollens, and cutlery do not occur, except as the two former are embraced in the following impressive paragraph of his report: "Besides manufactories of these articles, which are carried on as regular trades, and have attained to a considerable maturity, there is a vast scene of household manufacturing, which contributes more largely to the supply of the community than could be imagined without having made it an object of particular inquiry. This observation is the pleasing result of the investigation to which the subject of this report has led, and is applicable as well to the Southern as to the Middle and Northern States. Great quantities of coarse cloths, coatings, serges, and flannels, linsey woolseys, hosiery of wool, cotton and thread, fustians, jeans and muslins, checked and striped cotton and linen goods, bed-ticks, coverlets and counterpanes, tow-linens, coarse shirtings, sheetings, toweling and table-linen, and various mixtures of wool and cotton, and of cotton and flax, are made in the household way, and, in many instances, to an extent not only sufficient for the supply of families in which they are made, but for sale, and even in some cases for exportation. It is computed that in a number of districts two-thirds, three-fourths, and even four-fifths of all the clothing of the inhabitants are made by themselves."

The household manufactures here spoken of held their place until the general introduction of machinery, after the war of 1812, suppressed them; but the factories which the War of Independence had protected and fostered immediately fell under the inundation of foreign goods after the peace of Paris. A member of Congress, speaking of that crisis, said: "We bought, according to the doctrine of modern theorists, where we could purchase cheapest, and were soon inundated with foreign commodities; English goods were sold at lower rates in our maritime cities than at Liverpool and London. Our manufactures were ruined; our merchants, even those who had hoped to enrich themselves by importation, became bankrupt, and all these causes united had such a disastrous influence upon agriculture that a general depreciation of real estate followed, and failure became general among proprietors."

This state of things continued from the peace of Paris to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and there was no help for it, for the Old Confederation gave no power to regulate commerce for the protection of the home industry. This evil, we believe, more than any other, impelled the States to draw closer the bonds of political union, and to grant the needful powers to Congress to establish an effective system of commercial regulations for the nation. Mr. Madison says: "During the delays and discouragements experienced in the attempts to invest Congress with the necessary powers, the State of Virginia made various trials of what could be done by her individual laws. She ventured on duties and imposts as a source of revenue. Among the projects promoted by the want of a Federal authority over commerce was that of a concert, first proposed on the part of Maryland, for a uniformity of regulations between the two States, and commissioners were appointed for that purpose. It was soon perceived, however, that the concurrence of Pennsylvania was as necessary to Maryland, as of Maryland to Virginia, and the concurrence of Pennsylvania was accordingly invited. But Pennsylvania could no more concur without New York, than Maryland without Pennsylvania, nor New York without the concurrence of Boston, &c. These projects were superseded for the moment by that of the Convention at Annapolis, in 1786, and forever by the Convention in Philadelphia, 1787, and the Constitution which was the fruit of it."

This historical statement of Mr. Madison shows how distinctively, among the other causes operating to the same end, the necessity for regulating our foreign trade, and holding it obedient to all the interests and necessities of the States included in the loose union of the old Confederation, was felt, and how prominent it was in leading them to a "more perfect union" and better provision for the "general welfare."

No sooner was the first Congress, under the new Constitution assembled, than it was beset with petitions for the protection of home industry, not excepting commercial New York, or planting South Carolina. The sentiment of the day was emphatically and impressively illustrated by the fact that Washington wore a coat of domestic cloth on the day of his inauguration, "giving," as a New York journal of the day said, "to his successors and to legislators of after-time, an indelible lesson as to the means of promoting national prosperity."

Our first tariff bill was approved by Gen. Washington on the 4th July, 1789, sixty-five days after the organization of the first Congress. The preamble to the act reads thus: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported," &c. The duties of this act were in but few instances above ten per cent.; the coal of Virginia getting a protection of two cents per bushel, her hemp sixty cents per cwt., and twine and packthread made of it two dollars per cwt.; snuff ten cents per lb., and cigars five per cent. These rates were inadequate for any of the purposes enumerated in the preamble to the act. Another tariff, passed on the 10th August, 1790, by the same Congress, recites the preamble of the first act, adding, "And whereas the support of Government and the discharge of the said debts render it necessary to increase the said duties," &c. It added to the rates of the first, in the majority of articles, twenty-five, fifty, and one hundred per cent. The happy results of these provisions for the public welfare became immediately apparent—instantly, indeed, because the confidence of security and success has the power, through the operation of a well-based credit, to anticipate time. In October, 1791, Washington, writing to La Luzerne, holds this language: "In my tour I confirmed, by observation, the accounts which we had all along received of the happy effects of the General Government upon our agriculture, commerce, and industry. The same effects pervade the Middle and Eastern States, with the addition of vast progress in the most useful manufactures." But two years before, industry, commerce, and credit had well nigh perished, but, under the touch of a master hand, they had already assumed the vigor of health and the cheerfulness of hope.

Hamilton was a protectionist, but not an extremist; with the finest speculative powers ever conferred upon any man for the conduct of public affairs, he was the safest, most cautious, and best informed of practical statesmen. His policy of commerce, navigation, agriculture, currency, and manufactures, were all alike and equally, the expression and the means of actualizing the grand national philosophy expressed in one of the numbers of the "Federalist," when he was urging upon the American people the unity of empire, under a Federal Government: "Let the thirteen States, bound together in a great indissoluble *Union*, concur in erecting one great American System, superior to the control of trans-Atlantic force or influence, and able to dictate the connection between the Old and New World."

### Reception of the Japanese.

Lockhart has related in his Life of Sir Walter Scott, that when George the Fourth visited Edinburgh, in August 1822, though he was charmed with the picturesque beauty of the ancient metropolis, he was most impressed with the good order which was maintained among the immense masses of population who congregated from all parts of Scotland to see the first monarch of the Hanoverian line who had visited them, during a period of over one hundred years. "Every street, square, garden, or open space, paved with solid masses of *silent spectators*." This staid bearing, in the midst of curiosity and welcome, so much struck the King that he exclaimed, when subsequently describing the scene, "The Scotch are a nation of gentlemen."

Very much of this character was the popular reception of the Japanese Embassy in Philadelphia on Saturday. It is calculated that as many as half a million of persons were present—we think there must have been even a much greater number—but, though their patience was sorely tried by waiting for the distinguished strangers for several hours, neither impatience nor ill-temper clouded a single brow. There was no clamor, and we have not heard of any misconduct, amid the great crowds who thronged the leading thoroughfares of our city, nor of the slightest manifestation of rowdyism. The Japanese must have felt that they were received, not by the authorities only, but by the citizens at large, in a manner thoroughly respectful and gracious. We hope, when they get home and report that Philadelphia has thus shown itself to be a city of gentlemen, that they will not have to make a contrary statement concerning New York, which they will visit in a few days. We do not like to be personal, but New York *is* essentially rowdyish.

### Death of Eugene Cummiskey, Esq.

We regret to announce the decease of Mr. Eugene Cummiskey, one of our most eminent book publishers and oldest citizens, who departed this life on Saturday last, at his country seat, Warren, Chester county, Pa., in the 68th year of his age, of paralysis. Mr. Cummiskey began the publishing business about forty years since, on the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, where he remained many years, until he removed to the present location, No. 250 Sixth street. In 1824 he published the "Doway Bible," folio size, the only one, we believe, ever issued in this country. He also, in the same year, stereotyped and published the "Lives of the Saints," in twelve octavo volumes, a very heavy undertaking at that time. He also published "Lingard's History of England," "Gobinet's Instructions," and many other standard Catholic works. Kind and amiable in his disposition, strictly honest and upright in all his dealings, Mr. Eugene Cummiskey won the affectionate regard of all with whom he dealt. Plain and unsophisticated in his manners, a gentleman of no pretension, he labored faithfully and cheerfully in his vocation, and for a person in extensive business, we never knew any one who had so entirely the good will of all who knew him.

Auction Notice.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable sale of French, German, India, and British dry goods, silk umbrellas, hoop skirts, &c., embracing 625 lots of choice and desirable fancy and staple articles in silk, woollen, worsted, linen, and cotton fabrics, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, to be continued the greater portion of the day without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 Market street.

Cattle Disease in Pennsylvania.—The disease which lately destroyed so many of the cattle in Massachusetts and other New England States, is said to have made its appearance in Bucks county. Within a short time Charles Mishener, a farmer of Bristol township, lost nearly all of his valuable cows of a complaint said to resemble very much the dreaded cattle disease. If it should turn out to be this malady, it will cause great alarm among the farmers, and the necessary steps should be immediately taken to ascertain its true character.

Attractive Sale of Straw Goods.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, will sell this morning at 10½ o'clock, 300 cases straw goods, embracing every variety of ladies', misses', and children's fancy hats, adelaides, neptunes, bloomers; ladies' and misses' new-shaped bonnets; men's and boys' hats, &c., &c. Catalogues and samples now ready.

☞ The Douglas meeting at Boston, on Thursday night, was very large and enthusiastic. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, was one of the speakers, and his argument in favor of the position of Douglas was a remarkably able one.

### Public Amusements.

The regular theatrical season, at our two theatres, (Walnut-street, and Arch-street,) closed on Saturday evening, and it is understood that both houses have been more than usually successful. Mrs. Garrettson continues lessee of Walnut-street Theatre—*it is said at an advance in the rent of $1,000 per annum*, which does appear like putting the screws on very tightly indeed—and Messrs. Wheatley and Clarke also retain their interest, as lessees and managers, in Arch-street Theatre. Both houses, we hear, will be renovated, in the interior, before they reopen in the fall.

Nixon's Equestrian troupe, from Astley's Amphitheatre in London, and more recently at New York and Boston, commence a brief season, this evening, at Walnut-street Theatre. They have a gutta-percha ring which, placed upon the stage, supersedes the necessity of spoiling the parquette by turning it into a circus. Besides equestrian, gymnastic, and other feats, (including Mdlle Ella Zoyara's dashing riding,) the performances will commence, each night, with a farce. There will be afternoon performances on Wednesday and Saturday. It would give the Japanese an unaccustomed pleasure, if they were taken to the Wednesday afternoon performance here. They have not the remotest idea of skilled feats of horsemanship.

At Arch-street Theatre, this evening, Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge's Minstrels, from Boston, commence their third annual season in this city. The company is unusually good and numerous. The performances consist of singing, dancing, comic eccentricities, dramatic scenes, instrumental music, a burlesque on the Championship fight, and the plantation scene called Dixey's Land. The programme for this evening is full of variety and spirit.

At McDonough's Gaieties, this evening, a burlesque, called "Our Japanese Embassy; first Visit to the Continental," will be produced, in which Messrs J. Seymour and W. Cutter, with Misses De Faber, Price, Mortimer, &c., will have leading parts. We dare say that this will be a very extravagant extravaganza.

The National Theatre, under the management of Mr. James Pilgrim, continues open, and Eugene Cooke's equestrian troupe will appear this evening in the American drama of "Horse-shoe Robinson," with Miss M. Mitchell as the heroine. Other dramatic performances will also be given.

At Assembly Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chestnut, there is now on view, with appropriate vocal and instrumental illustrations, a panorama of twenty-five fine pictures, representing historical scenes or localities of national interest and character. On the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday there will also be an exhibition, principally intended for children, on whose account the prices of admission will then be reduced one-half. This panorama is well worthy of public patronage.

### Academy of Music.

The Matinée, at the Academy, which comes off on Tuesday afternoon, for the especial gratification of the Japanese, (and the rest of mankind,) will be under the sole direction of Wheatley and Clarke. At Washington, the Japanese had no chance of seeing any theatrical performances, and those on Tuesday will be wholly new to them. The Overture to the Opera of "William Tell," played by Dodworth's Arch-street Orchestra and the Germania Band, will commence the performances; after which the Second Act of "Lucrezia Borgia" will follow—the parts of *Gennaro* and *Lucrezia* by Signor Tamaro (a good tenor) and Signora Parodi. The amusing farce of "The Rough Diamond" comes next, with Mrs. John Drew and Mr. J. S. Clarke in the leading parts, and the Japanese will be laughter-proof if the broad humor of Mr. Clarke does not greatly amuse them. Then, Parodi will sing "The Star Spangled Banner," to which her mispronunciation of our language has generally given a comic element. The chorus will be sung by the two Mænnerchor Associations, and we are confident, will be grandly and impressively delivered. Is there no American female singer in this city who could give our National Song, on an occasion like this? To say the truth, Parodi appears *de trop* in this programme, which ought to consist chiefly of American compositions and performers. If it be requisite for the Japanese to hear an Italian *prima donna*, a better singer than Parodi might easily have been found. Signor Blitz will perform some of his curious sleight-of-hand tricks—the Japanese are some of the best performers in this line in the world, and will be able to consider his performances with critical eyes. The Dance of Two Nations, expressly prepared by Mr. W. Wood; two choruses by the Mænnerchors; a pantomimic ballet by Mr. Wood, Madlle. Therese, Miss Rosalie Wood, &c., and the charming May Pole Danse, from "The Fast Men of the Olden Time," will complete and conclude a very varied and generally attractive series of performances. The admission to all parts of the house will be a dollar:—which would not be too much, in the present state of excited curiosity which has fevered the mind of our sober city, for a good and continuous view of the Japanese, on their first theatrical visit.

We would remind our readers of the propriety of not waiting to the last moment to purchase tickets of admission. They are procurable at the box-office of the Academy of Music, and also at La Pierre House, Girard House, and Continental Hotel.

### Disunion Convention at Richmond, Va.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Richmond, Va., June 9, 1860.

I reached this really lovely Southern city early this morning. It is situated on the left bank of James river, and at the head of tide-water, and is about one hundred miles southwest of Washington. It is a favorite expression of the Virginians, in speaking of their favorite city, to say that, like Rome, it is located on seven hills. Richmond combines many elements of grandeur and variety. The river winds among verdant hills, which rise with graceful undulations, and which is interrupted by numerous islands and granite rocks. The city is laid out regularly in rectangular blocks. There are twelve parallel streets, each nearly three miles in length. The Capitol buildings are situated on Shockoe hill, the fashionable quarter of the town, and a most delightful resort it is, particularly so at this luxuriant season of the year. The Capitol is the prominent feature of Richmond, standing as it does in the centre of a public square of some eight acres, and is adorned with a portico of Ionic columns, and contains the celebrated marble statue of Washington, by Houdon, taken from life. The city hall, custom house, penitentiary, armory, theatre, Masonic hall, orphan asylum, and market houses, all of them imposing, and some of them are splendid structures. There are three banks, seventeen newspapers, of which six are dailies, thirty churches, representing all denominations, and a number of public institutions and colleges. Richmond is growing very rapidly. It is connected with the main railroad lines running North and South, and with Philadelphia and New York by semi-weekly lines of steamers. Its trade is constantly improving. The chief articles of export are tobacco, wheat, and flour. The brand of the Richmond flour has acquired great celebrity. The population is about 40,000, of whom one-half are white, and the remainder colored, and of these two thirds are slaves. The principal hotel, the Richmond Exchange, is a magnificent concern, and admirably kept. There are other hotels, most of which are excellent.

The society of Richmond is refined and intelligent. The colored population will be out in full force and finery to-morrow, Sunday, which is their usual gala-day. They take possession of the streets on the Sabbath, and constitute a curious spectacle to the stranger.

There has been any number of disunion meetings in the Southern States, but this is, I believe, the first time that treason has been hatched in the *Old Dominion*. *Call the Convention that is to* meet here on Monday by whatever name you please, it is nothing else than a preparation to overthrow the *Union of these States*. *If the objects of the leaders can be accomplished sectionalism will become the rule, and slavery the only issue in party politics. If the doctrines of Mr. Yancey and Mr. Rhett are ever adopted by the Southern people*, there is no hope of restoring fraternal relations between the *two divisions of the country*, and a break-up is inevitable. Think of R. Barnwell Rhett and W. Lowndes Yancey as the leaders of the Democratic party! The *former*, while a Senator in Congress, was universally regarded as the embodiment of the most fearful doctrines, and was universally denounced, notwithstanding his fine abilities, by the Democratic party. The latter, though more conservative up to a later period, was yet too violent for his own people; and yet now, though careful to deny his hostility to the Union, is the organ of a movement which must end in disruption unless it is suddenly checked. There are many conservative men in the South, and many here in Richmond. But the trouble in Virginia, and elsewhere, is in the fact that these gentlemen are endorsed by the fire-eaters. Many of the aspirants for office hesitate to grapple with them; and the factions consequent upon this state of things make confusion worse. Democrats like Governor Letcher are publicly averse to the schemes of Yancey and his associates, and a large and increasing party favors Mr. Douglas and his claims. I am not surprised to hear that many of the prominent men in Richmond heartily disapprove the second edition of the Hartford Convention, nor am I astonished that great local feeling prevails against them. These managers now profess a disposition to adjourn till the Baltimore Convention has concluded its action, when, if they fail to intimidate that body, they will fall back upon Richmond, set up a full disunion ticket, and make a canvass under the joint lead of Yancey and Rhett.

North Star.

### Louisiana Democratic Convention.

New Orleans, June 9.—The Democratic Convention at Donaldsville has adjourned. One hundred and forty delegates were in attendance, representing twenty-one parishes. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Charleston seceders, and expressing determination to abide by the action of the Baltimore Convention.

Delegates favorable to Senator Douglas were appointed. They were not instructed.

Hon. Pierre Soulé, Gov. Wickliffe, and Isaac Morse were the ruling spirits in the Convention.

### Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, June 10.

Mr. Sherman's determination to press the business of the House forward, and his steady and stern refusal to listen to no suggestions favoring a waste of the public time, augur the adjournment of Congress on the 18th of June. His example will make the Senate stir its lazy bones night and day during the present week. An adjournment will not take place if the Senate indicate a disposition to pass the House tariff bill; but if the present temper of Mr. Hunter and others against that bill is responded to by the Senate, rest assured there will be a separation of Congress on Monday of next week. I have not the least doubt that the loan will be refused by the House if the Senate refuse the tariff; in that event a committee of conference will be asked and granted, in which small but convenient body the loan may be granted and a fair tariff bill agreed upon—probably the Morrill bill in substance, with slight alterations. I have repeatedly stated that this is the fitting time to adjust the revenue laws; and I am not surprised that the unity of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations in favor of the Morrill bill should have greatly impressed the Southern and the Administration Senators; nor that such gentlemen as Mr. Toombs, Mr. Lane, and even Mr. Iverson, talk kindly of the House bill, and think the question might be settled better at this than at any other time. *Something may be done this week if the friends of the House bill will act with united and decided front.*

Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, has been repeatedly threatened since his last speech. One evening last week he was called upon in his room by a person who attempted to intimidate him, unless he retracted part of his declarations in the aforesaid speech. After that he was advised that he would be insulted and beaten. I think Mr. Sumner's speech a most imprudent one. But he ought to be protected in the expression of his honest opinions. He has thus far forborne to arm himself, or in the slightest degree to defend himself, but I shall not be surprised if even his equanimity gives way before the threats of his foes, and if another bloody comment is *furnished to his* Senatorial argument, as was the case four years ago. Almost any other man would have resisted such threats with deadly weapons.

The assurance of the Southern seceders from the Charleston Convention is surpassing. Mr. Yancey is as complacent in his demands upon the Baltimore Convention, which is to assemble on the 18th, as if he had taken lessons from *Dazzle* himself. He is *willing* to attend the Baltimore Convention, with his co-workers in agitation, "should the olive branch be extended to them by a resolnding of the whole platform proceedings." This "proposal" made to him and his associates, "they will participate in forming a better platform and making a fit nomination." But if the Baltimore Convention shall refuse them this small favor, then Mr. Yancey is for nominating a full ticket at Richmond, and for going before the people on *his* programme. He thinks that this movement will certainly prevent an election by the people, and distinctly looks to the Senate, in the event of a failure of the House to elect, to give the South a President fully up to the disunion standard.

Occasional.

The Bartram Garden Festival.—The Strawberry Festival, upon the beautiful grounds of Andrew M. Eastwick, Esq., Kingsessing, given by the ladies in aid of the school-house attached to St. James' Episcopal Church, takes place on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. Mr. Eastwick has set apart several acres near the entrance gate, well shaded, for the accommodation of carriages.

Valuable Real Estate, Stocks, &c.—To-morrow, Tuesday, 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues.

## LATEST NEWS

### By Telegraph to The Press.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS."

Washington, June 10, 1860.

HON. CHARLES BROWN, OF PHILADELPHIA, BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Brown was before the Covode Committee on Saturday morning, when he was examined on the subject of the reported difficulties and negotiations between Mr. Buchanan and his Administration and Mr. Forney, in relation to the Post Office printing. Mr. Brown said that all he knew of the matter, personally, and he did not suppose they wanted him to give hearsay, this, was derived from private conversations with the parties, which he would not deem himself authorized to make public anywhere, were they not in his opinion alike creditable to all the parties concerned, and calculated to remove what he believed to be erroneous impressions of a different character that had been made on the public mind.

He said that some time in April or May, 1857, he visited Washington as the intimate friend of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Forney, to see if he could not reconcile the unfortunate difficulties that had arisen between them. That at his (Mr. Brown's) request, he had a full, free, and friendly conversation with Mr. Buchanan on the subject. That the President expressed, and to his mind no doubt seriously, his regret at the apparent alienation of Mr. Forney, and his desire to restore and maintain the most friendly relations with him, and spoke of what he had done and offered to do for Mr. Forney. That he (Mr. Brown) told the President that Mr. Forney had not wanted any office of any kind, but simply to be restored to the situation he occupied under Gen. Pierce's Administration—to be the editor and proprietor of the National Democratic organ at Washington, and to enjoy the benefits usually accorded to that paper by the party.

To this Mr. Buchanan, after remarking on the bitter contest then going on in regard to the public printing, expressed his determination to take no part in it in any way, nor in relation to the Democratic newspapers there; but that he had no doubt if Mr. Forney would keep out of the contest for a few months, until it was settled, that he would obtain the situation he desired, and in the meantime suggested his acceptance of the Liverpool Consulate, which had been offered to him, and which was an honorable and profitable position. This, Mr. Brown said, he knew was out of the question, and would not be accepted. It was then suggested, by which of them he could not say, whether by the President or himself, that Mr. Forney might edit some newspaper until the public printing question was settled, and his Administration fairly established. The President suggested the *Pennsylvanian*, or if that could not be obtained, that he should start a new Democratic paper at Philadelphia. To this Mr. Brown replied that a Democratic paper at Philadelphia could not support itself without public patronage; and then it was that the suggestion was made, either by the President or himself, he could not now recollect which, that the Post Office blank printing might be given to him. The President, in speaking of this, remarked that his knowledge on the subject was very limited, both as to its value and the extent of his control over it; but that if he found it was at his disposal, and would be of advantage to Mr. Forney, he would give it to him in preference to any other person. In all this conversation with the President, Mr. Brown said he was certain that Mr. Buchanan had no idea of the profits to be derived from this work, nor had he the least intention of doing aught but honestly to perform his duty to the public, and assist Mr. Forney in a proper enterprise.

Of all which Mr. Brown said he informed Mr. Forney on his return to Philadelphia. This, Mr. Brown said, was the only conversation he ever had with the President on the subject. *The Press* was started in August, and supported the measures of the Administration until some time in November, when a difference of opinion apparently arose between it and the Administration, in regard to Governor Walker's course in Kansas. Mr. Brown *said on his visits* subsequently to Washington on his own business, down to December 1857, or January 1858, the last time before Mr. Buchanan had sent into Congress his special message in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, he had had some conversation with Judge Black, Mr. Cobb, and other members, or perhaps persons connected with the Administration, from which it was apparent to him that the Kansas question was to be made a test by the Administration in regard to those who were to enjoy its confidence and favor, and this, on his return to Philadelphia, he told Mr. Forney, and warned him, if he pursued the course he was pursuing in regard to the Kansas difficulties, he need not expect any patronage of any kind for his paper from the Administration. To this Mr. Forney replied that he had taken his stand on the subject when he first started his paper, with the full and expressed approbation of the Administration, and that if they chose to change their position, he would not for all the patronage the Government had to bestow. That he believed his course was right in itself, and that he would have taken the same whether it was approved by the Administration or not, and that nothing on earth should induce him to change it, until he was convinced it was wrong.

Mr. Brown said, as he had had no notice of the subjects on which he was called before the committee to testify, he could not pretend to accuracy as to dates, or the express words of the parties, but could only state the impressions the facts had left upon his mind, and that he desired to say most emphatically that in all his conversation with Mr. Buchanan and the members of his Cabinet, nothing had occurred that induced him to believe they had any desire to purchase Mr. Forney's support by bestowing upon him patronage, nor by Mr. Forney to oppose the measures of the Administration because it had been withheld from him.

Mr. Brown was asked whether Mr. Buchanan did not, in the interview to which he had referred, state to him that if Mr. Forney would accept the Liverpool consulate he would make his pay equal to his own. Mr. Brown answered that he had no recollection of the President making such an offer. ... that it would be ... would ... like it if he would accept ... by whom or how it was to be made ... he had not learned from the President.

PROBABLE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

It is believed that the Committee on the Judiciary will report a resolution recommending the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas. This interminable case has cost the Government many thousands of dollars, and its termination may be daily looked for.

HON. JOHN H. REYNOLDS.

This able member of Congress from the Albany district returned home this afternoon, and will probably remain beyond the adjournment. His bill in regard to the slave trade was a wise measure, and passed the House by the votes of men of all parties. It was advocated in a masterly manner by Mr. Reynolds, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate.

MR. STOUT, OF OREGON, ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. Stout, Democratic member from Oregon, voted for the Morrill Tariff bill in the House, and when thanked for his vote by a Pennsylvanian, said he gave it because Oregon was destined to be a great manufacturing State, and he looked to his own people as well as to those of Pennsylvania. It is to be hoped that Stout's vote is an index of Lane's vote on the same question.

GREAT DROUGHT IN KANSAS.

Late advices represent that vegetation is perishing in Kansas and all the border Missouri and Iowa counties. No rain has fallen for weeks, while in this latitude we have been drenched for weeks past.

WILLARDS' HOTEL.

Since the departure of the Japanese, Willards' Hotel seems to be deserted by the crowds that so lately pressed and promenaded through its marble halls.

HICKMAN'S TRIUMPH.

The vote of the House, on Friday last, on the resolutions from the Committee on the Judiciary, denunciatory of the doctrines of the protest of the President, called forth by the legislation upon which the Covode Committee was raised, was a triumphant endorsement of all of Mr. Hickman's positions in his reply to the protest. It included all the Rebels, most of the Americans, and the whole Republican party.

THANKS TO COLFAX.

The Speaker *pro tem.* of the House, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, during the long twenty-five hours session on Wednesday and Thursday last, was thanked by a unanimous vote of the House, on motion of the gallant Col. Hughes, of Maryland, (Democrat) Mr. Colfax deserved this tribute. He showed the greatest firmness, ability, and endurance, and, better than all, the rarest impartiality.

THE NEXT CONTESTED SEATS.

The House have already unseated Cooper (Dem.,) of the Detroit district, Michigan, and given Howard, (Rep.,) his place; Barret, (Dem.,) of St. Louis district, Missouri, and given Blair, (Rep.,) his place. Estabrook, (Dem.,) delegate from Nebraska, has been displaced by Daily, (Rep.) The contested seats yet to be decided are that of Sickles, (Dem.,) of New York, and Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, (American,) whose seat is contested by Col. Chrisman, (Dem.,) and former Representative from the district, and Messrs. H. Winter Davis and J. Morrison Harris, the American members from Baltimore, Maryland. The Republicans have managed this part of their programme with infinite tact. They have crowded the Americans to the last, in order to get their votes for their own cases, and it is said they intend to show their magnanimity to the Democrats, by retaining D. E. Sickles in the seat he so worthily fills.

### Northumberland County for Douglas.

[Special Despatch to "The Press."]

Sunbury, June 9, 1860.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of this county has unanimously instructed Mr. Hottenstein, one of the representatives of this district in the Democratic National Convention, to support the nomination of Judge Douglas.

### Four Days Later from Europe.

THE STEAMER NORTH BRITON OFF FATHER POINT

Cotton Dull and Declining.

CONSOLS 95⅛a95¼.

Father Point, below Quebec, June 10.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool, with dates to Wednesday, the 30th ult., has passed here on her way to Quebec. She also brings dates to the 31st ult, by telegraph, via Queenstown.

The steamship Teutonia arrived at Queenstown on the 28th ult. with her machinery damaged.

The steamers City of Washington and Bohemian arrived at Queenstown on the 31st ult.

The steamers Canada and City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

The despatches from Sicily are very contradictory. It is said that the popular rising in Palermo and the bombardment of that city was progressing, and that Garibaldi had entered it, or was hourly expected to do so.

The Neapolitan despatches, on the contrary, claim the defeat and flight of the insurgents.

The despatches repeat the assertion that Gen. Garibaldi had defeated the Royal troops and entered Palermo, but it is not confirmed.

Several Neapolitan vessels had arrived at Palermo.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the insurrection was being organised to such an extent that its definite *results were no longer doubtful The fall of Palermo* was inevitable, and it was only a question of time. As soon as the insurgents become master of Palermo, Garibaldi will declare Sicily annexed to Italy.

The latest despatches assert that everything was going on well for Garibaldi.

The English and French residents at Palermo had embarked on board the steamers of their respective nations. An attack by the insurgents was expected every moment.

The Neapolitan general would defend the town. The insurgents still occupied the heights surrounding Palermo.

A Neapolitan despatch, dated 26th ult., says the insurgents were attacked and routed from their strong position at Gasoo, which is now occupied by the Royal troops The insurgents suffered heavy losses and were being pursued.

Messina despatches, dated the 22d ult., state that order prevailed, but an outbreak would surely take place if Garibaldi proved successful in entering Palermo, of which no doubt was expressed. Garibaldi's forces would in that event be swelled to 40,000. The war cry of the insurgents is "no quarter," and in the returns of the engagements the column for the wounded is not filled out.

A Naples despatch of May 28th says the Sicilians are leaving Garibaldi, who was beaten at Piana Many were killed and taken prisoners, and the fugitives were pursued beyond Corsone.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Chambers have approved the cession of Savoy to France.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, May 29.—The sales of Cotton for the past three days have been 13,000 bales, including 3,500 bales for speculation and export. The market closes very dull with a decline for lower qualities and the prices very irregular.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, and the market for goods closed firm, the holiday causing quietude.

Liverpool, May 29.—The market for breadstuffs closes dull.

Provisions are quiet.

London, May 29.—Consols are quoted 95¼@95⅜.

Liverpool, May 30.—Messrs. Wakefield & Nash quote Flour dull, but prices steady. Wheat dull, but steady; red 10s 3d@10s 9d; white 11@12s 4d. Corn steady, and in better demand Beef dull, and quotations are barely maintained. Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard dull at 67s for good. Rosin firm 4s 6d for common. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s 6d@34s 9d. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice quiet.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, May 31.—The sales of Cotton for the last two days have been 16 000 bales, including 4 000 bales for export and speculation. The market closes slow of sale, but without further alteration in prices.

Corn is steady, with more demand. Other articles unchanged in price.

Breadstuffs continue quiet, but quotations steady.

Provisions are dull.

London, May 31.—Consols are lower, the closing price being 94⅞@95.

### The Richmond Convention.

Richmond, June 10.—Robert G. Scott, of Alabama, addressed the citizens last night, defending the Southern movement at Charleston, denying that it was a disunion movement, but one to save the Union, by maintaining equal protection to all. He denounced Mr. Douglas and squatter sovereignty in unmeasured terms. If the Richmond Convention adjourned to Baltimore, he would there insist upon the same platform as at Charleston. If this was refused he would come back.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, also spoke, vindicating his course at Charleston.

Nearly all the delegates from Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, have arrived here.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the course to be pursued, though nearly all agree on going to Baltimore, to contest the seats of the Douglas claimants before taking final action. The difficulty is whether they should resume their seats if granted them, unless the platform adopted at Charleston is rescinded.

The Louisiana delegates demand of the Virginia delegation *to pledge themselves to withdraw* if the seceders are not admitted to seats: it being contended that if Virginia will pursue this course, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and part of Maryland, will follow suit, and that Caleb Cushing will resign and leave the chair.

The position of the New York delegates is also anxiously discussed. It is contended by some who have been to New York and sounded the delegates that they are ready to abandon Douglas, while others claim to be equally well assured that they are more firmly wedded to Douglas than ever since the withdrawal of Mr. Seymour, and that some of them expressed a determination to oppose the admission of any delegates who are accredited to the *Richmond Convention, on the ground that they are* disorganizers and not National Democrats.

Mr. Yancey will not arrive before to-morrow afternoon, his object being to take no part in the organization of the Convention. What course he will urge in the Convention to meet the views of the majority is not known yet. Both Mr. Rhett and Mr. Yancey have been in favor of nominating, and having nothing to do with the Baltimore Convention. The South Carolina delegates are not accredited to Baltimore, and will urge independent action.

The people of Richmond seem to take little interest in the Convention. There are no committees of reception or arrangement, and no hall was engaged for the Convention until yesterday. But few, if any, outside visitors have been attracted here by the Convention from any of the States.

A great effort will be made for harmony and united sentiment. The Convention will probably adjourn to await the action at Baltimore, and the delegates will immediately repair to Washington to consult as to the course to be pursued at Baltimore. There is great feeling expressed against the Douglas delegates from the Southern States who will claim seats at the Baltimore Convention.

## XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. Capitol, Washington, June 9.

SENATE.

The bill to settle private land claims in California was taken up and passed.

The bill providing for the ...hment of marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, allowing prisoners to escape, was taken up and passed.

Also, bill amending the act to extend the laws and judicial system of the United States to Oregon.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented a petition *from Washington Goff*, praying that the Postmaster General be authorized to contract with him and associates for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Japan, in first class sailing vessels.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, made an unsuccessful effort to call up the report of the select committee on printing abuses.

The army appropriation bill was taken up.

A long debate was had on the bill on the amendment to pay interest to the States for the money advanced to the General Government for military purposes. It was rejected—yeas 22, nays 29.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, moved to amend by adding an additional section increasing the amount now allowed by law for distributing arms and military equipments among the militia of the United State to $60,000 per annum.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, moved to amend the amendment, by adding that the arms be distributed according to the number of free white citizens in the different States, as shown by the census of 1860. Rejected.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by an amendment that one-half of the arms now on hand be distributed. Rejected.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved to add to the *amendment*, "*Provided that the arms so distributed shall be manufactured by the United States*" Agreed to.

The amendment as amended was then voted down, and the bill was passed.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. Silas M. Burroughs.

Mr. King, of New York, offered the customary resolutions of respect, and stated that Mr. Seward, who had been called away, had prepared a eulogy, which he then sent to the Clerk's desk, and it was read.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, and Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, spoke in an appropriate and feeling manner of the high public character and private virtues of the deceased. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House tabled, by five majority, the request of Messrs. Taylor, of Louisiana, and Houston, of Alabama, *to be relieved from further service as* members of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely, business relating to the District of Columbia.

Among the bills passed was one to incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts in the District of Columbia.

A bill was also passed to authorize divorces both penal and modified, to be prosecuted before the Circuit Court of the District, and for the protection of deserted wives from the rapacity of their husbands. The Senate has yet to act on the latter bill.

Mr. Ely, of New York, announced the death of *Hon. Silas M. Burroughs, his late colleague*, and, together with Messrs. Fenton and Etheridge, eulogized his public and private character.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed. Adjourned.

### Later from Mexico.

DEFEAT OF THE LIBERALS AT GUADALAJARA—GEN. URAGA'S LEG SHOT OFF—ZULOAGA AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

New Orleans, June 9.—The schooner Red Fox has arrived with Tampico advices to the 4th inst.

Gen. Uraga, with nine thousand men, had captured Guadalajara, but it was afterwards retaken by Gen. Woll, who completely routed the Liberals. During the engagement, one of Gen. Uraga's legs was carried off by a ball.

Zuloaga had escaped from Miramon and declared himself Dictator.

### Illness of Hon. Thomas Corwin.

*Washington, June 9.*—*The Hon. Thomas Corwin*, of Ohio, who was announced as one of the speakers at the ratification meeting in Camden, N. J., has been suddenly taken quite ill with a fever. Mr. Corwin's health has not been remarkably good for some time.

### Despatches for Mexico.

New Orleans, June 8.—The United States steamer Pocahontas has sailed for Mexico, with Government despatches for Minister McLane and the mails.

## THE CITY.

The Japanese Embassy—Sabbath at the Continental.—In addition to our report on the First Page, we may say that in consequence of the fact that the Sabbath is a day of rest, and that the Embassy were very much fatigued from their journeyings, receptions, and parades of the last few days, it was determined by the Naval Commission and the Committee of Councils that yesterday should be devoted to repose. From reasons that will be apparent, this decision was especially grateful to the members of the Embassy and those having them in charge. As a consequence, the apartments of the Embassy were strictly private—no visitors, other than those connected with the deputation, were admitted. The curiosity of our citizens did not abate, and during the day there was a crowd, to the number of two or three hundred persons, assembled on the portico and steps of the Girard House, and in the street in front of the Continental. Nothing of a disorderly nature occurred, although, as a very proper prudential move, a number of policemen were on hand to prevent any intrusion or improper demonstrations.

The members of the Embassy amuse themselves in various manners. The artists were busily engaged in sketching the Girard House, and such scenes on Chestnut and Ninth streets as seemed to please their fancy. The Princes remained retired, and did not venture beyond their parlors. Occasionally one of the officials or lower members of the deputation would appear at a window, or on the balcony, much to the amusement or gratification of the crowd in front. We noticed during the day a Chinaman, a resident of Philadelphia, among the *spectators. He* excited a great deal of interest from the fact that many of the people took him for one of the Japanese. He, however, manifested as *much interest in the movements of his fellow* and more favored Mongolians of Japan as the Americans.

*Some of the deputation were taken up to the* roof of the building, where they had a good view of the city and its suburbs. The day was clear, the prospect favorable, and they seemed very much delighted at beholding the proportions of our magnificent metropolis. One or two of them accepted *an invitation to ride out in the city, in the morning*. They were in close carriages, and were thus saved from any annoyance.

We do not know what arrangements are for today. From prudential motives the doings of the Embassy are kept private from even the reporters of the press. They do not care to invite a publicity, which, in the present state of feeling among our citizens, would certainly *subject our guests to an unintentional*, though a no less disagreeable, annoyance. We have no doubt, however, that everything will be done by the proprietors of the *hotel* and the *representatives* of Council, to render the stay of these gentlemen among us of the most pleasant character, so that when they leave us they will carry away nothing but the most agreeable recollections of Philadelphia and its people.

Present to the Japanese.—The enterprising proprietors of Messrs. L. Johnson & Co.'s Type and Stereotype Foundry (which, by the way, is one of the oldest and most extensive establishments of the kind in America, and probably as complete as any in the world) have prepared a splendid box for presentation to the Japanese Ambassadors, who, it is we believe understood, are to visit their foundry to-day. Through the courtesy of these gentlemen, we were favored with an advance glimpse at this elegant present, on Saturday morning. The box, which may be said to contain a stereotype and electrotype foundry in miniature, is of massive walnut, and is surrounded by an elegant silver tablet bearing the following inscription: "Presented to the Japanese Embassy by L. Johnson & Company, Philadelphia."

The contents of the box embrace, in surprising minutia, the wonderful perfection to which this department of our mechanic arts has attained. In one department of it is a great variety of the printing types manufactured by this firm, consisting of Greek, Hebrew, Script, German, and Music characters, as well as ornamental type and borders, and Roman type of all descriptions and sizes. There is also in it a page of type representing President Buchanan's reply to the Ambassadors, with stereotype and electrotype plates of the same, together with an assortment of beautiful electrotyped cuts; also a wood-cut of J. B., the American *Tycoon*. There are also contained in the box a casting mould, and punches and matrices, representing the chief members of the Embassy, in their proper characters, the mode of using which will be practically illustrated to the visitors.

The crowning beauty of this noble and appropriate gift, however, is a copy of L. Johnson & Co.'s Book of Specimens, (which may be regarded as a standard edition of the world's progress in the printing art,) bound in the most gorgeous and substantial manner by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city. The centre of the front panel also bears a presentation inscription, in gold letters; whilst in the back panel is worked, in colors, the American and Japanese flags surmounted by the Banner of Peace, and the American Eagle. The edges are elaborately embossed in the Mosaic taste, the execution of which required about 15,000 separate impressions.

The entire getting up of this affair reflects great credit upon the donors, and we heartily congratulate Messrs. Mackellar and J. F. & Richard Smith, on this triumph of skill and enterprise, for we understand the whole has been achieved within a week!

We also learn that the enterprising publishing house of Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. intend to present to the Embassy a copy of their Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and their Gazetteer of the World, splendidly bound.

Sudden Death.—On Saturday afternoon, Wm. G. Lybrand, superintendent of Penn Square, died very suddenly at his residence, No. 906 Filbert street. He was out in the morning, attending to his usual business, at the office of the Commissioner of City Property, in the Girard Bank, where he was taken sick. He was conveyed to his residence, and died shortly after reaching there. His death was attributed to disease of the heart.

Arrest of Alleged Burglars.—For some time past a number of burglaries have been committed in the upper portion of the city, and from certain indications it was evident that they had been perpetrated by the same party. Detective Officer Ellis and Officer Reed set to work to trace up the parties, and on Saturday morning Ellis encountered a man named Wm. H. H. Lowry, at Third and Noble streets, and from certain suspicious circumstances, he determined to arrest him. As soon as the officer made a demonstration, Lowry put a small bundle of paper into his mouth and attempted to swallow it. The officer grasped Lowry's throat to prevent him from swallowing the paper. There was a desperate struggle for a moment. But the officer succeeded in compelling his prisoner to disgorge the contents of his mouth, when it was discovered that he had nineteen dollars in paper money, which he was attempting to destroy, to prevent identification. The money was found to belong to a storekeeper in Second street, below Green, whose store had been entered and robbed a short time since. Lowry has just been released from prison by a pardon from Governor Packer. From facts which came to the knowledge of the officers, Officer Keel arrested John C. Guill at his residence, in the upper part of the city, also charged with being concerned in some of the burglaries alluded to. Both the prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and were committed for a further hearing.

Contested Election Cases.—On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judges Thompson and Ludlow, in the matter of the contest instituted by the People's Party, in reference to School Directors in the Second ward, by which the election of Messrs. Greenfield, Johnson, Carney, Wells, Allen, and McGittingen, was contested, the court quashed the petition, and so ended the case.

The contest for School Directors of the Twelfth ward was taken up, and after hearing the evidence which was introduced to set aside the election of Bernard Sprunk and Robert Wilson, the court ordered the ballot-boxes of the Fifth division of the ward to be brought into court to-day for a recount.

The case of the Surveyor in the Tenth district, (Twenty-third ward) was taken up. The contestant is Mr. Foulkrod, the Democratic candidate, and the allegation was that tickets headed "for Surveyor and Regulator" were received by the election officers, when the proper heading should have been 'for Ward Officers." The court seemed to think that the point was not well taken, as the Tenth district was made up of portions of two wards, and the candidate was not in the correct sense of the term a ward officer.

The Strawberry Festival at Media.—The strawberry festival, which was held at Media, on the 7th instant, for the purpose of liquidating the indebtedness of Christ Church, at that place, of which we gave notice at the time, we are happy to state proved to be a most complete success. The festival was held on the grounds of Mr H. J. Brooke, and was largely attended by our most respectable citizens. During a part of the day the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter and his lady were on the ground, and everything went off in beautiful style, and to the entire satisfaction of those interested. A larger amount was realized than was even required; the proceeds of the day having, we understand, been about a thousand dollars. Much of this success is justly attributable to the young ladies of Miss Eastman's School, "Brook Hall," which is, by the way, an admirably-conducted institution, whose presence and assistance contributed greatly to the pleasures of the day's entertainment.

Fatal Accident on the Norristown Railroad.—On Saturday morning, an unfortunate accident occurred on the Norristown Railroad, at a place called Black's bridge, a few miles above Philadelphia. Harrison Tiffin, twenty-four years old, a fireman employed on the road, while passing the bridge on a train, was struck on the head by one of the cross timbers of the bridge, which knocked him violently to the ground, injuring him severely about the head, and inflicting a compound fracture of the right leg and left foot. He was brought to the city and admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died on Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock. The Coroner viewed the body yesterday, and gave the friends of the deceased an order to remove it to Norristown, his late place of residence, for interment.

General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.—The Synod met on Saturday morning again, at Dr. Berg's church, Seventh street, above Brown. The Committee on Correspondence reported the following delegates to the General Assembly to be held in Philadelphia in 1861: Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., Rev. A. Messler, D. D., Rev. Robt. Currie, and Rev. Chas. H. Stitt. The report was accepted.

A large number of ministers who were appointed by the different classes superintendents to the Theological Seminary were confirmed.

Appointments were made to fill various pulpits of the denomination in the city yesterday, with the delegates attending the Synod.

Change of Passenger Railway Officers.—The Hon. Wm. Milward, president of the Fourth and Eighth-street road, (Germantown,) resigned on the 2d inst., and was succeeded by Charles Harlan, Esq., president of the Chestnut and Walnut-street road. Mr. Milward, being a member of Congress, and absent at Washington, Mr. Joseph M. Cowell has been acting as president *pro tem.* Mr. Harlan, in connection with Mr. Singerley, lately sold out his interest in the Walnut and Chestnut-street line to the Tenth and Eleventh-street Company, which gives the latter control of the majority of the stock of the Chestnut and Walnut-street road.

The Penrose Ferry Bridge.—On Saturday an application was made in Common Pleas, on behalf of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for an injunction to restrain the Penrose Ferry Bridge Company from proceeding with the work on the bridge over the Schuylkill, at the old Rope Ferry, until they shall have erected "fenders" on the southern side to prevent boats from running foul, &c. The company contended that the work was being done in accordance with the agreement between the navigation and the bridge companies.

In order to settle the matter, the court appointed *Strickland Kneass to examine the structure.*

The Receiver of Taxes.—William P. Hamm, Receiver of Taxes elect, will assume the duties of his office this morning. Mr. Hamm has made the following appointments: Chief Clerk, Rowland H. Stokes; Clerks, John N. Henderson and James Kerr. The old incumbents, with the exceptions named, will continue in office, and the business of the department will progress as though no change had taken place. Major Armstrong I. Flomerfelt, the retiring Receiver, takes with him in his retirement the cordial good wishes of all who had either business or social relations with him.

Suicide.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown white man was discovered lying on the floor of an old barn, near the Point House, in the First ward. Deceased was a stranger, but had been seen in the neighborhood the day previous. It appears that he hung himself with a rope suspended from one of the rafters. The rope was a slender one, and had evidently been broken by his weight. A porte-monnaie was found on his person containing four dollars. He was genteelly dressed, and of a rather prepossessing appearance The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Adopting New Equipments.—The members of the Hope Hose Company are about supplying themselves with the New York style of fire hat Seventy-five have been ordered, a large number of which were received during the past week. The hat is black, with a white front, containing the name and number of the company, underneath which are the initials of the different members. A golden figure of a rampant tiger surmounts the hat and front, giving the whole quite an animated appearance. The company will appear in the hat upon the Fourth of July.

Death by a Fall from a Window.—On Saturday afternoon, a young man named Frederick Jahraus, about 23 years of age, fell, or jumped out of an upper window at his residence, 118 Christian street, below Second, inflicting a severe wound upon his head. He was removed to the Hospital in an insensible condition, and died the same evening. The Coroner viewed the body yesterday, at the Hospital, after which it was handed over to the relatives of the deceased for interment.

Found Drowned.—On Saturday evening, a man named Thomas Clark, a Scotchman, *residing near Twenty third and Shamokin streets*, was found drowned at Vine street wharf, on the Schuylkill. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "found drowned" rendered.

Summoned to Washington.—Alderman Wm. McMullen has been summoned to appear as a witness before the Covode Investigating Committee, at Washington, and will leave this city some time during the present week.

Emigrants from Ireland.—One hundred and thirty passengers from Londonderry arrived in this city on Saturday, on board a barge from the Lazaretto. They came out from Derry on the bark Prima Donna, anchored at the quarantine ground, a short distance below the city.

Weekly Report of Interments.—The number of interments in the city of Philadelphia, for the week ending June 9, is ......... 176
Last report ......... 192

Decrease ......... 16

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|---|---|---|---|
| Cancer | 2 | Inflammation, Bronchi.. | 3 |
| Casualties | 4 | " Liver | 1 |
| Croup | 2 | " Lungs | 9 |
| Congestion of Lungs | 2 | " Peritoneum | 1 |
| " Brain | 3 | " St. & Bowels | 5 |
| Consumption of Lungs | 32 | Insanity | 1 |
| Convulsions | 10 | Inanition | 2 |
| Diptheria | 4 | Mania-a-potu | 2 |
| Diabetes | 1 | Marasmus | 12 |
| Diarrhœa | 2 | Old age | 4 |
| Dropsy, Chest | 2 | Palsy | 2 |
| Disease of Brain | 1 | Rheumatism | 1 |
| " Heart | 8 | Scrofula | 1 |
| Drowned | 5 | Sore Throat | 1 |
| Dysentery | 2 | Small Pox | 1 |
| Debility | 3 | Still Born | 14 |
| Effusion on Brain | 2 | Teething | 1 |
| Fever, Enteric | 1 | Tumors | 1 |
| Fever, Scarlet | 8 | Unknown | 3 |
| Fever Typhoid | 3 | Whooping Cough | 1 |
| Hæmorrhage | 1 | | |
| " Lungs | 2 | Total | 176 |
| Inflammation, Brain | 4 | | |

Of the above there were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adults | 78 | Under 1 year | 50 |
| Children | 98 | Between 1 and 5 | 23 |
| Males | 94 | From the Almshouse | 16 |
| Females | 82 | People of color | 15 |
| Boys | 51 | Country | 1 |
| Girls | 47 | | |

ARTHUR HUGHES, Health Officer.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### The Money Market.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1860.

The excitement about the Japanese extended itself even into the meeting of the Board of Brokers, and the second meeting of the b'dy to-day, was dispensed with, in order that the members might go to see or attend the reception. The business at the first board was limited, and prices were very steady. Bohemian mining shares continue to advance, and during the day worked up to 9.

The Boston *Courier* says that a movement has been made among influential parties in New York to establish a Mining Board in that city, and if carried out, it will greatly benefit mining interests, which are assuming a decided prominence in the market. A committee was appointed to prepare the necessary details and report at once. We notice that Capt. O. D. Ashley, formerly of this city, is one of the committee, and he is, from past experience, well posted in all matters pertaining to mining interests. This new Board would give two markets for such stocks as Minnesota, Rockland, Superior, Central, Isle Royale, and others which could not fail to be of vast importance to all the stocks.

### Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

June 9, 1860.

Reported by S. E. Slaymaker, 314½ Walnut Street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7000 Penna 5s ... lots 96½ | 20 Penna R ... 38½ |
| 1789.46 do ... 96 | 25 do ... lots 38½ |
| 800 do ... 96 | 175 do ... s5 lots 38½ |
| 200 do ... 96 | 100 Reading R ... 20¾ |
| 100 do ... 96 | 100 do ... 20¾ |
| 300 City 6s C&P New 101 | 13 Elmira R ... |
| 1000 Cam & Am 6s '83 .. 87 | 200 do ... 1 |
| 4000 PennaR6s1m s5wn 101½ | 70 do ... 1 |
| 1000 do ... 101½ | 4 Frank & South R ... 52½ |
| 500 Read R 6s '86 cash 72½ | 100 L Island R ... cash 12 |
| 2000 do ... 72½ | 25 do ... cash 12 |
| 1000 N Penna R 6s s5wn 70½ | 100 do ... 12 |
| 7 2d & 3d-sts R s5wn 43½ | 100 Bohemian Mining .. 8½ |
| 15 Minehill R ... b5 61½ | 10 Union Bk, Tenn ... 91½ |
| 30 do ... b5 61½ | 2 do ... 91½ |
| 13 do ... b5 61½ | 16 do ... 91½ |
| 1 do ... 61½ | 13 do ... 91⅞ |
| 9 do ... 61½ | 1 N America Bk ... 146 |
| 2 do ... 61½ | 4 do ... 146 |
| 20 Del Div Canal ... 46 | |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

50 Schuylkill Nav Prefd ... s5wn&int 20½

### Philadelphia Markets.

June 9—Evening.

Flour is without change; the only sales we hear of are 200 bbls standard superfine at $5 50—which is the uniform asking rate—and 1,000 bbls extra family at a price kept private. The sales to the trade are also light at from this rate up to $6@7 ℔ bbl for superfine, extras, and fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue dull; we quote the former at $3 87½@4, and the latter at $3.37½ ℔ bbl.

Wheat.—There is not much offering, and holders are firm in their demand; the inquiry, however, is limited, and a few small lots only have been disposed of at 135@137c for fair to good Penna reds, and 145@150c for white. Rye is dull, and Penna. is offered at 82@83c, without sales. Corn is but little inquired for, and prices are steady, with further sales at 67@68c for yellow in store and afloat. Oats were rather better; some 4,000 bus Penna. brought at 41c for Delaware, and 43@44c for Penna, the latter for extra lots.

Bark.—Small sales of 1st No. 1 Quercitron were made at $29 ℔ ton.

Cotton.—The market is quiet, and about 200 bales sold at previous rates

Groceries.—There is not much doing, except in Sugars, which are bringing better prices.

Provisions.—The market remains inactive, but without change to note in prices, which are fully maintained and firm for all kinds

Fish.—There is very little doing, and the market is generally dull and unsettled.

Whisky continues dull; bbls selling at 21@21½c for Western, 20½c for Penna., drudge at 19c, and hhds. at 20c per gallon.

### New York Stock Exchange—June 9.

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $200 U S 5s '65 ... 102½ | 100 N Y C R shs s60 ... 81½ |
| 1000 do ... 102½ | 10 Erie R ... 19 |
| 5000 Tenn 6s '90 ... 93 | 96 Mich C R ... 53 |
| 1000 Virginia 6s ... 93½ | 100 do ... b10 53½ |
| 1000 Missouri 6s ... 84½ | 50 M S & N I g s ... b60 24½ |
| 3000 N Y C 6s ... 93½ | 50 do ... 24½ |
| 5000 Erie R 3d m b '83 .. 38½ | 200 do ... 24½ |
| 1000 T H & Alton 2d m .. 43 | 20 Panama R ... 134 |
| 7000 Erie R 5th m b ... 60 | 50 do ... b30 134 |
| 5 00 do ... 60½ | 150 do ... s30 133½ |
| 1 shs Merchants' Bk .. 104½ | 150 LaCrosse & M R ... ½ |
| 75 Pacific M SS Co ... 91 | 50 Chic, Bur & Q R ... 75½ |
| 250 N Y C R ... 81½ | 220 Del L & W R ... 94 |

THE MARKETS.

Flour has been more freely purchased at a trifle lower prices: sales 15,500 bbls of all kinds; superfine State at $5.12½@5.20, extra do at $5 27½@5.45, and round hoop extra Ohio at $5 65@5.85.

Wheat.—Sales 35,000 bushels at $1 50 for White Canada and Western, $1 38@1 40 for red and mixed Western, and $1 29@1.30 for Milwaukee Club.

Corn.—Sales 50,000 bushels mixed Western at 63@66c.

Rye, Barley and Oats were quiet

Ashes.—Sales 120 bbls at steady rates.

Cotton and Provisions remain as last noticed.

Whisky.—About 250 bbls brought 21½c.

### Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, June 9.—Flour dull; no sales; Howard street is held at $5.62½@5.75; Ohio and City Mills at $5 62½. Wheat dull at $1.30@1 35 for red, and $1.50@1 60 for white. Corn steady; yellow, 70@72c; white, 75@76c. Provisions firm; Mess, $18@18 25. Lard sells at 11@11½c for barrels and tierces.

Cincinnati, June 9.—Flour dull and irregular; sales at $5 05. Whisky steady at 17½c. Business dull.

New Orleans, June 8.—Cotton dull The foreign advices caused less firmness in the market. Sales of 800 bales to-day at 10⅞c for Middlings.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sales of the week | 9 800 | bales. |
| Receipts of the week | 3,100 | " |
| Receipts same week last year | 2 400 | " |
| Exports of the week | 49,300 | " |
| Total exports of the season | 2,231 000 | " |
| Receipts ahead of last year | 458,000 | " |
| Receipts at all Southern ports | 791 000 | " |
| Stock in port | 97,000 | " |

Molasses sells at 30@34c. Coffee firm and ⅛c higher; sales at 13¾@14c for Rio. Sales of the week, 10 000 bags; stock in port, 18 000 bags, against 3 000 bags last year. Exchange on London, 9⅛@9¼ per cent. prem. Bills of Lading, 8⅝@8¾ per cent. prem. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool unchanged.

Mobile, June 8.—Cotton.—Sales to-day of 1 000 bales at 10¼@10⅝ per cent prem. Sales of the week, 6 000 bales; receipts, 1,950 bales against 1 400 bales last year; receipts ahead of last year, 158,000 bales; stock in port, 64 000 bales. Exchange on Cotton to Liverpool 11-32d @⅜d; to Havre, ⅞. Exchange on London, 9⅛@9¾.

## CITY ITEMS.

A Point of Attraction.—Some how or other, the old and popular wholesale and retail dry-goods house of Messrs. Eyre & Landell, southwest corner of Fourth and Arch streets, has always the peculiarity of being *attractive*. This is not only illustrated in the fact that the fairer portion of humanity invariably turn their steps toward this well-known establishment every season, to find the choicest articles to adorn their persons, but it was no less strikingly exemplified on Saturday afternoon, when the Japanese retinue passed their store. With characteristic politeness, Messrs. E. & L. had tendered every available foot of their massive Arch-street front to the use of their friends to see the procession, and in front of their sign they displayed a welcoming motto, richly printed in colors, which greatly attracted the notice and admiration of the distinguished foreigners as they passed, several of them converting their hands into opera glasses as they went along, with the evident object of deciphering the Japanese characters. In English were the words, "*Welcome to the Japanese*," and underneath, "*May peace flow like a river*." We advise the hundreds of strangers who may still be in our city, to visit this popular dry-goods emporium before leaving, as we are *sure* it will afford, to the ladies especially, both pleasure and profit.

A Card.—A just and equitable regard for the rights of others, as well as for his own, has induced Mr. Granville Stokes, the celebrated fashioner and clothier of No. 607 Chestnut street, to inaugurate his system of marking *one price* on each article of clothing sold (or measured for) and *presenting to each patron a valuable gift*—a rule that will, in no circumstances, be deviated from; thus rendering each purchaser a sharer in the general profits of the establishment; or, in other words, giving them a superior article, gotten up in the very best style, at *less cost* than they can procure elsewhere, and paying them a *bonus* for their custom. The cost of the article presented is in no case added to that of the garments sold, but is reduced therefrom, simply as an inducement to secure increased patronage. Nothing of a *bogus* or useless character is given away, and every article sold and presented guaranteed to give satisfaction. Granville Stokes's *One-price Gift Clothing Emporium*, No. 607 Chestnut street. jell-tf

The Mayor's Speech to the Japanese.—Mayor Henry made a speech to the Japanese Embassy on Saturday, on their arrival at the Baltimore depot. He took occasion to welcome the strangers to the city, and urged them, if they would return to Japan happy and contented men, to visit the Brown-stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 *Chestnut street, above Sixth, and examine their Spring* styles of clothing for gentlemen and youths. A visit to this popular establishment would put the capstone upon their pleasurable experience in this country.

[From the Family Pictorial, New York, August, 1859.]

The Art of Saving.—Benjamin Franklin, in his writings, tells us that "Poor Richard" declared "an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure," and the dear good old man was right. He, Poor Richard, would insist upon mending everything as soon as it was broken, and thereby saved much trouble and loss from *enlargement* of the injury. One day, a witty woman said to a venerable Quaker, noted for his strenuous adherence to the principles of "Poor Richard,"

"You are always for mending and patching, and yet in spite of your doctrine, that 'a stitch in time saves nine,' I'll lay you something pretty, that a rent or a hole will wear *twice* as long as a patch."

"Even so my good dame" replied the Quaker, "but garments with patches will wear *thrice* as long as with rents or holes."

What would Poor Richard or Benjamin Franklin have said if *Spalding's Prepared Glue* had been in existence during their time? It is certainly the greatest *economiser* ever introduced to the public, and its remarkable *tenacity* makes it a reliable method of *saving*. If you have a broken looking-glass, bedstead, table, chair, basket, moulding, or in fact any article of ornament or of use that glue would adhere to at all, this new preparation will *rejoin* the broken parts firmly, *forever*. It is contained in neat little bottles, free from smell, and *always ready* for immediate use. Among all the thousands of families who take the *Pictorial*, there is not a single one who does not at this moment stand in need of a bottle of *Spalding's Prepared Glue*. je4&11&2W

Japanese and Machines.—As an illustration of the advantages we are likely to derive from the visit of the Japanese, we may mention an order given to Ladd Webster, & Co., for 100 of their well-known Sewing Machines.

Closing out Sale.—Curtains, window shades, and upholstery goods, selling at auction prices to make room for fall goods. Prices reduced; great bargains offered to purchasers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine gilt window shades and trimmings | 75 |
| Elegant gold shades and trimmings | $1 00 |
| Heavy-worked lace curtains | 2 00 |
| Gilt cornices | 50 |
| Double-width curtains, damask | 50 |

Patten's Curtain Store, 630 Chestnut Street.

Closing Sale.—Window shades, curtains, brocatelles, plushes, gilt cornices, curtain ornaments, and upholstery goods. Selling cheap to make room for fall importations. Patten, 630 Chestnut Street.

Window Shades and curtain goods, *selling off* at reduced prices to make room for fall importations. Patten's Curtain Store, 630 Chestnut Street.

Window Shades.—Green oil-cloth, green gum-cloth, green velvet shades, green linen, and green gilt shades, for country use—a great variety. Patten, 630 Chestnut Street.

Plush, Damasks, Brocatelle, Satin de Laine Turkey Red, Piano and Table Covers; also Lace and Muslin Curtains, Gilt Cornices, and Window Shades, at *reduced prices. Closing out sale*. Patten, 630 Chestnut street.

Curtain Sale.—Lace and Muslin Curtains selling off at auction prices to close them out. Patten, 630 Chestnut street.

Gilt Cornices, Curtain Bands, Drapery, and Picture Tassels of every description, at greatly reduced prices. Patten, 630 Chestnut street.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, heavy, wide, and long, from $2 to $6, at Patten's Curtain Store, 630 Chestnut street.

An Important and Valuable Medicine.—Every person or family, especially those going into the country or leaving for Europe, should not fail to take with them "Bower's Medicated Figs." They will be found invaluable for constipation, habitual costiveness, sick headache, and bilious complaints generally. They are prepared by Geo. C. Bower, Sixth and Vine and sold at 37½ cents per box.

Do your Carpets want Cleaning?—Send your order to the Patent Carpet-Beating Machine, Whitney & Coffin, 1203 Noble street, and they will be returned radically cleaned of dust and moths.

Steam Fire Engine Contracted for.—The United States Engine Company of this city have contracted for a steam fire engine similar to "Greyhound," built at Portland, Maine, which was tried in this city a few weeks ago. The new apparatus will be of smaller size than the Greyhound.