THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Great Battle Between the Austrian and Italian Armies.

Italians Defeated after a Long and Bloody Engagement.

They Sustain Heavy Losses and are Forced to Recross the Mincio.

A Son of Victor Emanuel and Several of His Generals Wounded.

The Austrians Capture Several Cannon and Two Thousand Prisoners.

Six Hundred Austrian Prisoners Sent to Milan.

Great Courage and Endurance Displayed by Both Armies.

The Italians Overwhelmed by Superior Numbers.

The Advance of General Cialdini Postponed.

No Fighting Yet Reported in the North.

Probable Capitulation of the Hanoverian Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Heavy Battle Between the Italian and Anstrian Armies - The Latter Compietely Victorious-The Italians Recress the Mincle.

ITALIAN DESPATCHES. June 24—A desperate engagement has just taken place in front of Verona, lasting atmost the whole day. The 1st Army Corps, which was intended to occupy positions between Peschiera and Verona, did not speceed in the attack. The 2d and 3d Army Corps were unable to deliver the 1st Corps from the assault it had to sustain against an overwheiming force. The two latter corps are almost intact.

BRESCIA, Monday, June 25.—The 1st Italian Army Corps a tacked the Austrian positions near Pes-

Cernie division suffered very heavy losses. General Cerale was wounded.
The engagement was prolone d, and the definitive result not uniavorable, the Italian corps having Prince Amadeus was slightly wounded, and has

chiera yesterday.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 25, 4:10 P. M.—The left wing and centre of the royal troops had crossed the Mincio, and were marching in the direction of Valegaro and Villaarrived at Brescia. franca, when they were vigorous! attacked by the Austrians with their in I and combined forces. The Italian positions were captured and recaptured, the royal troops displaying great va or in the presence of the overwhe ming forces of Austria.

In the evening the royal troops still occupied

tionto, Voita, Cavriana, and So ferino.

During yesterday the Italians sustained great leases. Prince Amadeus. General Cerale, and others were more or less seriously wounded, and Genera Villarey was killed

Prince Humbert performed prodictes of valor. The news respecting Princ. Amadeus is reas General Caldmi with his who'e army, continues to county positions on the Po. Six hundred Austrian prisoners, officers and sol-

PEALY STILL HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS. FLORENCE, June 26 .- The Florence newspapers are unanimous in proclaiming the unshakable rese lation of the country to make every sacrifice in prosecuting to the nimost the war against Austria, until the complete liberation of Venetia by the arms of Italy has been accomplished. They assert that the want of success which attended the first attempt is but a new motive for redoubled energy and perseverance, and they declare that the country has full confidence in the arms pothing doubting but that it

onfidence in the army, nothing doubting but that it will achieve a brilliant revenge According to the same journals the Italian fleet is impatient for action, and the army is in good discipline, and anxious to be again confronted with the

The fresh troops under General Cialdini are await ing further orders, and the volunteers are burning to repeat their recent success at Ladrone.

Public opinion is calm and determined.

Evening -No news has been received from the army since that dated yes erday evening.

Prince Amadeus is better, and hopes are entertained of the recovery of General Cerale. The wounds received by other officers of high rank

THE RETREAT ACROSS THE MINCIO. PARIS, June 26 .- The Montteur of this morning in its bulletin, contains the intelligence Italian army under King Victor Emanuel forced to recross the Mincio. It adds that General Cialdini has not yet crossed the Po.

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN DESPATCHES. AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 24.— The A. chduke Albrecht has forwarded the following destatch to the Emperor:—
The Austrian army, while advancing towards the Mincio, was attacked to-day by the forces under the command of King Victor Emanuel. Our army carried Montevento by assault, and Custozza at the c ose of the engarement at F. M.
Our forces took several cannon and many prisoners, and behaved with extraordinary valor and endurance.

endurance.

The King employed in the attack the three corps of the Army of the Muncio, and the reserve.

Prince Amadene and many Generals were wounded. The enemy appears to have brought all his troops in succession under fire.

AUPTRIAN HEADQUARTEMS, ZERDARE, June 25—
The inversal troops have required the appears at

The imperial troops have repulsed the chemy at all penuts, after a hot Sabt. not without considerable losses. Custoxxa was takes by storm, which caused a fresh struggle before that position, in which 2000

Italians were taken presovers.

The troops are animated by the best spirit.

The Austrian flotilla on the Lage di Garda, numbering six gunboats, have cannonaded the enemy's intrenchments on the Lombard shore without su

On the 28d mat, the enemy in great force crossed the Po at several points below Poleselia. The Im-perial outposts withdrew, and came upon a recon-

noitering party upon the line of Curtalone, which they drove back, taking several prisoners.

Vienna, Monday, June 25, 11:40 A. M.—The Archduke Albert telegraphs from Zerdare, yes erday evening, as follows:—

The Imperial army debouched at daybreak from Verona, occupied the heights of San Glustina, Soma, and Somoncampagna, and attacked with a change of front towards the south, the enemy's columns which were advancing on the line of Salionage to Sommacampagna in considerable force, with much artiliery. The Imperial troops repulsed the enemy at all points after a very sovere and bloody struggle. Finally, Custozza was taken by assault. All the troops fought with extraordinary bravery. They captured several guns and about 2000 prisoners, and are animated by the best spirit. On the 23d institute garrison of Mautua made a sortic upon the enemy's corps of observation at Curtatone, repulsed it, and took several prisoners.

RETREAT OF THE ITALIANS ACROSS THE MINCIO. VIENNA, June 26.—The iolowing telegram has been received from the Archduke Albert, dated this morning: - "The enemy's forces, griven back by our army recrossed the Mincio yesterday morning. The Imperial army is in the best condition and in excellept spirits."

The battle of yesferday is called by the Archduke the battle of Custozza.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE. Paris June 26. - A private de-patch, da'ed Florence, 25th inst, gives the following account of

Florence. 25th inst., gives the following account of the battle of Lu tozza, fought on Sunday:

"A great battle was fought yes; erday between Verona and I anton. The King had passed the Mincio the day before yes erday with ten divisions. One of the wings moved towards Penchiers, where it drove back a part of the garrison. The great body of the army marched on Verona under the command of the King. At Custozza it met the Austrians, reinforced by the garrison of Verona and a part of the troops en echion on the Po. After a desperate battle, which sated the whole of the day, the Italian strmy was orded to recross the Mincio. King Victor Emanuel, after having effected his retreat re established his headquarters at Breicia. It is asserted that the chief object of the altack by the army under the King's command was to force the Austrians to quit the line of the Po. that General Cia dini might cross the river with his corps d'armee, which was to move on Rovigo. It is not known whether Cia dini succeeded in effecting the passage."

Further detailt state:-Further details state:—
"The battle took place at Montenotia and Custozza. The King moved on Castena do. hoping to find the Austrians there, who were on the Adige. The Austrians took Montenotia and custozza by assault, which had been occupied by eight Italian divisions. They made 2860 priseners. General Cerale is severely wounded Prince Amadous' wound is sight. The passage of the Po by Gen. Usalein is confirmed. A strong Austrian detachment, descending from Bermio to the Valteline, is moving towards alian."

THE DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE BATTLE FOR THE ITALIANS-INFLUENCE OF THE KING'S DEFEAT OF CIALDINI'S MOVEMENTS.

From the London Times, June 26. The defeat of the Italian army in front of Verona was even more complete to an the first Austrian tele-grams had led us to apprehend. We have now the culletins of both parties, and they agree on all essential points Meagre and vague as telegraphic brevity and technical leselve necessarily make them, these despaces reflect great honor on the truthfulness, m. deration, and dignity of the belligerents on either side.

side.
Ancre is no paltry attempt on the part of the Ita ians to disguise or palitate the magnitude of their dissiser, no unseemly exu tation on the part of the Austrians, not one word of disparagement of the foc. By being just and even generous towards one another, these combatants seem to act upon the wise maxim which teaches us to deal with enemies as with men who may at som : m ure period become

The Italian army, divided into three corps and a reserve—making up a lorce of from 80,000 o 90 000 compatants—after crossing the Mincio at Goito and other points on Saturday afternoon, and sending r. connoitrems parties towards Peschiera and Verona, encamped for the night at some piace beyond Rover bella, equidistant from the two fortresses. On the on ning morning an attempt was made upon those high positions of Sona, Somma Campagna, and Santa Giustina. which command the fifteen miles' railway line joining the two strongholds, positions which pla et a conspicuous part in the campaign of 1848. The object of the Italians was evidently to take possession of the railway, so as to iso ate offreing parties towards Peschiera and Verona, Perchiera, and secure a basis of operations against Verona. The Aus rians, however, who were massed in great force a Verona, sallied forth from the place at daybreak and anticipating the Latian movements took up their position upon those hills, which are now everywhere brisiling with bastions and redoubts, and may be looked upon as mere outworks of t.e. two citadels, extending from the gates of one to those of the other. After a severe and bloody, or, as the Itamas describe it, "despe ato" strugge, which bated nearly the whole day, they which lasted nearly the whole day-that longest of summer days—the imperial army was victorious along the whole line. They stormed the summit of Montevento, where the Ita ians held out the longest, and at the close of the engagement, at five o'clock in the alternoon, they also carried the position of Custozza, a spot fatal to Italian arms in their encounter with Radetski in July, 1848. The victors captured several guns and about 2000 prisoners, and behaved, as the Archduke Alber's bulletin assures us, and as we may readily schieve, with even more their ordinary bravery and endurance. On the

The Italian accounts of the engagement present no points of material difference. According to them the 1st Army Corps was sent forward to occupy some ations between l'e-chiera and Verona, but, boing purpose," and the description given of its losses in the contest leaves as intile doubt that it was all but annihilated. The 2d and 2d Corps, unable-it is not said for what reason—to advance to its rescue, were still in the evening "almost intact." It was also stated from Brescia that the army had maintained its polition; but there is little doub, that it had to withdraw across the Mincio la er in the night. The

talians had several of their Generals wounded, amony others the King's second son, Prince Amadeus, who has arrived at Brescia.

The Italians, we are assured, behaved with great heroism, and no doubt, although they lost the day, they came off without loss of honor. An advance across the Mincio, right into the heart of the Quadralicity of the property which no other European drilateral, is an enterprise which no other European army would, under such circumstances, have ventured upon, but a frenzy to do something seems to have possessed the whole Italian nation, and the men in command could think of nothing better than dashing their heads against those formidable stone walls. There may be bravery in so desperate an attempt to take the buil by the horns, but we believe it would be impossible for the King or La Marmora to say what results they expected from their ill-conceived and worse executed attempt. It was a battle in which they staked the very existence of their army, while their enemies in the worst event ran no other risk than that of a safe and lensurely retreat behind the shelter of their bastons. The least that may be said of it is, that, like the Balakiava charge, "Cetait beau, milis ce vetait pas to guerre." Ever since 1848 and 1849 the Austrians have strained every nerve to strengthen those four citadels, and have extended their outworks so that the line between Peschiera and Verona especially is a vast intrenched camp. There is every probability, also, that the Italians were on this occasion outnumbered by their enemies; for the Austrians have from 200,000 to 250,000 men in Venera, and as they had in their hands that most formidable of all engines of modern warfare, the railway, they had probably massed three-fourths, at least, of their troops in Verona, ready for the long-expected Italian inroad. The Archduke's butletins, in fact, never speak of Farrisons, but tell us that the "Imperial army" was in the field. The King of Italy has fallen back behind the Min-

cio, where he is not likely to be pursued; but neither, perhaps, will the condition of his shattered army enable him to resume the offensive for some time to come. We have Austrian official assurance that Cial-dian crossed the Fo at Polesella on the 23d. The tidings of the Kinz's retreat, however, ought to dis-concert all the plans of the commander of the 4th Corps, as he sould at Padus, or any where elss on the line between Verona and Venice, fall in with forces with which his 60 000 men would be unable to contend. The Islan Sect. we learn from Forence contend. The Italian feet, we learn from Florence, steamed from Taranto on the 23d, but, if its desti-nation be Venice, Persano is not likely to find any

nation be Venice, Persano is not likely to find any one to co-operate with him on the mainland. The sailure of the King on the Mincio will probably break down the whole enterprise.

But, although the Italians met with so severe a rebuke at the very outset, they will find that they have not fought in vain vain. The mere consciousness that they have taken the field unsupported, and have fought not ingloriously, and against terrible odds, will end by inspiring them with good confidence for the future, and raise them in their own and the world's estimation. No doubt it would have been better for them—it would have been more constactive to their internal prosperity—if they could have pursued a peaceful policy, and placed themselves in a position to purchase from Austria with gold that province which they will hardly ever wrest from her with iron. Had a price been put on the ransom of their Venetian

brethren, it wou'd certain'v have been cheap at the c. st of every pointy in Italian purses or even of every masterpiece in Italian gallerioe; but as it was to be of certained, it may be as well, perhaps, that the overy masterpiece in Italian gallerier; but as it was
to be otherwise, it may be as well perhaps, that the
lial one should have gone through this baptism of
blood. The issue of the war in Germany, and the
fire of Eniopean public opinion, may work out in
behalf of Vemee that liberation which, as it would
seem can; ot be effected by I ali an arms after seven
years war ke preparations. It must go hard with
the ha mais if, whe her in deleat or victory they
de not find a way where they have shown so st one
a will.

Other Operations in Italy. THE AUSTRIANS DESCEND FROM THE STELVIO PASS INTO LONBARDY BERNE June 24 - The Austrians have occuyled

the heights of Stelvio.

Garibaldi is near Lake Garda.

MILAN, June 25—An Austrian detachment has descended from the Sievio Pass, and occupied Bormio in Lombardy, last night.

PARIS, June 25—The Monitour of this evening says:—The Austrians debouching from the Sievio Pass, in the Tyrol, seem to select a movement which will bring them in the Italian rear.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ITALIAN PLEET. FLORENCE, June 25 .- The Ita ian fleet lest I arento on the 28d. Its destreation is unknown. DEFPAT OF AUSTRIANS BY ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS. BREECLA, June 25. P. M.—To-day an engagement took place between the Italian volunteers and the Austrians, between the bridge of Canaro and Lonizone. The Austrians were repulsed, leaving several killed and wounded. The volunteers had no losses.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

ALVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS INTO AUSTRIAN TER-

PRAGUE, June 22—the Prussians have passed across the heights of Holedort, where they had an encounter with the Saxon troops. They have seized twelve locomotives in Planen

tweive locomotives in Planen.

I RAGUE, JULE 22.—The trussians have murched towards Bodenbach, but their advance was arrested by the obstacles which had been placed in their line of marca. They left on one side the Saxon fortress of Konigstein.

PRAGUE, June 23.—Schluckenau and Rumburg have been occurred by the Pressan trees.

Travellers state that the Prussian troops.

Travellers state that the Prussian troops who occupied Drescen have left a small garrison in that city and have proceeded into Silesia.

Keisse, June 23—Hostilities have been commenced by the Prussian Army Corps in Silesia.

Early vesterday morning three Prussian detachments. ments were sent out to reconnoitre towards Zuck-mantel, Friedverg, and Freiwalden The last of these detachments, between Breitenfurt and Sandhabel, came u. on an Austrian regiment of Hussars. The Prussia n needle-gun was very effective, and enabled the 10th Fusil er Regiment to repuise eastly the charge of the Hussais
The Austrians lost eight men killed and five

No casualties occurred on the Prussian side. HODENBACH, June 23 - The Prussians who were threatening the town yesterday have suddenly with-drawn to Pirna, and have entered Bohemia, passing through Neustadt and Schintz. They appear to on maching in the direction of Silesia. Yesterday an unim ortant ekirmish took place bet yeen Austrian and Prussian patrols near Friedericksham. Five

Corses were captured.

LEIPSIC, June 28 —A strong body of Prussian troops have been passing through the town since yesterday. Their destination is unknown, but it is supposed they will operate against Hof.

Zitta, June 28.—The army of Prince Frederic Charles crossed the froncer into Bohemia from this

russians were killed and two Prussians and two

Charles crossed the fronter into Bonemia from this town to day, without meeting the enemy.

NEISSE, June 24—The Prussian troops, under Prince Frederick Charles, arrived at Ruchenburg on the Bohem an fronter.

BERLIN, June 25—The three divisions of the Prussian army, commanded by the Prince Royal, Prince Frederick charles, and General Herwarth, Up to the present no serious engagement has taken

PARIS, June 25 -The Moniteur of this evening says :- The advance of the Prussians into Bohemia will have the effect of preventing General Benedek from entering Silesia That an engazment will shortly take place in Bohemia appears inevitable. In the skirmish which took place on the 22d, between Breitenfuhrt and Sandlinbel the Prussians

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE CAPITULATION OF THE HANOVERIAN ARMY.

Fanover, June 28.—The rumors current here vesterday of a junction having been effected between the tianoverian troops and the Federal army nave not been confirmed. Gотна, June 21.—Major Jacobi, of the Hanoverian army, has arrived here to make arrangements or the capitu ation of the Hanoverian force GOTHA, June 24.—The Commander in Chief of the Hanoverian troops has declared himself willing to capitulate to the Prussian troops if the Hanoverian officers are personally convinced that the Hanoverian army is completely shat in by the superior umber of the Prussian troops. The liu-sians dec ared themselves ready to con-

ent to these concitions. It is believed that the officers will be permitted to withdraw with all the honors of war, topether with their arms and horses, and that a tree choice of a luture residence will be let to the King and Crown Pivice of Hanover
GOTHA, suce 25 —It is stated on good authority
that the negotiations for the capitulation of the

Hanoverian army have remained without result The Ling of Hanover insisted on a free passage for his troops into Bavaria to aid Austria again-t

PARIS, June 25 - The Moniteur says: - The Meiningen, after having cluded the dif-Prussian corps by which they were sur FRANKFORT. June 25 - 1t is announced that the

Hanoveran army has evaded, near Witzenhausen, the Prussians by whom it was surrounded. Benlin, June 25—It is officially announced two attem; is have been made by the Hanoverian army to break through the Prussian line between Eisenach and Goths. The second attempt, which was made on the 25th inst., was repulsed by the 4th regiment of Frussian infantry. The Prussians sustained no loss, but several of the Hanoverians were wounded.

Berlin, June 26—It is again positively aunounced that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and that the sustained handle by some detachment. and that the altempts made by some detachments to escape have been repulsed. It is added that the King of Hanover has demanded twenty-jour hours for deliberation on the conditions upon which his army has been called upon to capitulate. This demand has been granted although it is be leved to have been made in the expectation of receiving assistance om the bayarian army. idered improbable here that this expectation will be realized.

BERLIN, Jure 28 -It is officially announced that the Prussian alliance has been accepted by all the North German States, with the exception of Saxony, Har over, Hesse, and Na-sau. The Mckienburg and Oldenburg armies have een mobilized. They will form a reserve corps with the other troops of Northern Germany near

WEIMER, June 25 -The Prussian Envoy in this city has received a despatch from his Government, appounding the withdrawal from the Confederation o the following States:— O'denburg, Anhait, the two Meck'enburgs, Schwarzburg, Ceburg, Attenburg, Waldeck, and

The despatch adds that several other States of

Northern Germany are upon the point of coming to a similar resolution.

LUBECK, June 25.—The Senate of this town has voted a resolution, subject to the approval of the Council of Burghers, declaring that the town of Lubeck pronounces without reserve in favor of an alliance with Prussia, and forpids the Labe is repre-sentative at the Federal Diet to take part in the

BERLIN, June 25 .- The Prussian Government has Beella, June 26.—The Prussian Government has decided not to carry out in the case of Hanover the measures allowed by international law against the trade and shipping of a hostile country, and has instructed the commanders of the Prussian men-of-war to neither blockade flauoverian ports nor sense private property at sea, with the exception of contraband of war belonging to Hanoverians.

Brunswick has notified to the Prussian Government her willingness to support the Prussian proposals for roform.

GREAT OIL FIRE.

Another Conflagration in the Oil Region.

20,000 BARRELS OF OIL BURNED.

Louisville, Pa., July 8 .- A great fire occurred n Bennehoff run last night. During a thunder storm the lightning struck the gaspipe in the Western Union Telegraph well. The fire quickly communicated to the tank, which exploded, and the oil ran down the run, causing the flames to communicate with several other tanks, which in turn exploded, and caused one of the heaviest confiagrations ever experienced in the oil regions. Between eighteen and twenty large producing wells were burned up, including two or three large flowing wells, among which were the Sheridan and Western Union Telegraph Wells, both of them large flowing wells. The Sherican had eight or nine tanks filled with oil, all of which were destroyed. As far as ascertained, some 20,000 barrels of oil were destroyed. and some estimate the number at a much larger figure. The oil was a foot thick as it ran down Bennehoff run to Oil creek, where also between twenty and thirty derricks were destroyed, the wells of which were in various stages of completion. The loss cannot be estimated at present, but must be very heavy.

FROM FORTRES; MONROE.

Dedication of an God Fellows' Hall-And Accident, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8 .- The interesting ceremonies attending the dedication of the new Lodge Hall of the Greble Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 137, took place in Hampton last evening, in the presence of about 300 persons, comprising many of the oldest and leading citizens of this little village. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and the fact that it was the first public social gathering that has taken place since the Rebel General Magruder applied the torch and laid its bandsome streets and buildings in runs, lent an additional interest to the occasion, reviving to many of the audience present pleasant reminiscences of days long gone by, and will doubtless prove an auspicious omen for the future destiny of the village now arising, Phoenixlike, from its ashes. It was an interesting occasion, and one to be remembered for years to come.

The ceremonies commenced at 8 o'clock, and were conducted by Past Grand Master A. L. Hill, of Norfolk, Va , assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, who arrived from Richmond in the afternoon, and were of a nevel and most interesting nature. Mr. S. Thankauser addressed the officers of the Grand Lodge, formally turning over the hall for dedication, and spoke of the history of the Lodge, its prospects financially, referred to the cordial manner in which its members, composed principally of Northerners, had been received into the Grand Lodge, and the active interest taken in its welfare and progress by their brethren throughout the State. At the conclusion of the ceremonies an oration was delivered by E. H. Fitzhugh, Esq., of Richmond, Past Grand Master, and Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and law partner of General Wise. His address was one of ability and interest, and was listened to with marked attention by the audience. He reviewed in a general manner the important workings and great principles for the Order throughout the United States, and gave interesting data of its progress, expenditures, and the beneficial results everywhere. He referred to the present occasion as one possessing great interest to the Order, both in and out of ae State, and feelingly expressed the hope that with its new associations so auspiciously begun, its future progress might be as rapid and promising as that which characterizes its past history. He welcomed Greble Lodge as he Benjamin of the tribe, and, in conclusion, spoke lengthily upon the valuable assistance rendered by the great principles of the Order in requiting the sections of the country so lately dissevered by internal strife and warfare, and apon the reunion of the different Lodges of the South with those of the North immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, and prophesied for the future of Odd Fellowship in this country a glorious and enviable career of disunction and usefulness. On the conclusion of the oration, the officers of the Grand Lodge, the members of Greble Lodge, and the whole company adjourned to another building, and proceeded to discuss the merits of a handsome collation. Music was in attendance, and daning and other festivities were prolonged until a

The barque Aquilla, from Rio Janeiro, bound to New York, which has been laying in this harbor during the past tew days, has been placed under bonds by the Collector of Norfolk, upon information received from Captain E. W. Csher, Inspector of Customs at this place, on the charge of an attempt to smuggle. Numerous bags of coffee and several cases of liquors not on the vessel's manifest were discovered secreted during an examination, and the Collector of New York apprised of the discovery. The weather is clear and very warm-wind about southeast, and light

A young lady named Miss Mary Sommers, a resident of the Eastern shore of Virginia, was burned to death yesterday afternoon, at Norfolk, under circumstances of the most painful and terrifying nature. She was engaged in lighting a fire in her room when her clothes ignited, and in a few moments were in flames. A gentleman happening to be near the place at the time, rushed into the house, and wrapping his coat around the unfortunate woman, succeeded, with the assistance of others, in smothering the flames, but not until her body was shockingly burned. She lingered in the most intense agony

THE WEATHER IN NEW YORK. | AFGUMENT OF WILLIAM A. PORTER, ESQ.

Twenty-seven Deaths from Sunstroke.

New York, July 9.-Thirty-three cases of sun stroke occurred yesterday, twenty-seven being fatal. The weather is rather cooler to-day, and the sky is overcast.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer "New York" from Aspinwall-\$1,430,000 in Geid. NEW YORK, July 9 .- The steamer New York, arrived from Aspinwall, brings Panama dates to the 1st inst., and \$1,430,000 in gold from San

Chili, Peru, Bolivis, and Ecuador are said to have formed a league to free Cuba from Spain, and application has been made to Venezuela and Colombia to join the alliance-the three first named to furnish money, and the others men; while hopes are entertained of help from the United States by the emigration of Southerners through Florida.

Advices from Bogota announce the installation of the new President, Mosquera, He has disapproved of the act of Congress giving certain annuities to nuns, in consideration of the confiscation of their property. The Senate insisted on carrying out its measure, and the result was that an armed mob paraded the streets and entered the Senate Chamber, and by threats compelled Congress to sanction the veto of the President. This is thought to be the first step towards Mosquera declaring himself permanent Dictator.

The contracts made by Mosquera while Minister to Europe to sell the Panama Railroad, to build a railroad across Chiquiri, and others of a foolish nature unpublished, but which will never be realized, give an impetus to these schemes in order to force the Panama Railroad Company to improve their facilities.

Everything denoted a speedy revolution throughout the republic; but if Mosquera does not die, he will probably fight his way through. Matters are gloomy along the south coast. Great dissatistaction exists in Chili, and a change of government must soon take place. Peru seems on the verge of a revolution. The return of "Old Boots" Cartella appears the signal for a disturbance, and he is hard at work trying to get into power again. The decree of Prado against certain Church privileges has hurt him greatly, and the banishment of the Spanish gives great dissatisfaction. Central America remains tranquil. Rica still suffers greatly from the scarlet fever. The Isthmus is quiet, but a change in the Government is anxiously looked for. The early

rains have caused much dysentery. The Revolt in Cuba.

Baltimore, July 9 .- The Baltimore Sun pub. lishes the following account of the reported revolt in Cuba, which was received from Captain Rollins, of the steamer Cuba, which arrived yesterday. She left Havana on the 4th instant. A Havana received letters from Puerto Principe, giving an account of a serious revolt in that place. The Cuban officials had not made public any account of the affair, but the statements of the writer of the letter are said to have created

of the letter is to the following effect:-"About the 29th ultimo information was sent by the civil and military authorities of Puerto Principe to the Captain General at Havana, that in that place, as well as in the neighborhood, a spirit of revolt was observed for some time past and treasonable language used openly in public houses. The authorities at Havana, however, paid no heed to the warning until news came teat a portion of the population had broken out in open revolt, and declared for the independence of Cuba and a separation from the Spanish Government. On the 1st inst. a military force consisting of five companies stationed at Puerto Principe, were sent against the insurgents to bring them to order. A fight ensued, in which the Colonel was killed, and two officers mortally wounded, while three companies of Spanish soldiers went over to the insurgents. thus reinforced, and numbering over 7000, proceeded to the mountain region. The moment this news was known in Hayana, three steamers were despatched with troops to the place of revolt, but before they were fairly on their way, which was on the 3d, stirring intelligence arrived that four steamers, with two thousand troops on board, made their appearance near Neuvitas, bearing the Chilian flag, and effected a landing in the vicinity. All the dis-contented thereupon proceeded to the place of rendezvous, and it was believed that the revolt had its ramifications throughout the whole Island. Among those who left Puerto Principe, here were about one thousand negroes, who it is asserted were armed by their owners to join the insurgents. The whole affair was looked pon as a general revolution of the natives to ree themselves 'rom the Spanish rule.'

From Mexico-Imperial Reports of the Situation.

San Francisco, July 8 .- A letter from the Imperial Governor of the Department of Tepic, Mexico states that the Liberal General Crono has withdrawn to Culican, leaving small deto hments near Mazatlan to annoy the French. th of May.

The Imperialists had received orders to com nence an active campaign in Sinolo and Some of the Juarists had appeared at several points in Jalisco, but were easily repulsed.

Respect to the Memory of Lieutenant-General Scott. San Francisco, July 8 .- The flags were dis-

played at half-mast yesterday in honor of the

and

memory of Lieutenant-General Scott,

half-hourly guns were fired from all the forts Arrival of Steamers. NEW YORK, July 9 .- The steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool, Morning Star, from

New Orleans, and New York, frem Aspinwall, have arrived.

The City of Manchester passed the steamer Edinburgh, for Liverpool, off Galley Head. Markets by Telegraph

New York, July 9—Cotton firm at 36@38c. Flour is dull; 5000 barrels sold; State 88.50@10.15; Obio 88.75@13.75; Western \$6.50@9 10; Southern drooping, sales of 860 barrels at \$10.20@17; Canadian drooping, sales of 800 barrels at \$9.20@17; Canadian drooping, sales of 800 barrels at \$9.213.90. Wheat heavy; sales of 7000 bushels No. 1 Milwaskee is quoted at \$2.40° Corn declining; sales of 90,000 bushels at 89@90c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; 1200 barrels Moss sold at \$33.032.75, Lard dull, Whisky dull.

In the Case of the Pennsylvania and Sunbury and Eric Railroad Companies vs. The Atlantic and Great Western, Catawissa, Reading and East Pennsylvania Railroad Companies-On behalf of the Defendants-Detivered before the Supreme Court at Wilkonbarre.

Phonographically Reported by B. Alexander West.

Phonographically Reported by B. Alexander West.

Judge Biack, F. B. Gowen, Esq., Governor R.

J. Waiker, having spoken on behalf of the defendants, and Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Cuyler on behalf of the complainants, Judge Porter made the concluding argument, as follows:

Strange, indeed, may it please your Honors, was the remark that has just fallen from my learned opponent, "a lawless invasion of the complainants' rights." A man calls on me by a bill in equity to show how I claim certain rights. I make my answer to his bill, and present it to the Court, and ask them to decide upon it. Am I to be arrisigned for a lawless invasion of his rights? A man sues me on a promissory note, and I state what are the facts connected with it, and the next thing I hear is that I am entering upon a lawless

what are the facts connected with it, and the next thing I hear is that I am entering upon a lawless invasion of his rights.

This is yery much akin to other words which fell most painfully upon my ear—most extraordinary words, such as are seidom heard in argument, and which I could hope never to hear again, "the dishonesty and bad taith" of the position taken by the defendants in this case. What will come next! The Pernsylvania Railroad Company talking about dishonesty and bad faith! I will tell you what did come next. The attempt to read here from a newspaper something that was there said about some attempt of somebody to try the effect of about some attempt of somebody to try the effect of a bribe on the Secretary of the Common wealth, a thing as absurd as it would be impossible. Mr. R. J. Walker—It had nothing at all to do

with our case.
Mr. Porter—The Pennsylvania Railroad Com-Mr. Porter—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company talking about bribes! What is to come next! Will the Pennsylvania Railroad Company next in veigh about motive power as a means of conveying passengers! I do not know whether you observed what went on after the trial of that humans and amiable gentleman whose name was introduced into the case by the Attorney General. I mean Mr. Probst, who was furnished with quarters for a certain time at the public charge near the city of Philadelphia. He cut the throats of the father, the mother, the children, and finally the innocent babe, and he spent the most of his time from that hour to the day of his execution in inveighing against marder. Almost the last thing he said before execution was that he thought he ought to be hung about as often as the number of murto be hung about as often as the number of mur-ders he had committed. Probst talking about mur-der! The Pennsylvania Railroad Company talk-ing about dishonesty and corruption! What will come next!

As to this city of Philadelphia, in which we all have a common interest, what has the city of Philadelphia to do with this case? I do not know whether your Honors have kept up with the course of science respecting the diseases of the human eye, and whether you have seen that the learned surgeons who treat that subject in our hospitals have invented a pair of spectacles having an aperture in the glass of about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, so that no one can see through them, except in one direction and at one object. Is that the way you are to sit in this case, Judges of this great State, to whom every man in the Commonwealth looks for the protection of his rights? If the day should come when your Honors shall be dwarfed from great, intelligent, learned magistrates, deciding for the people of the whole commonwealth, when you shall be induced to look, in questions of this magnitude, involving the fortunes of hundreds of thousands of people, at one small spot such as that, and have your eyes directed to nothing else, how will it be possible to hope for a just decision of any case? As to this city of Philadelphia, in which we all hope for a just decision of any case?

But there are those who think that the city of Philadelphia has a deeper stake in this question than she has ever had in any question of a similar kind. This is my opinion, and it is the opinion of my colleague, Mayor Henry, who has treated me so generously in this matter, that he desires me to make this argument; and what that gentleman of know about the interests of Philadelphia no other man need attempt to learn. I do believe that the city of Philade phia has in this thing a chance which she never has had before! Think of it! Think of the advantage that would accrue to the people of Philadelphia when a man could stand in the far west, with two rival lines of rail-roads running directly to Philadelphia, and say—

"How much will you carry me and my merchan-dise for to Philadelphia?" And again, when a man can stand in the city of Philadelphia, with two great rival lines of railroad leading out of it, and say to these companies, "For how much will you transport me and my freight to the west?" I tell you the advantage to that city would b But it is not the city of Philadelphia, nor the

State of Pennsylvania, that we are to consider here These charters were not made for the city of Philadelphia. These great rights were given by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to these corpo-rations for the benefit of the whole people, and this Commonwealth has never before had such a chance to secure a rival railroad line running through the northern part of the State to the great west, through such counties as Venango, Clearfield, Jefferson, Centre and Northumberland, must this road run—counties, the existence of which is scarcely known to that large class of persons who think that the world is bounded by the Delaware and the Schuylkill. A rival road running through these counties, in opposition to the Pennsylvania Reilroad Company-what better than that could the State of Pennsylvania desire? At the end of five years from the completion of such a road the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia could afford to burn every security they own in the present railroads and still be the richer.

If you will look at the parties interested and the projects contemplated in this enterprise, (such as all the nations of antiquity could not have accomplished,) you will see that it is not a matter to be discouraged, but to be encouraged. If a rival line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, founded as this great enterprise is founded, be, as the Penn-sylvania Company call it, a monster rival, then the best thing which, with all respect to the Court, I deem it can do for Pennsylvania, is to decide this question in favor of this monster. I care nothing about its being constructed or operated by British capital. If these English gentlemen will come over here and expend millions upon millions of dollars for the purpose of building a railroad across our State, by which every citizen in the common wealth shall be benefited, I have no objection to make to it. If the projectors make moved that I shall not every their moves. ney by it I shall not covet their money. If they lose money I shall not grieve over that circum-stance. The learned gentleman asks with what face We come into this court and raise this ques-tion. I will tell him. It is with an honest face. It is with faces that never were atraid to meet the gaze of mortal man, because we never did any-thing that we were ashamed to lay before the world. I think your Honors must conclude with me that where it is necessary to introduce such matters as these the case must be very bare of merit

I have here but one desire, but one purpose, but one duty. I want to say that which will be useful to you. There is something that comes after an argument: there is something that is called a consultation, in which I have sometimes been led to remark that cases are more ably argued than they were before the beach. The reason is, that you throw out of consideration altogether those foreign topics which seem to be introduced with so much ingenuity, and which seem to exert some influence at the time, but which die away and disappear in the severe discussion of the consultation. I have made this observation that while before you in our arguments, we introduced numerous topics, to the number, sometimes of scores or hundreds. When you come to pronounce your decisions, you seldom, if ever, dwell upon more than one, two, or at most three or four points. Everything else disappears; therefore, if I can say anything that will aid in bringing your minds to a direct conclusion in deciding this case, that is the only ambition I have

have.

I sat, yesterday, and for nearly an hour after he commenced, heard the remarks of Mr. Gibbons in profound astonishment; and this morning, with equal wonder, I listened to those of Mr. Guyler for more than haif an hour upon the discussion of matters that can have no bearing, no pertinency, no relevancy to this case. Let it be assumed for the moment that we have not the right to build one of these railroads between Franklin and Milton. What right has the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to inquire into that! Argument after argument, observation after observation, citation upon citation were expended both yesterday and to-day to try to show you that we have no right to build these roads, and that this Atlantic and Great