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8. M. Perrescull & Co., are Agenta for The Lancus r, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.— They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. AUDITOR GENERAL: RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Philada. SURVEYOR GENERAL:

JOHN ROWE, Franklin. The 83d Anniversary of American Independence occurs on Monday next. We shall anticipate our usual publication day and issue The Intelligencer on Saturday evening. Advertisers will please hand in their favors at as early an hour as possible on Saturday morning.

The Democratic State Committee are requested by the Chairman, ROBERT TYLER, Esq., to meet at Buehler's Hotel, Harrisburg. on Wednesday the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock,

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The steamship Bremen arrived at New York, on Sunday

evening with Liverpool dates to the 15th. The British Ministry had resigned in consequence the passage of the want of confidence resolution in the House of Commons. A new Cabinet has been formed with Lord Palmerston as Premier, and Lord John Russell as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. They are both looked upon as friends of Italian independence, and averse to th claims of Austria.

The letest intelligence from the seat of war is that th Austrians have evacuated Piacenza, Pavia, Lodi, Bologno and Ancons, after having first blown up the fortifications. They were falling back on their strongholds of Mantua, Verona, &c.

The death of Metternich is announced. It is rumore that Napoleon is about to return to France, leaving Pellissier in command of the army of Italy. The Emperor of Austria, it is said, is to take comman

of his army in person. The Austrian head-quarters would probably be at Mantua. Wheat had declined three shillings in London, and

breadstuffs generally dull sale. The weather in Europe has been favorable for the crops.

THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS. The river Adda, beyond which the Aus trians have retreated in good order, connects with streams from the lakes Como and Lecco on through Lodi-one of the first Napoleon's Italian battle fields-to the Po; near Cremona If the Austrians have taken their main lines from Pavia, beyond the Adda, without interruption from the Allies, they have achieved no mean military exploit; for the French division posted near Stradilla was in position to pursue on the South, and the French division at Milan at least as well able to pursue on the north as the Austrians they had fought with were to retreat.

Considering that before the Allies occupied Milan the Austrians were in force around Abbiate Grasso, we cannot easily understand how the French allowed that part of their foe to retreat to the Adda under the very walls of Milan: and if the Austrians on the Ticino near Abbiate Grasso did not make that their route, then they must have wheeled more southward through Barricolo, and passed in front of the French who had been posted on the Ticino above Mortara. We deem either of these movements exceedingly doubtful, chiefly because we do not think the French are such slow soldiers as to allow such a re treat without pushing forward to prevent it at any other spot than Malignano, which is so far forward from their regular lines.

This latter place is said to be the scene of a gallant fight (in which the slaughter on both sides was great) between the Austrians under Gen. Benedeck and some French. The dispatch announcing it is dated at Milan, and comes from a source which makes us doubt all about it, except the fact of the encounter. Malignano is a town on a fork of the river Lambro, about ten miles southeast of Milan, and within four miles of the river Adda, beyond which the Austrians are now said to be placed in considerable attempth ready for a general engagement, to which they are reported to be eagerly looking forward. This general engagement will decide whether the future of the campaign must be conducted in the open field or before fortresses.

The City of Ludi, near which the retreat ing forces have concentrated, is watered by the Adda, which is crossed at this point by the bridge celebrated in the battle of May 10, 1796, with which Napoleon the First's fame is nobly linked. It is eighteen miles from Milan, and contains more than 20,000 inhabitants. Cremona is conveniently situated toward it for the action of reserved or the reception of routed forces.

The fact that 4,000 of the prisoners who are said to be in the French hands are Italians, may be taken as very significant. It would seem from this that there is value in the supposition that Austria had not employed in the "advance attacks" the soldiers in whom she most confided. But we hope this is as little true as that the Zouaves were atrocious in their treatment of wounded Austrians.

Garibaldi, instead of pursuing D'Urban, has, it is said, made his way to Bergamo, and is thus, if not attacked from the north, in a position to annoy the Austrians in connection with the French from Milan who shall assail the position of the foe on the Adda. From there, march by march, back to the banks of the Tincio will the Allies have to push their progress through blood and with glory, before the Austrians may be regarded as on the verge of defeat-a mighty task for heroes, but they are mighty heroes who have resolved to accomplish it.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium, of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States-the mother Synod of the Lutheran church in the United States-commenced its one hundred and twelfth annual meeting last Monday week, in Salem Lutheran Church, Lehanon. Pa. This Synod held its first meeting in 1748-twenty-nine years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence

Our farmers are now busily engaged with their haymaking operations, and working their corn. The wheat harvest will commence about the latter end of the present weekindeed, we have heard of some having been already out in the southern end of this county. The harvest will be an unusually heavy one.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—The President, it is stated, will make his annual visit to his summer retreat, the Bedford Springs, about the middle of July, where he will abide for about two weeks. Then he will go to the Soldier's Home to escape the heat of Washington, until October.

Hon. D. F. Robinson, ex-member of Congress from the Franklin district, died at Chambersburg, on Tuesday last, from the disease which he contracted at the National Hotel, in Washington City, in the Spring of

In Republican Massachusetts, negroes have a right to vote, and at the late el these negroes aided the white leaders of their party in adopting an amendment to the con-stitution of that State depriving white men born abroad from voting until two years after they shall have completed their naturalization.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

The result of the late election in Kansas, so deepest mortification. Even that wonderful machine, the telegraph, with all its negro past the case would have been different. So officer from the New York Tribune: important an event as the election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention in Kansas, and that Convention to assemble early in July, would have enlisted the sympathies of Black Republicanism from one end of the country Republicanism from one end of the country of the Sarsfields and the Tyrconnels has not to the other, and every change would have of the Sarsfields and the Tyrconnels has not faded out of this ancient blood with the lapse been wrung upon every feature of the news from day to day. The change is simply owing which broke the English squares at Fontency to the fact that Black Republicanism, despite lives in the stormer of Malakoff, and the the mission of Horace Greely, has been virtually beaten, repudiated and rejected, by the free and independent electors of Kansas. The returns are not fully in, but nobody dares to had been to the Stuarts; and a personal frien claim with any confidence a Republican of Charles X. of France. The victory. Even the St. Louis Democrat, a Republican organ nearest to the scene, and enjoying the best facilities for obtaining the news, is silent and makes no claim to a triumph for its party. Whatever may be the umpn for its party. Whatever may be the precise result, whether the Democrats or the lion erected on the field of Waterloo from the Republicans shall finally control the Convenirage of the French infantry by a few good tion by two or three votes, the late election is a crushing blow to those who have so noisily and so falsely proclaimed that the people of Kansas were the friends of the party in the assault on Constantine. He afterwards com-East which has so hypocritically claimed to manded a battalion of rifles, and a regiment speak in their behalf. It is now more than of the Foreign Legion, and in 1835, as g Republican leaders, who by the aid of Horace Greely, have attempted to deliver Kansas over to the Republican party, are badly defeated in their own districts. Leavenworth county, once the very stronghold of the negro worshippers, gives a Democratic majority of nearly five hundred; Wyandotte, once a nest of free-State free booters, is Democratic by 134 majority; so also with Doniphan, Jefferson, Atchison and Johnson counties. Lawrence alone is thus far reported to have gone for the Republicans. The returns are not sufficiently full to settle the complexion of the Convention, but while the result is unquestionably very close, we think it not at all improbable that the Republicans are in a minority.

DEFYING THE GERMANS.—The German Reoublicans denounce Massachusetts, and demand, as the price of their continuance in the Republican party, that her delegates should be refused admittance to the next Republican National Convention. To these threats the Boston Atlas and Bee replies:

As for excluding the Massachusetts delegates from the National Convention unless hey repudiate the two years' amendment, all we have to say is: Let the Convention try The Massachusetts delegates would probably not leave alone, and those who urge such a proposition will find that a Massachusetts Republican is as good as a German one, and they will find, also, that Massachusetts will take no step backwards in this or no other proposition she can honestly and properly

We say again that we have no unkind feeling towards the German voters of this country. At the same time, Massachusetts will permit no one, native or foreign, living beyond her boundaries, to dictate terms to her. Let it be nown, now and forever, that if the Western Republicans submit their party and themselves to be lorded over by a few German voters, that they will break up their organization in their own States, and sow the seeds of another American party, which will exert a power nore vast than those who now traduce Mas sachusetts to obtain favor of the Germans have the remotest idea of.

Should the National Convention, by resolution or otherwise, be silly enough to attempt to single out Massachusetts, and discredit her for having in her own way amended her own fundamental laws, or should they attempt to ates from this State from holding seats for any such cause, a storm be raised such as has not been heard of since such Conventions had an existence. We hope we shall hear no more of this kind of talk.

ALL WOOL, AND NOTHING ELSE! The Republicans in New York, in Ohio, at the West, and indeed every where, are for going the pure, unmixed, Black Republican

creed, and for nothing else. Witness as an example, the following from the Racine Advocate. This is the way the Wisconsin Republicans talk : "We will not knowingly vote or support

any man who does not stand square on the Republican platform. If the party should be Bates, or a Banks, for President, the party nd Mr. Greeley may go to the d—l by themselves: we do not enlist under any such commander. So long as we have spared to us men like Seward, Chase, Fremont, Wade, Blair, and a dozen others that could be named, we do not propose to take up a doughfaced 'supple Jack' Banks. enlisted for the war, but we will not fellow hip with political freebooters and Swiss guards for a consideration in the division of the spoils. If in 1860 a majority of the voters in these United States are not willing o vote for a trial of Republican management of our national affairs, why let them have another four years' trial of modern Democ-

We can stand it if the people can." The result of the Kansas election for dele gates to the convention to form a constitution s still in doubt; but there has been a fair trial; the Democrats and Republicans have met each other at the polls; and it is stated that the Republicans have got three majority. It will require further returns before this esult can be conceded. A great change of politics off there in Kansas—law affd order reign there, and consequently Democracy and patriotism are becoming in the ascendant.

Four Fine Farms For Sale .- The two New Castle county, Delaware, farms advertised in this paper were not sold on Wednesday, the 15th instant. They are now offered at private sale on accommodating terms, with two other farms, containing 151 acres each, situated between Newark and Christiana, with buildings nearly new; good fencing; soil a light loam, suitable for raising any kinds of grain or peaches. By a short sideling from he Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, fruit can be sent to the Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York markets without ranshipment. Address Egbert Heisler, Christiana, New Castle county, Delaware.

New Counterfeit .- A counterfeit \$10 bill on the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, has just been put in circulation. The vignette is an Indian family, plough and sheaf of grain, with mountains in the distance. On the lower right hand corner is a female sitting, leaning on a horn of plenty, and on the lower left corner a female representing justice. On the back is the letter X in red ten times. The note is unlike the genuine.

CHEAP BEEF .- The New York Atlas, of Sunday last, says the cattle market in that city last week, showed a still further decline in the price of beef. Cattle are cheaper now in that market than they have been for several foreign country to interfere with him, and an years, and yet (says the same paper) the butchers keep up the prices of "choice cuts." New York is not alone in this matter. The good citizens of Lancaster have cause for similar complaints. The exhorbitant prices we have to pay here for flour and beef are too bad in a christian community.

A Texas correspondent asserts that that State is the best wheat growing State in the Union; and that the crop of the present year is the best he has ever seen, the wheat weighing from 75 to 80 nounds per bushel THE DUKE DE MAGENTA.

The real hero of Magenta it would seem far as ascertained, says the Pennsylvanian, Marshal McMahon, a descendant of an illushas filled the Black Republicans with the trious Irish family. For his bravery and generalship at the recent great battle in Italy, the Emperor Napolean created him a Duke proclivities, will have nothing to do with it, whilst yet upon the field of conflict. We clip but maintains a chilling silence. In times the following notice of this distinguished

Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de Mac Mahon is a scion of one of those illustrious Irish families which followed the Stuarts into exiletwo centuries ago, and have since given so many brave and brilliant names to the history of France, Austria, and Spain. The gallantry of time, and the valor of the Irish Brigade leader of the desperate battle at Magenta. father of Marshal McMahon Peer of France under the Restoration, having been as loyal to the Bourbons as his ancestors 1807, entered that nursery of heroes. chool of St. Cyr, in 1825, and fought in Algiers with the first French army of invasion Returning to France in the suite of Gen. Achard, he marched with the Duc d'Orleans to the siege of Antwerp, in 1831, and was one rather ridiculous beast. Action being the element of men like MacMahon, he is found again in Algiers in 1837 prominent in the peak in their behalf. It is now more than of brigade, governed the province of Oran orobable that the Democrats have carried the July 16, 1852, he became a general of division election by choosing a majority of Delegates; and in 1855 was despatched to succeed General and it is certain that Parrot, Ewing, and other | Canrobert at Sebastopol. On the 8th of September of that year the perilous honor o leading the storming party against the Malkoff was confided to him, and in an instant he found himself famous. first man to enter the Russian works, and swearing to stay there, "living or rallied his troops so constantly and ardently to the defence, that all the obstinate gallantry of the Russian battalions was wasted upor the attack. He commanded in Italy second division, and has now won the distinc tion, unparalleled, we believe, in history, o receiving on one battle field his ducal coronet and his baton of Marshal of France. Our Irish fellow citizens will doubtless take no small share of the glory of Magenta to them selves in virtue of the new duke's share in the action, and they have certainly reason to be

proud of their kinsman. GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

FACTS AND FIGURES VS. WINDY DECLAMATION The Opposition press have much to say about the expenses of the General Government. They continue to accuse the Democrats in Congress of extravagance in making the appropriations. They claim credit for their organization as being governed by a spirit of economy. That the public may judge of the truth of these assertions and know who voted generally for the large Congressional appropriations in the last Congress, we give the following, taken from the official records. It will be seen that the Opposition did its best to run up the expenses of the Government to \$100,000,000. If they had done so they would have laid it all to the Democrats:

"May 14, 1858. On the bill to appropriate \$100,000 for a wagon road in New Mexico.— Yeas: Democrats, 22; Opposition, 42. Nays Democrats, 37; Opposition, 32.
"May 15, 1858. On the Ne Bill, involving over \$5,000,000, the motion

being to lie on the table. Yeas: Democrate 75; Opposition, 12. Nays: Democrats, 14 Opposition, 56.
"May 19, 1858. On certain resolutions of the Printing Committee to save \$330,000 to

Opposition, 21. Nays: Democrats, 9; Oppo "May 26, 1858. On a certain amendmen of the Senate to the Legislative Appropriation Bill, to violate the compensation law by paying mileage of new Senators, at a called session. Yeas: Democrats, 6; Opposition, 19.

the Government. Yeas: Democrats, 94

Nays: Democrats, 97; Opposition, 56. Appropriation Bill, giving bounties to mail steamers. Yeas: Democrats, 47; Opposition, 54. Nays: Democrats, 57; Opposition, 37. June 8, 1858. On the amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill, making appropria-\$257,000 for certain custom h Yeas: Democrats, 18; Opposition, 32, Navs Democrats, 52; Opposition, 21.

"June 8, 1858. Un the amendment to the

Civil Appropriation Bill of \$340,000 to pub lish the American State Papers by Gales & ton. Yeas: Democrats, 21; Opposition, Nays: Democrats, 59; Opposition, 20. "April 22, 1859. On Mr. Morrill's bill granting 6,000,000 acres of land to the States for agricultural colleges. Yeas: Democrats, 19; Opposition, 68. Nays: Democrats, 90; Opposition, 10.

February 21, 1859. On a motion to suspend the rules to introduce a bill repealing the fishing bounties. Yeas: Democrats. 93 opposition, 11. Nays: Democrats, pposition. 85.

February 9, 1859. On Mr. Phelps'. of Minnesota, amendment to have an overland mail from St. Paul to Fort Union, Washing ton and Portland, Oregon. Yeas: Democrats, 14; Opposition, 63. Nays: Democrats, 84; pposition, 20.

Opposition, 20.

"February 9, 1859. On striking out amendment appropriating \$13,939 20 for Congressional Globe, building, &c. Yeas: Democrats, 64; Opposition, 27. Nays: Democrated of the control of the ocrats, 30; Opposition, 52.

"February 9, 1859. On the proposition of Mr. Curry, of Alabama, to repeal all laws to build public buildings not contracted for — Yeas: Democrats, 67; Opposition, 52. Nays:

Democrats, 30; Opposition, 74. "February 8, 1859. On striking out two appropriations—one of \$49,333 42, and the other of \$18,046—for the Congressional Globe. Yeas: Democrats, 65; Opposition, 14. Nays: Democrats, 26; Opposition, 53.

THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF NATURAL-IZED CITIZENS .- The following full and explicit letter of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, United States Attorney General under President Pierce's Administration, clearly sustains the views upon the question lately advanced by

Gen. Cass, Secretary of State: "Boston, June 18, 1859. "Sir: In response to your inquiry as to what legal condition you, born in Turkey, and a naturalized ditizen of the United States, will have in Turkey during a proposed sojourn

there, I state:
"The laws of the United States do not admit the indefeasibility of natural allegiance. The assertion of the right of self expatriation one of the principles of the fundamental public law of the American Union. that the power to change domicil is of univer-sal natural right, subject to such conditions as may be requisite to reconcile the general with individual interests. are the exercise of good faith in the time and circumstances and the purpose of the change of domicil, the actual consummation of the purpose, and the discharge of all subsisting obligations in or to the country you left.— Such, according to my understanding of the matter, always has been, and still continues to be, the doctrine maintained by the American Government.

"It being material to you, however, to possess official assurance on this point, I have presented your case to the notice of the Sec retary of State; and I have his answer to the effect that, in the case of a person emigrating to the United States and becoming naturalized here, with no present liabilities to his native country, military or other, existing against him at the time of his emigration—in such case the law of nations, or the opinion of the American Government, gives no attempt to do so would be considered an act uniust in itself and unfriendly to the United

"And therefore, subject to the reservations bove stated, you will be entitled in Turkey to be regarded as a citizen of the United States.

"I am, respectfully, "C. CUSHING." Mr. ALEXANDER SIDI."

The Somerset Democratsays that a large quantity of maple sugar was made in that county last season. H. Beam, of Somerset township, alone made 5000 pounds of sugar and 50 gallons of molasses,

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE .- The inal test examination of the Senior Class of Franklin and Marshall College closed on Friday last. The honors of the Class were awarded as follows:—R. J. Navin, Lancaster Marshall Cration; Jos. H. Johnston, Waynesboro, Pa. First Franklin Oration: S. W. REIGART, Lancaster, Second Franklin Oration; A. Carl Whitner, Green Castle, Pa. First Salutatory Oration; H. LEAMAN, Jr., Paradise, Pa. and Salutatory Oration; Riz E. Hiesren, Strawstown Pa., German Oration; WALTER Score Direc, Conococheagu Md. Valedictory Address. The present Senior Class nur held on Wednesday, the 27th of July

rediately after the distribution of the honors, a meet ing of the Class was called, WALTER S. DITTO, President, and Jos. H. Johnston, Secretary, at which Horace YUNDT, of Lancaster county, and W. H. SHEIBLEY, of Lan disburg, Pa., were elected Master Orators. A con ointed, consisting of Messrs. E. R. ESHBACH, W. A. RIDGWAY and S. B. MOORE, was appointed to draft and present to the Class, for their adoption, resolutions suiting the occasion of the separation of the members. The com mittee reported the following, which were adopted with a

WHEREAS, The time has come when the Class of '59 must separate, and the tender ties of College life and brotherhood be sundered; and, whereas, our intercourse has ever been theracterized by a spirit of harmony and friendship, there-

fore, of that it is with the deepest regret we sunder the relations we have so long and pleasantly sustained; and that though we now separate to scatter out over the world, and though our paths may lie very far apart, we will ever carry with us the same good will and spiritof brotherhood. thus far bound us; further, That the Class of '59 meet at the Annual Con mencement of our Alma Mater, three years hence, to renew and strengthen the friendships here begun; and that every member departing this life of single blessedness before that time be accompanied by his better half; and the these resolutions be published in the Lancaster papers.

LAW LIBRARY DINNER. -The annual dinner of the Lancaster Law Library Association took place at Wabank on Saturday. The dinner, we understand, was prepared in Youart's best style, and ample justice was done he same by the hungry disciples of Blackstone. The Bar ras well represented, but the Bar, was, as a matter of course, not very extensively patronized—at least we hav he word of the Lawyers for saying so, and they would'nt

FOURTH OF JULY.—A meeting of citizens was advertised to be held at the National House, North Oneen street, last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements towards a proper observance of the coming

Answer to C. D. A.'s Problem .- A corres ndent. "Maytown," has sent us a solution and answer to C. D. A.'s problem, which appeared in The Intelligences some two or three weeks since. We regret that we canno give the solution, on account of not having the prope algebraic signs. The following is the answer: "Time co sumed in performing the journey is evidently 1/4 the dis tance the father traveled with the child plus the distance the child traveled alone; or, 1/8x plus 40 minus x equal 415 vided by 41, equal to 10 5-41 hours."

GYMNASIUM .- A project is on foot to estab lish a Gymnasium, or School for Physical Exercise, in this city, which will be under the charge of Mr. Louis Stultz, a gentleman who has had much experience as a teacher of nnastic exercises, &c., in Europe and in our Atlantic ies. His testimonials are of the very highest character, and he is recommended to establish this school in our midst by some of our most influential and respectable citi ens. Nothing can contribute more to the health and evelopment of the muscles, especially of persons who cupations are sedentary in their nature, than the exer-Mr. STULTZ may be successful in his praiseworthy under aking, for it is an institution much needed in this city.

FLORAL FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of St. John's Lutheran Church, West Orange street, gave a grand-Floral Festival, in the Lecture Room of the church, during the latter part of the past week. We paid a visit to the Festival on Friday evening, and were surprised at the fine display of flowers of every hue and description. The taste displayed in their arrangement excited the admiration and favorable comments of all visitors. In the evenings, suppers, which epicurean tastes could not fail to appreciate, were served up and hugely partaken of by the large crowds in attend ance. We must add a word of commendation for another feature of the Festival, and that was the choice m nished by members from different church choirs in the city We are pleased to learn that a handsome sum has be ealized by the holding of this Festival, exceeding, we un-

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday evening last, about 6 o'clock, a French Woman, apparently forty-five years of age, named Mrs. Doman, residing in West German street, while under the influence of liquor, at tempted to commit suicide in a small run in the vicinity of the Gas Works. On plunging into the water, and after floundering about in it for a sufficient length of time to ecome sober, she crawled out, alleging as a reason for not inishing the job that "the water was entirely too cold."-Domestic trouble, as in most all such cases, was the cause

To THE PUBLIC. - First Grand Annual Exibition of the Fuiton Institute to be held at Fuiton Hall, ancaster City, Pa., commencing on the Third Monday in ovember, 1859, and to continue for one week next ensuing. unnonce to the citizens of Lancaster City and County, and the public in general, that the Fulton Institute has now completed its organization and matured its plans of operation, and proposes holding its First Annual Exhibition at the above-named time and place. And here let it be alistinctly understood, that the Fulton Institute does not wish to assume a position antagonistical to kindred associations; but that it is a separate, independent, co-operative institution, designed for the proper encouragement and stitution, designed for the proper encouragement and seleption of all those industrial and scientific pursuits he products of which contribute so eminently to the election, the comfort and the convenience of the human the products of which convenience of the human family. Whilst it attempts to express no sentiment, individually or collectively, against the propriety of other associations holding similar exhibitions, it claims such public collections and displays of the mechanical, scientifical, natural and artificial productions of our city and county, and elsewhere, as the special and peculiar objects of its organization, and the fostering of which constitutes its blobast aim and end.

organization, and the locality of the property of the interpretation and end.

Laneaster City and County are rich and varied in the character and quality of their natural productions, inventions and handlwork, and need only the proper occasion to neure such a public display as would do honor to an empire; and Pulton Institute being the first to publicly suggest its intention to hold an exhibition in 1859, confidently

pire; and Fulton Institute being the first to publicly suggest its intention to hold an exhibition in 1850, confidently relies upon the countenance and support of their fallow citizens in forwarding its laudable designs.

Pursuing the general plan and policy of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, in reference to its public exhibitions, a cordial invitation is hereby extended to all classes of the community who may feel a desire to place the productions of their own minds and hands, as well as those they have accumulated in their private cabinets, on exhibition here—for, in addition to articles entered for competition only, others of merit and calculated to ornament and add to the attraction of the exhibition, will be admitted, efficiently cared for, and suitably rewarded. This feature will have a tendency to make known among the various members of society the tangible results of each other's labors of head and heart and hand, and excite a spirit of emulation and improvement in industrial pursuits, which may direct many minds into channels of usefulness, that otherwise would only indulge in frivolities or listless idleness. At the same time a marked discrimination will be made in favor of the inventions, manufacture and workmanship of the individuals originating them and placing them on exhibition, over those who merely exhibit the productions of others.

of others.

The Fulton Institute addresses itself especially to the
Ladies of Lancaster City and County, and solicits their cooperation, because it deems that their contributions to the
useful, ornamental and domestic arts have not been here-

cocasions.

A great and attractive feature of this exhibition will be its picture gallery, and therefore arrangements are already being made, through which the finest pictures and statuary will be secured and tastefully arranged in appropriate apartments, after the manner of all the great Galleries, displaying their beauties to the best advantage.

All exhibitors have the privilege of depositing articles without paying the usual entrance fees; and upon the award of competent committees, having a practical knowlward of competent committees, having a practical knowledge of the departments over which they are called to act and selected from among disinterested and reliable clitzene outside of the membership of the Institute, they will be a controlled to the membership of the Institute, they will be a controlled to the control

nat purpose. Among the objects and articles in the contemplated exhi-tion, the following may be enumerated as the most prom-ent and essential, without intending to exclude those of useful and ornamental nature that may be here omitted, z : Agricultural and Mechanical implements of small bulk.

Agricultural and mechanical implements to subsidiary or ministure models of larger ones; including also light machinery, useful and curious inventions, and domestic atonsils.

All kinds of Agricultural, Horticultural, Floricultural and Vegetable productions of the garden, the forest and he field. he field.

The Mechanic and Fine Aris, including statuary, plain nd ornamental marble work, the various kinds of oil and aster-colored paintings, engravings, drawings, the pro-uctions of the photographic art, and plain and fancy

uctions of two processing and the state wax, head, shell, but and Ladles' plain and ornamental wax, head, shell, but and teedle work in all their various branches.

Musical, dental, medical and philosophical instruments. Objects and collections of natural science, including hose of the mineral, the vegetable and the animal kingoms. Articles of domestic and household manufacture, includ-

Articies of domestic and household manufacture, including butter, cheese, pastry, cakes, bread, confections, jellies, conserves and pickles.

Toilet implements, embracing all kinds of perfumery, soaps and brushes, for hadies and gentlemen.

Domestic wines, cordials, shrubs and beverages in general. Books and stationery, book binding, hats, caps and bonnets, boots, shoes and slippers, and the various styles of clothing in vogue for ladles, gentlemen, youths and infanta. Hardware, cutlery, fire-arms, porcelain, china, glass and queensware, and all kinds of foreign and domestic fabrics, and in short overything usoful, ornamental and beautiful in nature, art, science and the mechanical branches.

Ample arrangements will be made to insure the safety

on.

A programme, including a list of the premiums and A programme, including a list of the premiums and medals, the examining committees, and other necessary details, will be issued in ample time before the commencement of the exhibition. In the meantime, all persons desiring to enter articles for competition, or for exhibition only, can do so by reporting them to the Secretary, Mr. Wm. E. Heinith, at his office, No. 13½ North Queen at, provided that none will be received if not reported at least ten days before the third Monday in November next. A stationary engine will be erected, which will be kept in operation every day during the exhibition, for the benefit and use of those who may wish to exhibit, and put in motion, light or model machinery.

The object in issuing this address at this early day is, to give sufficient time for preparation to those who intend to become exhibition, and to accortain as early as possible

object in issuing this address at this early day is, sufficient time for preparation to those who intend ome exhibitors, and to ascertain as early as possible imber and bulk of the articles offered, and the quantiespace that will be necessary for their accommodation.

B. B. RATHYON,

J. J. SPRENGER,

WILLIAM MILLER,

Committee on Address.

Emanuel H. Gast, Emanuel II, Cast, T. H. Miller, W. H. Keffer, Charles M. Howell, J. J. Sprenger, J. Franklin Reigart, G. T. Zahm, George Hensel, J. F. Gibbs, Henry E. Leman, J. M. Westhaeffer.

STAFF OFFICERS .- Col. HERR, the newlyected commandant of the 1st Regiment of Lancastes ounty Volunteers, has made the following appointments:

Adjulant—Lieut. M. H. Locher.
Surpcon—Dr. Samuel Riogwalt.
Quarter Master—Charles R. Frailey.
Sergeant Major—Thomas McGulley.
Drum Major—F. H. Stauffer.
Regimental Band—Lancasfer Fencibles' Band—Leader

The above are truly excellent selections—all the gentle m being amply qualified for the important positions which they have been assigned. We happen to know that f the "pomp and glorious circumstance of war" should all them forth to unsheath their swords in their country's lefence, none would obey the call of duty with more alac ion, P. M., and its gallant officers.

-Since the above was in type Saturday's Mount Joy tains the declination of our handsome military friend, FRANCIS H. STAUFFER, editor of the Mount Joy Herald, and DRUM MAJOR of the 1st Regiment. He received the apointment from Col. HERR on account of his well-known Major STAUFFER withdrawing his resignation. Our incli nations are decidedly military, and nothing would give us greater delight when "in line" than to see the tall and legant person of Frank, (we beg pardon, Mr. Drum Major, for not being more respectful to our military superiors; we are a raw militiaman as yet, and are not up to giving titles,) in all his nice "military trappings," at the head of the STAUFFER, DRUM MAJOR of the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade d Division, Pennsylvania Militia. We give the Drun

"YE EDITOR OF THE HERALD HE GETTETH AN APPOINTMENT FOR DRIM MAJOR.—Our friend, Col. Herr, has appointed us to his staff, either as Drum-oh! Major, or Major Drumo, we don't know which; but as we are not in the military may, we almost wish him at the bottom of Lake Drum way, we almost wish him at the bottom of Lake Drumond. We peremptorly declined the honor, and do so again. We ain't at all elevated, we don't tread more firmly; our eye has not grown brighter; we shan't call up the whole town to drink; we shall pursue the even term of our hum-drum way. Nor are we particularly provoked; only at the fact that Joneshy has had the audacity, on the strength of the appointment, to ask us for a quarter we've been owing him for six months. We'll drill him for it is shoulder forme! present hills! order paper! carry paper! support paper! load shooting stick! charge! (two dollars at the end of the year.) shift for copy! follow copy!

"We are sorry that the Colonel will be compelled to make another appointment."

A PRISON BIRD FLOWN.-Jack Remick, an old Prison Bird, in fact, an inmate of the County Palace tion on Thursday evening last, and has not been he f since. The Keeper, Mr. Cadwell, offers a reward of \$20 or his arrest. We opine that Jack will claim the reward imself, for the very simple reason that he cannot stay way from his "first and only love."

MEETING AT NEW EPHRATA. -- On Saturday ening, 18th inst., a meeting was held at New Ephrata, hen on motion Dr. D. E. Shirk was called to the chair as esident: Samuel R. Hess, John S. Hacker, John Keller, ., Adam Konigmacher, Jacob Roth, Reuben Landis, fartin Bentz, David Pfautz, David Hallacher, Geo. Becker, onathan Raether and John S. Heiser were appointed Vice The object of the meeting was stated by the President. . Shirk, and Adam Konigmacher.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously Resolved, That the utility and great benefit which will the result of the construction of a railroad from Readng to Columbia, we, therefore, will give our united indumoe and aid in constructing said road. Resolved, That Dr. D. E. Shirk, John S. Hacker, Peter
fartin, Samuel R. Hess, Samuel Nissly be a committee to
solicit and precure subscriptions to said road.
Resolved, That we have the flattering encouragement of
a large number of farmers, who offer to allow said railroad
to be located over their farms, and if any damages be
sustained by such location, stock will be taken for such

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance to this railroad, and especially to the landholders.

Resolved, That all publishers of papers favorable to this
erprise will please insert the proceedings of this meeting.

TREDUTE OF RESPECT.—The following preamble and resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the embers of the Union Fire Company, No. 1, on the death their late fellow member, Benjamin S. Keller, were reported by Messrs. Alex. H. Shertz, S. A. Wylie and W ichael, a committee appointed for that purpo WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wise remove from our midst our late esteemed friend

r, Benjamin S. Keller; and whereas, we, n with his numerous friends, feel deeply the terrible d afflictive bereavement which have fallen upon his amily, therefore, be it Resolved. That we mingle our sympathies with their tears, and with them deeply deplore the calemity which has turned the brightness of their household joy into the darkness of mourning, and robbed the family circle of one of its best and most beloved members.

Resolved, That in testimony of our appreciation of departed worth, and as a token of respect in memory of the deceased, the Hall and Apparatus be shrouded in mourning for the space of thirty days.

DIRECTORS ELECTED .- At the election for Directors of the Mount Joy Savings Institution, held in

ollowing were chosen for the ensuing year: Abraham Shelly, Joseph Detwiler, John Shirk, David Brandt, Aaron H. Summy, Benjamin Grosh, John Brenne-man, Jacob Reiff, John F. Pyle, Chrittian Grube, William McDannel, Martin B. Peifer, J. L. Ziegler. The new Board met on the 20th inst., and organized by

Esq., the present gentlemanly and efficient officer, was A THIEF CAUGHT AND CAGED .- On Thursday night the 16th inst., J. Leslie G. Carroll, a slater from Fulton township, was robbed of a new suit of clothes, which were taken from an unfinished building, on which Carroll was at work, on the farm of Joseph Charles, in Manor

were taken from an unfinished building, on which Carroll was at work, on the farm of Joseph Charles, in Manor township. Stephen J. Towson, who was at work with Mr. Carroll, also lost, at the same time, a pair of pants, a bunch of keys, a silk handkerchief and a pocket book, containing some silver change and an order for \$4.50 Suspicion rested upon a man named Michael Mick, and Carroll tracked him to Millersville by means of peculiar large nails in his shoes. He was arrested and taken before Justice Denues, who committed him to prison to answer the charge of larceny. He has since confessed his guilt, and all the missing articles have been recovered, except Mr. Towson's pocket book and contents, and the bunch of keys.—Express. STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thun-

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm, on Monday evening last, the Columbia Bridge was struck by lightning at the fifth pler from the York county shore. The stroke scattered the shingles of the roof, slightly shattered some of the adjoining timbers of the structure, and passed off without further damage.—There is no mark of fire where the lightning struck, fortunately, or we should most probably have had the destruction of our noble bridge to chronicle. On the same evening we saw the lightning strike the iron railing at the Franklin House, producing only a slight flash, and accompanied by a crack as of an exploding percussion cap.—Columbia Spy, 25th inst. TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY, prepared by him in Pitts burg, Pa., which is put in bottles and sold at 25 cents each It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and

ender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all wh Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh. LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

\$2,643,000 in Treasure. New Orleans, June 23, 1859. The steamship William H. Webb arrived ere to day from Minatitlan, bringing San

Francisco dates of the 6th inst., and nineteen assengers. The steamship Golden Age left San Fran isco on the 6th, with 1,000 passengers, and \$2,643,000 in treasure.

When the Webb left Minatitlan a rumon

was current there, that the church party had taken Oajaco. The Isthmus was healthy while the rivers were full, and the transit route in excellent

The ruins of a city have been discovered near Huatuleco. They cover four miles, and embrace stone fortifications and bastions extending to the sea. Curious and rich antiquities were found, including vases and

silverings.
Advices from Mexico report Minister McLane sick at Vera Cruz. Gen. Cabos was at Jalapa with 1,000 men, and it was rumored was about invading-Tehuantepec by a Mountain road to the cities of Tehuantepec and Juchitan.

The Patricios had massacred large parties of Juchitecos.
From California we hear of a sudden advance in navigation stock quoted at 40 per General business was more active, and the

ccounts from the mines are more flattering. From Frazer River gloomy accounts continue to be received.

Oregon dates are to the 26th ult. The first message of Gov. Whittaker reports the State

generally prosperous.

LARGE SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE .-- We notice by the York papers that John Evans, Esq., of the borough of York, will offer at public sale on Tuesday, July 19th, on the grounds of the York County Agricultural Society, his fine stock of Durham cattle. consisting of over fifty head of Cows, Heifers and young Bulls. This stock is of the best in the country. It has received the highest encomiums of the Judges of our Agricultural Fairs accompanied by very liberal gratuities, special premiums, although not entered for competition; and has taken the highest special premium yet awarded to neat Cattle by our State Society. We feel warranted in calling the attention of our Lancaster county cattle rais ers to this sale of agricultural stock, which is

The New Hampshire House of Renesentatives passed a bill through its first reading, on Thursday, by 134 yeas to 101 nays, providing that any person who shall aid or abet in the rendition of a person claimed as a fugitive slave, shall be punished for the first \$1,200,000. The drafts issued were \$1,421, offence by five years imprisonment, and for the 000. The amount subject to draft is \$3,045, second by imprisonment for life. second by imprisonment for life.

not excelled if equaled, in Pennsylvania.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. THE KEYSTONE."-This is the title of a new, d admirably printed weekly—the first number of which was issued on Wednesday last, by Jos. Severns & Co. Philadelphia. It is to take the place of the Weekly Argus, and will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 per annum, payable

Those of our readers who wish a sound, conservative an able Democratic and literary paper from Philadelphia should send on their orders at once for "The Keystone." \$1 into the bargain.

By the way, why is it, friend SEVERNS, that the Dailt irgus comes so irregularly to our sanctum? we do not receive more than two copies of it. We regre eceive from any quarter, and we do not like to be withou

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY .- This great work has now been published six months, making a volume nearly 700 pages. The July number commences the sec Freat Republic has already won for itself. See Prospect

or the second volume in another part of this paper. THE LADY'S BOOK .- This old and popular Magazin uly contains a large number of fine plates of the fashions nd a large amount of interesting reading age of this Magazine attests its favor with the public. It s 23 years old. In that length of time many similar pub ations have gone to the tomb. It is emphatically Lady's Book." Published in Philadelphia, by L. A. Goder. Esq., the Napoleon in his line. \$3 per annum, for a single copy: To clubs, at a much lower price.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The publishers of th widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal f mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, con aining sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a char acter for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and he arts, which is not excelled by any other journal pub ished in this country or in Europe. Although the publis ers will incur an increased expense of \$3,000 a year by this mbscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them n this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increas of subscribers. Terms \$2 a year, or 10 copies for \$15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers. MUNN & CO. No. 37 Park Row. New

THE CAVALIER; AN HISTORICAL NOVEL, by 6 R. James, Esq., Author of "Richelieu," "Mary of gundy," etc. etc. Complete in one duodecimo volud 400 pages—with paper cover, price \$1,00; or handso bound in cloth. \$1.25.

T. B. Peterson & Bros. bave just issued from the press this new work—one of the very best from the pen of the gifted author. Mr. James' style is calm and strong, but raphic and vigorous. He does not deal in extravagance on, or monstrosities of character; but interests by of good repute. He belongs to the historical school of ficn, and takes up a real person (as in the book before us) or a real event, and, pursuing the course of history, makes out the intentions of nature by adding circumstances and emigrated." the sculptor, the whole is in fair proportion, truth of sen nt, and character. For these reasons—for the health and vigorous and heroic spirit which breathe alike in his

guage is spoken. The work before us-"THE CAVALUER"-is of this character ter, and we cheerfully recommend it as deserving of the most extended patronage. It is embellished with a porrait of the Author. Copies will be sent to any person free of postage, or remitting the price to the Publishers. THE KNICKERBOCKER, for June, has the following teresting table of contents, viz :

ornia and India; 3. Alone; 4. The Seat of War; 5. A Character; 6. The Romance of a Poor Young Man; 7 The Lark; 8. Deipnologica Variosa; 9. A Schoolmaster to his Wife: 10. Young America: 11. Aunt Patty and her lieces; 12. The Water Spout; 13. From Museum Delice; 14. Literary Notices; 15. Editor's Table.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE, for May and June, have been placed upon our table by Messrs. Spreug-er & Westhseffer, Booksellers of this city. They are both capital numbers, and fully sustain the high reputation the work has already achieved. Published by Leonard, Scott

For The Intelligencer.

MESSIES. EDITORS: I have just returned home from sessing the most heart-reading scene that was ever painful duty to behold. It was the recovery of the band seeing the burial of the remains of my dear you friend, JAMES C. MCCALL, son of JAMES L. MCCALL, Eq. Lower Chanceford, York co., Pa. Young McCall left happy home, mother, brothers and sister, (his lather be happy home, mother, brothers and sister, (his father being on a visit to Lancaster city at the time,) on the 14th inst, for the purpose of fishing in the Susquehanna river. At the river he met a neighbor's boy, when they proposed bathing. Young McCall got into deep water and, being unable to swim but very little, was drowned. The other boy also was near losing his life in his efforts to save that of McCall. When information of this sad occurrence reached the public house of Mr. Richardson, where I was at the time, Mr. Parethee and myself immediately started to when the drawning had taken place. After searching a he banking house, at Mount Joy, on the 18th inst., the the public house of Mr. Richardson, where I was at the time, Mr. Parethee and myself immediately started to where the drowning had taken place. After searching a short time, we succeeded in bringing the body to the shore,

short time, we succeeded in bringing the body to the shore, but too late to resuscitate life.

Word was immediately sent to his family. O what a message! His mother became almost distracted with grief, for that boy was the pride and comfort of her heart. He was always so dutiful, obedient, loving and kind. The blow also fell heavily upon his brothers and sister. His father was sent for the same evening, and the sad intelligence fell with crushing effect upon his heart. The blow was a severe one to the community in which he lived, for he was beloved by every one who knew him. The funeral took place on the 16th inst. It was attended by a vast concourse of relatives and friends, who assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the momory of the beloved one. At the house a beautiful and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mir. Farquahar, Pastor of the Chanceford Presbyterian Church. After the close of these services, the corpse was conveyed to and interred in the family burying ground. Deep was the grief of his family, and many the tears that fell from the eyes of his friends.

Thed known James C. McCall for several years, and the

isminy, and many the tears that is if from the eyes of his friends.

I had known James C. McCall for several years, and the closest intimacy existed between us. For his high and noble character, his moral conduct and friendly disposition, I entertained the highest respect. My friendship for him has ripened into that love and attachment which death cannot obliterate nor time erase from my mind. I sincerely hope the Father of Mercies will sustain and uphold the unfortunate young man's family in this their most trying affliction. I firmly believe that his spirit is at peace and rest with his Father in Heaven. We should all live such a life that when it pleases an all-wise Providence to call has from this earth, we may be greated to meet where gried.

in the clast when it pleases an all where I to detect where gri is from this earth, we may be prepared to meet where gri and sorrow never come and parting is unknown.

JAMES M. DUNKLE.

For The Intelligencer. For The Intelligencer.

MESSES. EDITORS: Having a few leisure hours to spare, I concluded to write you a few lines. Though I am but a poor correspondent, still I made up my mind to give you a slight description of our beautiful little village, the surrounding country, and its inhabitants. Earlville is a beautiful village, situated about eight miles north-east of Lancaster. There are about 20 dwellings, and it can also boast of a tailor shop, cabinet-maker's, shoe-maker's, an excellent store, a fine hotel, &c. The surrounding country looks delightful at present. Some of our neighboring Farmers have already commenced Hay-making. The Wheat crop promises fair, though it is considerably lodged in some places. Take it altogether, I think we will have an average crop. The Fruit crop will not be so large as at first anticipated.

crop. The Fruit crop will not be so large as at first anticipated.

I will now give you a history of a certain individual who resides not 1,000 miles from our village. He is trying to make sad havoc with our hotel-keepers generally; but he can't do much. He is a great temperance advocate, (at least he pretends to be;) he will outstrip Neal Dow yet.—I must confess that he seems to be very temperate in his habits; but his actions are of quite a different stripe. If a man is temperate in his habits and not in his actions, we consider him no better, if as good, than a rum-sucker.—This individual is a great contributor to the columns of the "People's Friend." of your city, a little 8 by 10 shoet. He styles himself "Absence." By the way, the very best name he could have given himself, as he is universally known to be very absent-minded. He almost-weekly writes for the columns of that paper in regard to his neighbor's affairs, and more particularly to our hotel-keepers. He seems to take a great interest in meddling with other people's business, but takes care not to attend to his own. In his last article he speaks about crops, &c. I fear his crops will be very short if he does not pay a little more attention to them.

"Absence" pretends to be a great admirer of pretty la-

his last article he speaks about crops, &c. I fear his crops will be very short if he does not pay a little more attention to them.

"Absence" pretends to be a great admirer of pretty ladies; but whether he is admired by them in return at present is hard for me to tell. But we would advise "Absence," if he wishes to be respected by pretty ladies, to show the agreeable a little better to them than he did to a certain young lady whom he took to Lancaster on Whit Monday. And we would also advise him, if he ever takes a lady out again, not to sit down to the table and take his dinner, and let his lady be furnished with her's at another gentleman's expense. Such acts do not speak well, and it shows that he does notunderstand his own business, but pretends to know a great deal about others.

In one of his articles he says, thank Ggd we have a few Temperance men in our midst. They are of the same stripe as "Absence," viz: Temperate in habits, but not in actions! He seems to be a kind of Prophet. He says, in his last article, that one year hereafter will be the end of our hotels. But we fear if "Absence" keeps on growing so wise that he will hardly live to see that grand event. "Absence" thinks that he is the next in wisdom to King Solomon. In most of his articles he grumbles wonderfully about "Infernal Dutchmen," as he calls them. We think "Absence" had better save his ink and paper, and attend a little more to his own fafiars, than to be always grumbling about "Infernal Dutchmen," and more generally about our hotels. For it is well known that there are no better conducted hotels to be found in the county than those we have in our neighborhood. O Absence! you had better take a little wine for thy stomach's sake, as the Scriptures asy.

say.

I will come to a close by bidding "Absence" a kind adieu. As he has signed himself "Absence," I will subscribe

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 24 Secretary Floyd continues in delicate health and serious apprehensions are felt for the result. His family are anxious that he should

retire from his present position. He has removed to the Soldier's Home. Judge Douglas left this morning for New York, where he will spend several weeks. Ex Governor Walker dined with the Presi-

dent on Saturday last.

The War Department has issued general orders with the view of enforcing the greatest posssible economy in the military service, especially as to the conveyance and distribusupplies. No buildings are to be erected nor any extraordinary expense incur-red, except by authority of the War Department, and no persons shall be hired for purposes immediately connected with the troops excepting the necessary guides and interpreters. All hired persons, not author ized by the tenor of these orders, will be forthwith discharged, and the services, if necessary, be performed by the enlisted men. The receipts into the treasury last week were

THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS. There is an evident disposition on the part of a portion of the opposition press, whose invariable habit it is to find fault with and misrepresent every act of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, to create a false impression as to the meaning of General Cass' letter to Mr. Felix Le Clerc, a naturalized citizen born in France,

and to make it appear that the Secretary of State has departed from the previous practice of the State Department, and sought to deny to naturalized citizens certain immunities to which, it is contended, they are entitled.

Nothing can be more entirely at variance with the fact. In the case of Simon Tousig, an Austrian subject who emigrated to this country, declared his intention to become citizen of the United States, returned to the land of his birth, and, being liable before his emigration to certain penalties under the municipal law of Austria, was held to be still liable after his return, but claimed the protection of the United States as a relief from the liability, Mr. Marcy wrote to Mr. Jackson, United States charge d'affaires at Vienna, January 10th, 1854: "Tousig voluntarily returned to Austria and placed himself within the reach of her municipal laws. He went by his own free act under their jurisdiction, and thereby subjected himself to them. If he had incurred penalties and assumed duties while under those laws, he might have expected that they would be enforced against n, and should have known that the new political relation he had acquired, if indeed he had acquired any, could not operate as a release from these penalties. Having been once subject to the municipal laws of Austria and while under her jurisdiction violated these laws, his withdrawal from that jurisdiction and acquiring a different national character would not exempt him from their operation whenever he again chose-to place himself under them." Wheaton also, while United States minister at the court of Prussia, settled this point in the case of J. P. Knocke, a native of Prussia, who, being a naturalized citizen of the United States, returned of his own free will to his native country, and having been called on to perform military duty, applied to the United States legation for protect Mr. Wheaton replied to his application

in the following language:
"Had you remained in the United States, or visited any other foreign country (excep-Prussia) on your lawful business, you would have been protected by the American authorities at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all your rights and privileges as a naturalized citizen of the United States. But having heroic and beautiful personages. He sympathises not with vice and impurity, but with all that is noble, lovely, and of good results. He have that the sympathises are the country of your birth, your native domicile and national character revert, (so long as you remain in the Prussian dominions,) and you are bound in all respects to obey laws exactly as if you had never There is certainly nothing in General Cass

brief letter to Mr. Le Clerc which can be justly said to go further than Mr. Marcy, or to curtail or abrogate the rights and privileges style and his subjects, the works of Mr. James occupy a which naturalized citizens possess and enjoy under the municipal laws of the United States by which those rights and privileges are described and limited. The fact is that General Cass' letter did not raise the question of the rights or liabilities of the naturalized citizen. It merely stated the fact of the exist ence of a certain law of France by which citizens of that country are held to be liable to military service, not with a view to express any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety that law, but with the benevolent purpose of warning natives of France, who may emigrated to this country before they have discharged their liability to serve in the French army, and have become naturalized citizens of the United States, that in case they return to France, and bring themselves with in the jurisdiction of the municipal laws of France, they expose themselves to be required to fulfil the obligations which they had incur-red prior to their emigration. In further proof of this assertion, we would draw attention to the letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Hofer, of Cincinnati, [which we published last week, in which he clearly enunciates the views of the Government of the United States both as to the right of expatriation and the protection extended to all those citizens of foreign nations who exercise it by becoming naturalized citizens of this republic—protection in all the privileges of their adopted domicile, not only within the limits of the United States, but in every country in the world. The Secretary explains, with equal brevity and effect, the position of the United States with regard to naturalized citizens who may voluntarily return to the country of their birth, which is, that "they are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration," of which the naturalized citizen is always aware, and to which he can only be subjected by oluntarily placing himself within the jurisdiction of the municipal law of the of which he is a native. It cannot be said that there is anything harsh to the naturalized citizen in this interpretation of the law of nations, since the operation of the municipa law of foreign States for penalties incurred by naturalized citizens before they left their native country is not confined to them.

> returns within the limits of those countries wherein the crime was committed or the penalty incurred, he would be properly subected to the punishment awarded to his offence by the municipal laws of those States. The principle is, that, where crimes have been committed or penalties incurred by an indi-vidual under the municipal laws of the State of his hirth, he cannot avoid those penalties or that punishment by naturalization in a foreign country in case of his return to the place of his nativity. The municipal laws of one nation, whether of naturalization, exemption, or otherwise, have no extra territorial effect so as by any retrospective energy to repeal the laws of another State which had een violated by a native of that State prior to his emigration here, in case of his return. He has the same privileges and protection here and elsewhere as a native, and no more. It is obviously unfair to attempt to consti tute any comparison between the supposed case of Mr. Le Clerc and that of Martin Koszta. The latter was different from the former in every particular; and so Mr. Marcy to his argument in the Tousig case. Koszta, whether he committed crimes against the municipal laws of Austria or not. did not return within the jurisdiction of those laws, and was, therefore, improperly arrested by Austrian officials in Smyrna, since no treaty obligation existed between Austria and Turkey which entitled the former to demand th

If a native citizen of the United States had

ommitted a crime, or subjected himself to

enalties under the municipal laws of Prussia

or France, or any other foreign country, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, his ex-

tradition cannot, of course, be demanded from

this Government; but, if he voluntarily

form a just opinion. - Washington Constitution SIX MURDERERS EXECUTED Within fourteen days six murderers have

extradition of offenders of that character.

That such a case has no point of similitude to that supposed by Mr. Le Clerc, must be

obvious to everybody who gives himself the

trouble to reflect, or who honestly desires to

suffered the extreme penalty of the law in Upper Canada, and three have been reprieved. This gives a most deplorable proof of the fearful condition of society in that country. Three of these culprits were led to the commission of the greatest of crimes, through a love of money, one through intemperance, one through lust, and one through destitution. They all confessed being guilty of the henious offences they were charged with, after the sentence of death had been pronounced on them. We learn from a Canada paper that three of the criminals executed were men of the negro race; one Canadian, and the other Irishmen. It is thought that the numerous terrible examples shown lately of the end all murderers may be sure to meet with in Canada, will be a terror to evil doers. Hitherto reprieves were too fre quently granted. The wretched men who were lately hurled from the gallows into eternity, clung, up to the last day, to the hope of their lives being spared, and punishment for life in the Penitentiary substituted. Yes, terrible as the punishment is, to be shut up within dark dungeons until death comes, the condemned criminals prefer it to execution. Although branded by the world, as deserving of an ignominious death, still they will desire to live, even to be subjected to years of excessive mis-

ery. May it not be-