escription Price, \$2,00 per annum. AGE R. M. PRIVERGILL & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 11 Massau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston.

8. M. Perrangul & Co., are Agents for The Lancast er, and the most infine

Intelligencer, and the most influential and largest circula-ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.— They are authorised to contract for us at our lowest rates DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL: RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Philads. SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE, Franklin.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR. The army of the allies continues its triumphant progress through Austrian Italy .-Another battle has been fought, between the whole Austrian army and the French and Sardinian army, and the latter as usual are victorious. The only account we have, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, is a telegraphic despatch from Napoleon to the Empress, as concise as that he sent after the victory of Magenta, and no doubt as correct as that turned out to be. He simply telegraphs as follows: " Grande bataille! Grande victoire! The whole Austrian army formed a line of battle five leagues in length. We have taken cannon, flags and prisoners. The battle last-'ed from four in the morning till eight in the

evening." We have no intention of fighting this battle over again on paper, and telling our readers exactly how it was managed. That is a duty that must be left to the able military editors of New York, who have enlightened the step of its progress; though it must be con fessed that their reports of the battles turned out to be very different from the official we must hunt up a locality for this mighty battle.

Just before it was announced, the allies had advanced and had occupied Lonato, twelve miles from Peschiera; Castiglione, at the same distance, but further South; and as extending as far as Goito, which is on the West side of the Mincio, about midway trians had retreated before the French, and the headquarters of the Emperor Francis-Joseph were last reported at Vallegio, which is a well fortified town, with a bridge over situated six or eight miles South of Peschiera. the North-West fortress of the "historic square." The Austrian army was distributed along the Mincio, at various points, prepared to resist the allies in their efforts to force its passage. This was the position of the forces of battle was, according to the despatch, five leagues long, which would make it embrace line of fifteen miles cannot be named from any special locality, and it is probable that the great battle of the 24th of June will be if A victory in such a conflict, and the exultation with which it was announced by the Emperor and received by the Parisians. indicate that the allies have crossed the Mincio, and are within the famous strategical quadrangle, prepared to blockade or besiege the four great fortresses. The issue of the war is to be decided in that space. We may

DEATH OF JUDGE BURNSIDE. We are extremely sorry to hear of the andden death of the Hon. Judge Burnside. which occurred on the 1st inst., at Bellefonte. It appears that the Judge was about to take a ride in a buggy with his nephew, to which a young and spirited horse was attached. The Judge got into the buggy, and before his nephew had got in, the horse became unmanageable and ran off at full speed. In turning a corner the vehicle was upset, the Judge violently thrown out, and almost instantly

Judge B. was President Judge of the Centre Judicial district at the time of his death, and was universally respected for his legal ability and deportment in life. He was married to a daughter of General Cameron, and leaves several small children and a very large number of friends who mourn with them at this sudden bereavement.

Gen. Cass on the question of the right of easy matter to keep up all the existing routes, foreign Governments to exact unrendered but as it has not, some must be cut off The military service from our naturalized citizens the uttermost ends of the earth."

California dates to the 20th of June have been received by the William H. Webb, at New Orleans. The anti-Lecompton Democrats had nominated Curry for Governor, and Messrs. McKibbin and Booker for Congress. The steamships Sonora and Orizaba, which left San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, took \$2,000,000 in treasure and 600 passen gers. Business was improving at San Fran cisco, and prices of some articles were better.

PRESIDENT ELECTED.—On Friday last, at a meeting of the Directors of the Harrisburg. Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company, Michael G. Baker Esq., of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected President of said company, in the place of Joseph Yeager, Esq., deceased.

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 the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, fruit can be sent to the Philadelphia. Baltimore or New York markets without transhipment. Address EGBERT HEISLER, Christiana, New Castle county, Delaware.

OFFOSITION REGARD FOR THE FOREIGNER .-The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, a Black Republican, Know-Nothing journal, says: "We unhesitatingly aver that seven tenths of the foreigners in our land, are not as intelligent as the full blooded African of our State-we will not include the part blood."

Such is the feeling and sentiment of the Opposition party, generally, North and South, and they act it out whenever and wherever they have the power. They have done so in Massachusetts, by their "two year amendment" to the Constitution of that State, and they attempted it in New Jersey, New York,

Cool WEATHER. The 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th days of July were remarkably cool—so much so as to compel people to lay aside their summer clothing and doff the woollens.

NATURALIZATION OFFICE. Reference having been made to the course oursued by Mr. FILLMORE's Administration in relation to naturalized American citizens who return to their native homes, we publish, on this subject, the recorded opinions of DANIEL

was Secretary of State during that Administration : [Extract.] -Mr. Webster to Ignacio Tolen, New York.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 25, 1852. The respect paid to any passport granted by this Department to a naturalized citizen, for-merly a subject of Spain, will depend upon the laws of that nation in relation to the allegiance due its authority by its native born subjects. If that Government recognizes the right of its subjects to denationalize them elves, and assimilate with the citizens of other countries, the usual passport will be a to the Crown of Spain may not legally be ounced by its subjects, you must expect to be liable to the obligations of a Spanish ubject if you voluntarily place yourself within the jurisdiction of that Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 1, 1852. I have to acknowledge the receipt of vonr letter to Mr. Reddall of the 27th ultimo. inquiring whether Mr. Victor B. Depierre, a native of France, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, can expect the protection of this Government in that country when proceeding thither with a passport from this Department. In reply, I have to inform you Government of France does not acknowledge the right of natives of that country to renounce their allegiance, it may lawfully claim their services when found within French

jurisdiction. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ervant, DANIEL WEBSTER. To J. B. Nones, Esq., New York.

The letter from Mr. EVERETT was addressed o our Minister at Berlin, under date of 14th public in regard to the whole war, at each January, 1853, in reference to several cases which had been presented by the Minister. has received the particular attention of the nine days. reports, when the latter were received. But | President." The following extracts sufficiently state this doctrine: If then a Prussian subject, born and

living under this state of law, chooses to emigrate to a foreign country without obtaining the certificate which alone can discharge him from the obligation of military services, he takes that step at his own risk. Monte Chiaro, a short distance West of Cas He elects to go abroad under the burden of a tigliane. Their reconnoissances were reported duty which he owes to his Government. His departure is of the nature of an escape from her laws; and if, at any subsequent period, he is indiscreet enough to return to his native between Mantua and Peschiera. The Aus | country, he cannot complain if those laws are executed to his disadvantage. His case resembles that of a soldier or sailor enlisted by conscription or other compulsory process in the army or navy. If he should desert the service of his country, and thereby render the Mincio capable of a strong defence, and himself amenable to military law, no one would expect that he sould return to his native land and bid defiance to its laws, hecause in the meantime, he might have become a naturalized citizen of a Foreign State.

into the discussion of the question of perpetual allegiance, the President is of opinion that, if about the 23d of June. On Friday, the 24th, a subject of Prussia, lying under a legal according to the Emperor's despatch, the obligation in that country to perform a certain great battle was fought. The Austrian line amount of military duty, leaves his native land, and, without performing that duty or obtaining the prescribed "certificate of emigra comes to the United States and is the whole length of the Mincio, from Peschi- naturalized, and afterwards, for any purposes era to Mantua. But a battle raging along a whatever, goes back to Prussia, it is not competent for the United States to protect him from the operation of the Prussian law. case may be one of great hardship, especially the omission to procure the certificate arose known in history as the Battle of the Mincio.

A victory in such a conflict, and the explinity that the explinity of the expl alter the case as one of international law. HARD TO PLEASE.

It is impossible, says the Harrisburg Patriot, for the present Administration to do anything | in chief. pleasing to the Opposition grumblers. Having made up their minds to be in a bad humor, they remain in a perpetual and painful state expect great events there for some time to of irritation. Their indignation at the fearful they were obliged to retreat, after suffering extravagance of the Administration is not extraordinarily heavy losses. exhausted, before they discern that this same Administration is entirely too economical .-The last Congress having adjourned without making the usual postal appropriations, through the factious exertions of Mr. Grow glory.

The Sardinians fought with great fury of Representatives, the Postmaster General has been compelled to curtail the expenses of the Department, and in doing so many of the country mail routes have been discontinued, and others cut down to half service. No sooner is this announced than it is the signal for a combined assault upon the Administration for its niggardly economy. Now retrenchment would be a very easy matter if it cost nothing, but in a Government, as well as in a private household, some comfort or luxury must be sacrificed if the means are not forthcoming to support it. It may be very inconvenient to do so, but the work must be accomplished or h debt incurred. It is one thing to talk of retrenchment, and another thing to feel its effects. If the Post Office citizen of Lynchburg, Va., disagreeing with Department had ample funds it would be an Postmaster General has determined upon who were born under their laws. He says he reducing the expenses of the Department, "would protect our naturalized citizens and has adopted the only course by which it against military service of other Powers to can be accomplished. The Opposition have demanded economy, and now that they have it -and most rigidly applied-they are the first

to exclaim against it, so inveterate is the spirit of Opposition. THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. LETTERS ON THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES .- We have received from our old friend, Dr. N. B. WOLFE, of Cincinnati, a neat little bound pamphlet of 64 pages, entitled "Letters on Discases of the Throat and Lungs and a Historicul Essay on Medicated Inhalation, as a Thera peutic Agent in treating Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nasal Caturrh, Sore Throat, etc., etc., etc.,

the subjects embraced in these letters a thorough study or many years, and his system of treatment is rapidly gaining in public favor. Several of his letters were published in The Intelligencer about a year ago, and attract-

Persons laboring under any of the above specified diseases would do well to consult-Dr. Wolfe by letter, who will be account the management of those terrible bave a Circular sent them containing the terms of treat disasters have occurred upon the Pennsylvania nent by Medicated Inhalation, and a list of questions by which they will be enabled to send a statement of the ondition of their lungs, and be treated as well at home us if present with him

A MAMMOTH SHEET, INDEED.—One of the handsom. est sheets, as well as one of the largest ever printed, is The Illuminated Quadruple Constellation, published by George pherts. This is a short measuring 100 by 70 inchesfair size for a parlor carpet. The paper is of superior uality, and the embellishments and printing are unsur

It is a mystery how so large a sheet could have passed through any known printing press; but here is the face staring us in the face, and it is executed with unsurpassed eanty and neatness. Besides the reading matter—equa excellent portraits of the President and most of the distinguished characters of the country, and does altogether infinite credit to the indefatigable and persevering Roberts. Ross & Tousey are the principal agents in New York city, and it is for sale, we believe, by most news agents through out the country. Price, at retail, 50 cents.

THE CROPS IN ILLINOIS.—A letter from Illinois says:—"The wheat harvest has already commenced in southern Illinois, and he yield is said to be better than ever known fore in that part of the State. The prospect for a good crop of corn in 'Egypt' is favorable. Fruit in that region will be abundant. Peaches were injured here by the late frosts. and the insects will probably destroy all that remain. After taking into the accounts all the drawbacks upon the next crops, Illinois through the country is marked when such accidents as those above referred to occur.—

Money Found A box containing several thousand dollars in Tennessee bank bills was found a day or two since in Cohocksink creek, It is believed that the money is a part of that stolen from the bank at Jackson, Miss., when the clerk, Geo. Miller, The public has perfect confidence in its safety was murdered, on the 2d day of February

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. GREAT BATTLE!

THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS! Sr. Johns, N. F. July 6. The steamship Adelaide has arrived at this oort, from Galway on the 25th, bringing WEBSTER and EDWARD EVERETT, each of whom ondon and Liverpool advices of Saturday

noon, received by telegraph. The news is of a highly important character The Empress of France had received a telegram from Napoleon on Friday evening

announcing that a terrible battle had bee fought, and the allied forces had achieved The entire Austrian army had formed in great victory. line of battle, extending a distance of five

eagues.

The battle lasted from four o'clock in th norning until 8 in the evening.

The French captured a number of flags, A dispatch from Vienna says a battle

rogressing, but gives no details. The previous accounts from the seat of war said the Austrian force on the Mincio was fully 280,000 strong; that the entire French Montechiaro, and force had passed reconnoissance was said to have had advanced toward Peschiera, the northwest fortification of the historic square.

Prussia had demanded permission march 30,000 troops through Hanover to the

It was believed that the basis of the proposed mediation of Prussia would not be acceptable to France, and Prussia would thereby be involved in the war. was also rumored that Prussia threatened to assist in suppressing the

Hungary.

The Swiss troops which were sent from Rome to suppress the rising at Perugia, have had a desperate encounter with the people, shooting them down indiscriminately.

meditated insurrectionary movements

LATER FROM EUROPE. LATER WAR NEWS. FARTHER POINT, BELOW QUEBEC,

July 8, 1859. The steamship Hungarian, from Liverpoo has passed this point on her way to Quebec "The question raised," Mr. Evererr writes, and has made the trip to this point in abou She brings dates to Wednesday, the 29th ult.

There have been no movements reported by he Allies since the battle of the 24th. The details of the action have not been received The Austrian and Sardinian accounts repor extraordinarily heavy losses in killed

The dispatches from the Emperor Napoleon report the capture of six thousand prisoners, three flags, and thirty cannon. The Austrian troops have re-crossed the Mincio.

General Hess has been appointed comman der in chief of the Austrian forces London, June 29.—The latest dispatche from the seat of war report that the French troops have crossed the Mincio. STILL LATER.

A dispatch, dated the 25th June, from the Emperor to the Empress Eugenie, says that the enemy withdrew last night, and that he slept in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria. Gen. Niel has been appointed Marshal of France.

The Austrian troops crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking the French, with their whole force, but were obliged to abandon their position, and withdraw to the left bank of the river, after blowing up the bridges at Gorta.

The Emperor also says—"We took thirty

cannon, and seven thousand prisoners." A private dispatch says that of the Aus trians thirty five thousand were placed hors de combat, and lost sixteen flags and seventy five cannon. There has been no circumstan tial account of the battle published at Paris Private dispatches intimate that the French army has suffered so severely us to be unable to resume the offensive.

Vague rumors also put the French loss in killed and wounded at twelve thousand. The battle was fought at Salfering. The Austrians are preparing for anothe great battle, under Gen. Hess, who has al ready displaced Gen. Schlick as commander

The Emperor Napoleon issued a stirring address to the army after the battle of Salfer ino.

The Austrian dispatches acknowledge that

the bottest part of the battle, and Gen. Larrey who accompanied him, had his horse killed

under him Gen. Neil's corps crowned themselves

against superior numbers. The Emperor of Austria is to retur Vienna on important business. A Paris correspondent of the London Time says that another battle is expected, and is considered as inevitable, before the siege ope

rations can commence. Large reinforcements are constantly leaving The attack on Venice was expected to com

mence on the 28th. One hundred and seventy-five thousand troops from the Austrian reserves were on their way to Italy. They are called the flower of the Austrian army, every man having served upwards of eight years Five French generals were wounded at 'the

pattle of Salfering. It is rumored that an English fleet of 25 sail was arriving off Venice.

The Gazette de France says that prepa rations are making to raise within two months

an army of 450,000 men. Great naval preparations are going Cherbourne. A dispatch received at Paris from Cariani, on the 29th ult., says that the French troops

passed the Mincio without interruption, th enemy having withdrawn therefrom. On the 25th ult., Prussia made a proposa to the Federal Diet to place an army of observation on the Rhine, under the superior orders of Bavaria.

The proposal was referred to the Military Committee. It was reported that the Emperor Austria would soon have an interview with

the Prince Regent of Prussia. The English news is not important.

SAFETY ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. The Pittsburgh Post, in an article on the recent fatal casuality on the Southern Michigan Railroad, in the course of which it refers to similar occurrences on other lines, within six years, resulting in the death of 393, and the wounding of 612 persons, says:

"It is a remarkable and note worthy fact

which speaks volumes for the management disasters have occurred upon the Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh. Fort Wayne and Chicago These two roads compose the longes line in the country. Both are under the direction and control of a man who is admit ted to possess the greatest administrative ability in railroad matters of any man in the world, J. Edgar Thomson, Esq. His controlling intellect regards with almost superbunan power, the details of this immense iron line which connects the East with the West, and so admirably are the subdivisions of direction and authority apportioned among men of exact adaptation, each to his position, that the whole thing appears to move like a vast and perfect machine. As a consulting engineer,

Mr. Thomson's great talents are rendered useful to half the railroads of the country.— His judgment, his prudence, his great regard for the safety and welfare of the traveling community, are most successfully shown in the whole history of the roads over which he at present presides. He has built up and perfected the best and largest railroad in the world, the safest to travel upon, the best managed for the interests both of the stockholders and the community. In railroading he has done for the public an inestimable benefit in showing how exactly all things can be reduced to a perfect system and governed

"The contrast between the railroad line The moral effect of such a record as the Pennsylvania route presents, is most potent upon the traveling community when pa fatal disasters elsewhere are recorded. No niggard economy here compels the public to risk their lives; no carelessness or neglect is permitted to pass unnoticed and unpunishe quence of its admirable management."

by rules equal and just to all, and at the same time inuring to the public welfare.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH-CELEBRATION OF THE DAY IN AND ABOUT LANGASTER.—The 83d Anniwersary the usual manuer in this city by the ringing of the church fire and other bells, parade of military, &c. When the bell tolled the hour of midnight on Sunday the Fourth com menced in real earnest. A heavy salve of artillary by the Shiffler Hose, No. 7, in the southern part of the city, an-anounced its advent, which was the signal for a general discharge of fire arms of every conceivable description all over the city. After that time sleep was impossible to those who wished to enjoy its soothing expressive language of an old English colporterer we wot of, "sleep wouldn't come to our h-eyes, nor slumber to our eyelids." At 4 o'clock the bells sent forth a merry peal which was continued at intervals of every two hour during the day, and a salute of 13 rounds of cannon fired The Fencibles paraded at 6 o'clock, A. M., and made as usual a fine pppearance. Salutes were fired by them in different quarters of the city.

The Jackson Rifles paraded at the same hour with full ranks, and attracted much attention by their correct nerching and managrering. on their "own hook." Many hundreds of our citizens pent the day at Litiz, Wabank and other rural resorts .-Various private parties and pic nics were also held. "Young America," with his accustomed wont, wasted a full supply of gunpowder in the shape of different missiles. The even ing was given up to the kindling of huge bonfires and displays of fire-works in all sections of the city.

THE FOURTH AT LITIZ.—The day was celebrated in this

delightful village in the happiest style. One of the main features of the day was the arrival of the Fencibles in the afternoon, accompanied by their splendid Band. Their arrival was announced by salutes from the "Warwick Democrat." After parading the village and firing salutes they were dismissed at the Spring. At 6 o'clock, in comus repast, prepared by our good friend Lichtenthales of the Litiz Springs Hotel. The islumination of the Spring and grounds attached in the evening was one of the grand est sights we ever beheld. It excited the wonder and admiration of the vast number of spectators in attendance. The Fencibles remained on the ground until about o'clock, P. M., and then left for home delighted with their trip. The citizens of Litiz may well feel proud of the

manner in which they commemorated the Fourth.

The FOURTH AT COLUMBIA—The day passed very quietly and pleasantly in this borough, as we learn from the Spy, celebrated with the usual consumption of powder by the boys all day long, and by a parade of the Cadets of Temperance in the afternoon. The procession was a very creditable one. The boys turned out well and looked very neat in their tasteful regalia. They were headed by the Columbia National Band, and marched through our principal streets. The Lancaster Section took part in the parade, and was composed of a fine looking, manly, well-behaved Templars, with a handsome Bible. The presentation was received on the part of the Cadets by Rev. G. M. Clawges After the parade James Black, Esq., of this city, eloquently addressed the Cadete in the Odd Fellow's Hall. The audience was much pleased with Mr. Black's appropria

THE FOURTH AT MOUNT JOY .- The citizens celebration of the 4th at the Cove, we learn from the Herald, was one long to be remembered, though it assumed more the phase a mammoth pic-nic, in which each seemed determined to enjoy the day in the manner most agreeable to them. Unwards of five hundred persons were present and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion-no accidents, no drunkenness, no obscenity. It gave more universal satisfaction than any affair of the kind ever held at this place. The ladies were well represented, and an array of beauty present which few towns would be able to casionally, while is the afternoon the Washington Rifler visited the grounds, under the charge of Capt. Gallagher and his efficient Lieutenants. The festivities of the day were closed by a grand display of fire-works furnished for the citizens by the energetic and patriotic principal of the Mount Joy Academy.

THE FOURTH AT ELIZABETHTOWN.—The day was celebrated in an appropriate manner in this borough. The Friend ship Fire Company paraded in citizens' dress, and made very creditable display, after which a meeting was organ ized in Centre Square, the Declaration of Independence read by Samuel Eby, Esq., and speeches appropriate to the occasion made by John A. Gross and William Boeting. THE FOURTH AT MANHEIM .- Monday, the 83d anniversary place, by martial music and the firing of cannon. There

the parade of the Manheim Rifles in the morning, and the firing of Chinese crackers by "Young America," were the only demonstrations visible during the day in town. As stated last week the Rifles and Continental Cadets spent the afternoon at the Indian Spring, and we understand had quite a jolly time of it. In the evening a party wa given at one of our Hotels, where those so disposed had an opportunity to "shake their mortal frames," by "tripping on the light fantastic toe," and which we learn wa kept up to the "wee smae" hours of the morning. day passed of quietly, and nothing occured to mar the eral good feeling that prevailed.

THE FOURTH AT MARIETTA.—The Fourth was celebrated by a large number of the citizens of Marietta at the "Wild Cat Run." A sumptuous dinner was served up by Mr. Nagle, of the Railroad Hotel. The Declaration of Inde pendence was read by Mr. C. D. MERAFFEY, of Philadelphia city. The participants doubtless had a good time.

THE FOURTH AT SAFE HARBOR.—The day was very patri who fired 33 rounds of cannon at 4 o'clock, A. M. A dinne was given at the Mansion House, which was partaken of by the Jones Artillery and a large number of citizens .-The Declaration of Independence was read, and a few really loquent and appropriate remarks made by CHARLES J

THE BURGLARS .- Ehrman Huber, Charles Klinger and George Heiney were finally committed by the Mayor, on Tuesday last, for trial at the August Sessions for having entered and robbed the gate-keeper at Witmen Bridge, (Peter Huber.) of \$206, on the previous Friday morning. They all three confessed to the crime. The two romen arrested were discharged by the Mayor, there being no evidence to convict them of being accomplices, excep spending part of the money, which the men told them the had won by gambling.

Huber had but \$1 left of his share when arrested. Heiney \$6.03, and Klinger \$91.43. This latter sum was found concealed in a hog-pen by officer Kuhns, to whom Klinge To officer GUNDAKER the credit is mainly due for tracing

up the robbery and bringing the offenders to speedy justice. In this good work, and especially in making the arrests so promptly, he was ably second by officers Gormany and discharge of their duties. Officer BAKER assisted in conducting the offenders to Prison.

—Heiney has since entered ball in \$500 before Judge

Long for his appearance at Court.

YEAGER ARRESTED .- The man, Henry Yeager, who robbed the chest of the Messrs. Wagoner, near this city, on the morning of the 1st lust., was followed to Reading, arrested there by Mr. John L. Shober, and brought back here on the 4th inst., when he was taken bail) for his appearance on Wednesday. A portion of the money-about \$127-was found upon his person, together with some jewelry which he had purchased with a portion

After he was in Prison a day he confessed his crime and waived the hearing. A full commitment was thereupon sent up to the Prison by Alderman Frick, before whom the

trial at the August Court. Suit was also instituted against Yeager by Mr. Emanue ber, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, North Queen street, charging him with having stolen his horse, wagon and harness, under pretence of hiring them to ride a few miles into the country. He had a hearing on Thursday morning before the Mayor, and was committed for trial.

ELECTION OF MAJOR GENERAL .-- The elec ion for Major Generals of the different Divisions of Military throughout the State took place on the 4th inst. In this Division, composed of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, Brig. General Bartram A. Shaeffer, of this city, was elected, receiving 36 out of 44 votes polled. In this cou y every vote, 29 in number, was cast for him. We congratu late Gen. S. on his promotion, and the 2d Division on its excellent choice. The General, barring his ugly politics s an able, efficient and courteous State Senator. Moreover he is a whole-souled gentleman, and will perform the

Supposed Suicide By Drowning .- The body of Barbara Schnupp was found in the bottom of well on the premises of her mother, Rosanna Schnupp, in East Earl township, bordering on the Welsh mountain about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, July 2d. She came to her mother's about six o'clock the same evening with the female portion of the family till nine o'clock or thereabouts, when they were preparing to retire. She having divested herself of some of her wearing apparel, went out of the house without saying a word. As she did not return immediately, they called, but received no answer. As a storm was about to burst forth they becam having been called from a distant barn, where they had been working at a late hour at the hay, came to assist the about midnight, when she was discovered in the bottom of a well forty feet deep, dead. The body was not taken out however, till Sunday morning, when an inquest was held over it by Daniel S. Geist, Esq. A post mortem examina-tion was made by Dr. Samuel Ringwalt, whose statement was that she came to her death by drowning-receiving no severe injuries by the fall, save that of a broken limb No reason could be assigned for going to the well, as the water was never used for household purposes. After a careful investigation the jury could render no other ver dict than that the drowning was wilful. No clue whatever could be found to account for committing such a rash act

She was a single person, aged about 40 years. HARVEST .- The wheat harvest is now pretty well over in this vicinity, and, from all accounts, it has been the heaviest yield ever made in Lancaster county.-The weather could not have been finer for harvesting than hay and grain have been housed in the best condition

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE FROM ST. Adventures—A Plunge into Lake Optario—Descent int TREE-A HOGE LIMB CARRIED AWAY-COLLAPSE IN AN THER TERE-ME. WISE'S NARRATIVE. The monster mri royage of the 19th century has been accomplished by the of this city On arriving at Albany, Mr. Wise sent the following thrilling narrative of the perilous voyage to Th New York Tribune:

New York Tribune:

Although it was intended to have started on this voyage on the 23d of June, we were delayed in our preparations until the lat of July. By 6 o'clock, P. M., the air-ship Atlantic was duly infated, and while we were putting her in trim with ballast and provisions, Mr. Brooks, lesses of the St. Louis Museum, who had kindly volunteers; to escort us over the Mississippl in his balloon Comel, got ready for the occasion, and upon a signal agreed ascended from the ground. At 7:20, P. M., the Atlantic was ready to sail—Messrs. La Mountain and Gager, thinking some difficulty might arise at the start if they should attach the fan-wheels to the shafts and wheel gearing, determined to omit that until we should be fairly under way next moving. Having had much experience in hard winds, and the perils of landing a balloon under them, we had constructed at 8t. Louis a good wicker-work car, (which, with a good and strong concentric hoop, are life-preservers in these perils, which hung between the boat and balloon, and about 8 feet above the former and within 6 feet of the hoop, so that the neck of the balloon hung in the basket car whenever the balloon was fully distended. The boat contained 500 this of ballast, one bucket of water, one bucket of lemonade, with an abundance of bread, when poultry and sandwiches, besides delicacies too numerous to enumerate, furnished DB. of baliast, one bucket of water, one onexet of semonace, with an abundance of bread, wine, poultry and sandwiches, besides delicacies too numerous to enumerate, furnished by kind friends. Mr. La Mountain took command of the boat and ballast, and took his place on one end; Mr. Gager took the other end, and took charge of the charts and compass; Mr. Hyde, local editor of the St. Louis Republican, took his seat in the middle, with note book and penell, as historian. Although Mr. Hyde was not in the original programme, we unanimously agreed to let him accompany us, provided it would not interfere with our ultimate design; and it was arranged that, under any circumstances, when the ballcon should fail, the boat and its occupants should be disposed of, and myself or Mr. La Mountain should proceed with the voyage alone.

The basket constinct 350 pounds of ballast, a barometer, wet and dry bulb, the mometer, besides a quantity of wines and provisions; and I took my place in the basket and charge of the valve rope, and, as director of the general plan of the voyage, by the unanimous consent of the party engaged in this long-dovised enterprise. I must say here that Mr. La Mountain took in charge a part of the programme that none but a cool head and a moet accomplished seconate could be treated with and cancellable the class of the country of the party of the programme that none but a cool head and a moet accomplished

saling. At 1.20, P. M., we set sail from the Washington Square of St. Louis, and our course at starting was north of east. When we got up and over the Mississippi and well under way, we saw Mr. Brooks land in a ciear place about sunset.

At 8.30, P. M., the shades of the evening shut from our view the noble city of St. Louis and the Father of Waters, though it continued light nutti after 9. Mr. La Mountain having suffered from sickness on Thursday, and being too unwell to work hard under a burning sun at the inflation, left much hard labor for me at that work. I submitted the whole thing to his charge for the night, with the understanding to have me waked whenever he wanted the valve worked, and he took it with alacrity. Before I went to sleep we had mounted to a helght at which the balloon had become completely distended, and where we found the current due east. Here It became chilly, and Mr. Is a Mountain, as well as all of us, suffered from the change of air; and with all the ciothing we could put on us it was still uncomfortable, though the thermometer stood at 42, and the barmeter at 22, and the was the lowest of both instruments during the whole voyage, except the crossing

still uncomfortable, though and the barometer at 23, and this was the lowest of both instruments during the whole voyage, except the crossing of Lake Ontario.

Mr. La Mountain proposed to take the lower current as long as it would take us but a few points north of east, and I told him to do as he deemed best, and report his reckoning in the morning. After bidding the party in the boat a good night and God speed, I coiled myself up in blankets, and laid down as best I could, and in a few moments was sound asleep, and knew of nothing but repose until 11.30, P. M.

blankets, and man demonstrates and knew of nounces ment was sound asleep, and knew of nounces until 11.30, P. M.

At this time Mr. La Mountain again mounted for the upper current; being desirous of making a little more easting, he halled me to open the valve, as the balloon had become so tense, and the gas was rushing from the neck with a noise, but finding no answer from me, he suspected that I was being smothered in the gas, and he admonished that I was being smothered in the gas, and he ammonically considered that I was being smothered in the gas, and he ammonically to my car by a rope provided for that with a noise, but finding no answer from me, he suspected that I was being smothered in the gas, and he admonished Mr. Gager to mount to my car by a rope provided for that purpose, and Mr. Gager found me breathing spasmodically, but a good shaking and the removal of the neck of the balloon from my face, with plenty of pure cold air around me, soon brought me back to a knowledge of what was going on, and I resolved to sleep no more during the night. At midnight I felt quite well, with an invigorated spirit of observation and interest in our experiment. The whole dome of heaven was lit up with a mellow phosphorescent light, the stars shone with a crystalline brilliancy; and the milky way looked like an lituminated stratum of cumulous clouds. Whenever we crossed water the heaven-lit dome was as visible below by reflection as above. So remarkable was this phosphorescent light of the atmosphere dome was as visible below by reflection as above. So remarkable was this phosphorescent light of the atmosphere
that the balloon looked translucent, and looked like light
shining through olded paper. We could also tell prairie
from forest, and by keeping the eye for a moment downward we could use the roads, fonces, fields, and even houses,
quite distinctly at an elevation not over a mile, and even
at the greatest elevation we could discern prairie from
woodland, and from water.

Whenever we halloed it was followed by a distinct echo,
and even this served as a differential index to height. We

Whenever we halloed it was followed by a distinct echo, nid even this served as a differential index to height. We lways found a response in numerous how-wow-wows, and hese, too, were always indicative of the fullness and parseeness of the habitations below, as we could hear them or many miles around us. Mr. La Mountain remarked but nobed lind in the country but doze or east the or many miles around us. Mr. La Mountain remarked hat nobody lived in that country but dogs, or else the scople burked like dogs, he having got a little out of humor scaure nobody would tell him in what State we were aling, and he gave up the inquiry with the remark that t must be over some other country than America, as we and been moving along at a rapid pace.

At 3, A. M., Saturday, we came to a general conclusion hat we were somewhere over the State of Indiana or Ohio. At 4, A. M., we passed a city, but could not make it out, at 5, A. M., we discovered Lake Ele whead of us. and hen concluded that the city we left a little south of our rack must have been Fort Wayno. At 6, A. M., we passed loledo, and about an hour afterward we lowered on the nargin of the Lake a little north of Sandusky. After a sw moments consultation, and a review of our ballast, we

w moments consultation, and a review of our ballast, we fermined to risk the length of Lake Eris, and to test the thion that balloons cannot be kept up long over water, cause of some peculiar affinity of the two—a notion that ver had any belief with me. Just as we merged upon Here we mounted up until the balloon got full, and the

as f.w hundred feet above the surface of the water, I opened the valve until we gradually sank to within fire hundred feet of the water. Here we found a gentle gale of about a speed of a mile per minute, and we resolved to float on it until we should heave in sight of Buffsto, and then rise and sail over it. This was a most interesting part of our voyage. We overtook seven steamboats, passed mutual salutations, and would soon leave them flitting on the herizon in our rear. One of these lonely travelers remarked as we passed him. "You are going it like thunder." At 10.20, A. M., we were skirting along the Canada shore and passed near the mouth of the Welland Canal, and soon began to mount for our most easterly current, so as to take Buffalo in our track, but we circled up into it between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, crossing Grand Island, leaving few hundred feet above the surface of the water. I opene began to mount for our most easterly curront, so as to take Buffalo in our track, but we circled up into it between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, crossing Grand Island, leaving Buffalo to the right and Lockport to the left of us in our onward course. Finding ourselves in the State of New York, but too far north to make the City of New York, it was agreed that we would make a landing near Rochester, dotach the boat, leave out Mr. Gager and Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Le Monntain and myself pursue the voyage to a point at Boston or Portland. Accordingly we descended gradually, but before we got within a thousand feet of the earth, we found a most terrific gale sweeping along below. The woods roared like a host of Niagaras. The surface of the earth was filled with clouds of dust, and I told my friends certain destruction awaited us if we should touch the earth in that tornado. The huge "Atlantic" was making a terrific sweep earthward; already were we near the tops of the frees of a tall forest, and I cried out somewhat excitedly, "for God's sake, heave overboard anything you can lay your hands on, La Mountain;" and in another moment he responded "all right," standing on the side of the boat with a shaft and wheels, intended for the working of the fan wheels, and ready to heave them over should it become necessary.

Mr. Hyde looked up to my car, and very solemnly said.

in wheels, and ready to heart steem accessary.

Mr. Hyde looked up to my car, and very solemnly said, "This is an exciting time, Professor. What shall we do!"

"Trust to Pr. vidence and all our energies," said I. We were fast running on to Lake Ontario, and oh how terribly it was foaming, moaning and howling. I said, "La Mountain, I have 150 pounds of ballast in my car yet, and a heavy valies, an Express bag, (sent to the U. S. Express Company's office in Broadway, New York,) and a lot of provisions."

provisions."
"Well, if that won't do, I will cut up the boat for ballast, and we can keep above water until we reach the opposite above," which was next a bundred miles off in the direction Nowere then going.

Here I handed my ballast down to La Mountain, as we were rapidly mounting above the terrific gale, believing that by that course we should at least get out of its main

Here I handed my ballast down to La Mountain, as we were rapidly mounting above the terrific gale, believing that by that course we should at least get out of its main track.

Everything now indicated that we should perish in the water or on the iand, and our only salvation was to keep afloat until we got out of the gale, if we could. I said, "You must all get into the basket, if you want to be saved, should we ever reach the land. And I truly tell you that the perils of the land are even more terrible than those of the water, with our machines; and it would be easier to meet death by drowing than to have our bodies mangled by dashing against rocks and trees." By this time Mr. Gager and Mr. Hyde said very coolly, "I am prepared to die, but I would rather dee on land than in the water." I said, "What do you say, Mr. Oager?" He replied, "I would rather dee on land than in the water." I said, "that we were used to be a you think best." Mr. La Mountain was busily engaged in collecting what he could for ballast Everything was now valuable to us that had weight. Our carpet bags, our instruments, the Express bag, our provisions, were all ready to go, and go they did, one after another, until we were reduced to the Express bag. Our provisions, were all ready to go, and go they did, one after another, until we were reduced to the Express bag, our provisions, were all ready to go, and go they did, periog between a sombre bank of clouds and the water horizon, but we were swooping at a fearful rate upon the turbulent water, and, in another moment, crash went the boat upon the water sideways, staving in two of the planks, and giving our whole craft two fearful jerks by two succeeding waves. La Mountain stuck to the boat like a hero, but lost his hat, and got a dash of the waves, but soon recovered and thraw over the Express bag and the last remaining ballast, and cried out, "Be easy, gentlemen, I'll have her afloat once more." In another moment we were up a faw hundred feet again, and the steam-propeller Young America was t

cambered into the basket, just as we were reaching the land.

I saw by the swaying to and fro of the lofty trees into which we must inevitably dash, that our worst perils were at hand, but I still had a blind hope that we would be saved. I ordered two men upon the valve rope, and we struck within a hundred yards of the water, among some scattered trees, our book, which was of Inch and a quarter iron, breaking like a pipe stem at the first catch of it in a tree, and we went hurling through the tree tops at a fearful rate. After dashing along this way for nearly a mile, crashing and breaking down trees, we were dashed most fearfully into the boughts of a tall elm, so that the basket swung under and up through the croth of the limb, and while the boat had caught in some of the other moment the "Atlantic" puffed up her bugs proportions, and at one swoop away went the limb, basket and boat into the air a hundred feet, and I was afraid some of the crew were impaled upon the scrags. This limb, about eight inches thick at the butt, and full of branches, not weighing less than six or eight hundred pounds, proved too much for the "Atlantic," and it brought her enddenly down upon the top of a very tall tree and collapsed her. It was a fearful plungs, but it left us daugling between heaven and earth, in the most sorrowful-looking plight of machinery that can be imagined.

None of us were seriously injured, the many cords, the strong hoop made of wood and iron, and the close wicker work basket saving us from harm, as long as the machinery houg together, and that could not have lasted two minutes

work basket saving us from harm, as long as the machiner nung together, and that could not have lasted two minute longer.

We came to the land, or rather tree, of Mr. T. O. Whitney, town of Henderson, Jefferson county, New York.

We will soon have the "Atlantic" rebuilt, for what, I hope, may prove a more successful demonstration of what we proposed to do on this interesting occasion.

JOHN WISE.

STARWIX HALL, ALBANY, July 3, 1859.

"THE DARK SIDE OF THE PICTURE."-From

thinks he was of the bay color. He was taken to the Gap and properly cared for, where he awaits the appearance of an owner.

MELARCHOLY ACCIDENT—MAN AND HORSE KILLED.—On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, as a man was passing up the railroad, a short distance above Christians, he discovered a man and a horse lying upon the track. They were lying almost directly under the bridge which crosses over the railroad at that point, and the side or banister of the bridge being broken, it is supposed that he was riding past their guite dark, probably neither the man nor the horse observed the abrupt angle the bridge forms with the common road at that point, and running on the railing it gave way, precipitating both on the railroad below. The necks of both were broken. Upon further inquiry it was found that the unfortunate deceased was Smoker Rockey, a young min of twenty or twenty-one years of age, who lived up the valley one or two miles above Christians.

INFAMOUS CHTERGE BY A NEGRO.—On Saturday an outrage of a most diabolical character was committed upon the person of a little girl named Conneily, about ten years of age, whose parents reside in Salishury, near the Gap.—The details of the outrage as related to us are too disgusting and revolting for publication; but the offence is too helmous he waysgized by a negro man, who attempted to outrage her person. Falling to accomplish his diabolical purpose, by mere brute force, he consummated the act by the aid of mechanical means! The poor child was barely able to walk home and inform her mother of what had occurred. Dr. Boon was called in, when an examination confirmed the shocking truth of the child's story. Of course such an mechanical means. The poor chind was oately covered walk home and inform her mother of what had occurred. Dr. Boon was called in, when an examination confirmed the shocking truth of the child's story. Of course such an occurrence naturally excited great indignation in the community, and several negroes were arrested upon suspicion of being the guilty party, but upon being presented before the stril for identification none of them proved to be the guilty fiend. The girl is confident she could identify the negro in question, and we sincerely hope so vile a wretch will not be allowed to longer curse the face of the earth with his bastly footsteps. Had he been caught when the facts of the outrage became known, summary vengeance would doubtless have been inflicted upon him.

Notice to Tracuers ... The examination of pplicants for Schools will be held in the following Disricts, at the times and places bereinafter specified:

Paradise Twp., and New Milltown District.—July 14th,

a.m., Black Horse School House.

Strasburg Bor. and Twp.—July 15th, 9 a. m., High

chool Strasburg

Darryville.

Providence.—July 16th, 2 p. m., New Providence.

Washington Bor.—July 18th, 9 a. m.
Manor —July 18th, 9 a. m., Central Manor School House.
Nous but those examined in the presence of the Directors will be employed in this District.

Concestoga Twp., and Safe Harbor District.—July 20th, 9. m., Conestoga Centre.

. m., Conestoga Coutre.
Pequea.—July 21st, 9 s. m., Willow Street
West Lampeter.—July 22d. 9 a. m., Lampeter Square.
East Lampeter.—July 22d. 9 a. m., Enterprise
East Donegal.—July 26th, 9 a. m. Maytown.
Marietta Bor.—July 26th, 9 a. m.
Columbia Bor.—July 27th, 9 a. m. Columbia Bor.—July 27(n, 9 a. m. West Hempfield.—July 28th, 9 a. m. East Hempfield.—July 29th, 9 a. m., Rohrerstown. Manheim Twp.—July 30th, 9 a. m., Neffaville. Upper Leacock.—August 1st, 9 a. m., Rareville. Leacock.—August 2d. 9 a. m., Intercourse. Salisbury—Angust 3d, 9 a. m., White Horse. Cærnarvon.—August 4th, 9 a. m., Churchtown. East Earl.—August 5th, 9 a. m. Karl.—August 5th, 9 a. m.

Directors will please provide all the necessary apparatu They will also please give notice in their respective Disricts of the time and place of examination, and in those

to appoint one and inform me of the same. The examinations will commence precisely at the time fixed. Please be punctual. Private examination is absc-The public are respectfully invited to DAVID EVANS, County Sup't.

MELANCHOLY CASUALITY .- On Wednesday wening a little loy, aged about five years, son of Andrev Geller, was missed, and site some search was found frowned in the cistern. Upon recovering the body efforts were made to resuscitate him, but all in vain. It is upposed that he was in the cistern about an hour. The supposed that he was in the clstern about an hour. The family are Germans, and moved to this place from Philadelphia during the week.—Hount Joy Herald.

Junors.-The following gentlemen have been summoned as Jurors for the August Sessions:

GRAND JURORS —Peter Bruner, Warwick; Jacob Bassler,
Manhelm twp; George Bogle, Columbis; Beojamin F. Cox,
City; Jacob C. Clair, Wost Hempfleid; Henry Eberly, Clay;
Jacob C. Hair, Wost Hempfleid; Henry Eberly, Clay;
Jacob Penn; Jacob Hildebrand, Strasburg twp.; Amos
L. King, Fulton; A. B. Kauffman, City; Jacob K. Manning,
Washington bor; Danlel May, Elizabethtown bor; Christian M. Martin, Mount Joy bor; Beojamin Penrose, Drumore; William Robinson, Salisbury; Jacob S. Sharp, Ephrata; Jacob L. Stoner, Rapho; David Steinmetz, EphrataJohn W. Thompson, Badsbury; John Varns, Strasburg twp.;
William Wallace, Esst Earl; Christian Zig. East Donegal;
Petri Jurors.—George Becker. Ephrata; John W. Brensman, East Donegal; John B. Brensman, Rast Donegal; John B. Brensman, Rast Donegal; John B. Brensman, East Donegal; John B. Brensman, East Donegal; John B. Brensman, East Lomegal; John B. Brensman, East Lampeter;
Iriah Eckert, Paradise; Henry Frailich, East Lampeter;
Henry Frey, Cernarvon; Joseph Greenawalt, West Donegal; John H. Good. Brecknock: Harrison Graham. Bart een summoned as Jurors for the August Sessions: Lampeter, John R. Diffenbach, Maristta, John Evans, City Urish Eckert, Paradise; Henry Frailleh, East Lampeter Henry Frey, Cærnarvon; Joseph Greenawalt, West Dongal; John H. Good, Brecknock; Harrison Graham, Bart-Harding Gilbert, Eden; Samuel Grove, Columbis; Henry Hambright, City; Franklin Hipple, Mariette; Benjamir Harnich, Pequen; Lewis Houseal, Marietta; John High East Earl; Levi Hawarstick, Manor, Joseph Horst, West Donegal; John Honder, East Earl; David Kurtz, (Cr. 80n. Stibbury, Gildon Kaufman, Lawach; John Kunffman Lamp-ter; John Livilio, Salisbury; John Miller, Leacock, Christian B. Mylin, Pequen; William McChesney, Columbia; Isaac S McCammant, Salisbury; William Ruche, Warwick; George Seldomridge, Lezecek; Amos B. Shuman, Manor; James Simpson, Martic; Houry Voneida, Carnarvon;

OR. 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 need it. Sold here by C A. Heinitsh.

people croak about the alarming rate at which gold is sometimes shipped from the United States, they do not regard the subject in all its aspects. They forget what an enormous riginal production of gold is constantly going When the only known productive gold mines in the Union were those of the Southern States, whose yield was very noderate, there might have been reason to fear that the country would be exhausted of its precious metals, and then it would have been alarming if we should have been called on to send abroad from fifty to sixty millions in a year. But since 1848, California alone has produced nearly five hundred millions of dollars in gold, that is to say, the reports of steamers' manifests and the statistics coinage indicate such a sum. But when it is considered that the manifests do not report al the shipments, and that vast quantities of gold are not coined, but are consumed in the arts t is probable that the aggregate production of California gold, from June, 1848, to June, 1859. will come near eight hundred millions,

Such figures as these are amazing, and it seldom brought before the public mind, that people get nervous when a steamer quits New York for Europe with a million or two spite of panics and nervousness the whole net amount of specie exported during the past eleven years is scarcely more than half the produced. Speaking within bounds, and allowing liberally for exaggeration in the statement of our gold product, we are certainly richer in the precious metals by two or three hundred millions than we were in 1848. California, moreover, is a steady and permanent field, from which we may safely ount upon obtaining a certain annual gold It has ceased to be precarious and loubtful. The gold crop is quite as sure a thing as the cotton or the corn crop; and mproved modes of mining, by community who devote themselves to it as the ousiness of their lives, are likely to make the production of gold increase considerably for

A Big Baby .- Liberty township boasts of he largest baby in Washington county, and Washington county challenges the State. The child's name is Isabella Thompson. She will e six years old in September next, is three feet en inches high and weighs considerably over 200 pounds. Her arm between the elbow and shoulder measures 17½ inches in circumference. She is a woman in appearance, and as ntelligent as ordinary children of her age, nas a good ear for music and is healthy. Where's Barnum?—Marietta (Ohio) Home

SENTENCE COMMUTED. - President Buchanan has commuted to imprisonment for life the entence of death impending over the youth, Ovrus W. Plummer, convicted at Boston of piracy and murder. The case has excited more interest in Boston and New York than any other one known to the history of mari-time tragedies. Some twenty thousand with maritime affairs, besought the President o this exercise of his prerogative by petitions, on the ground that the prisoner was far less han others who escaped punishment

The notes of the following Pennsyl vania Banks ceased on the 30th ult., to be taken at par by the Philadelphia Banks, and will hereafter be at a discount of about ½ per cent:—Anthracite Bank, Tamaqua; Bank of Chambersburg; Bank of Gettysburg; Bank of Middletown; Bank of Northumberland; Farmers' Bank, Schuylkill county; Harris tion of the Common Schools, Secondary Department, of this city, takes place on Friday next, at 9 o'clock, 'A. M., at Fulton Hall.

The arthbition of the High Schools will be held on the stability of the High Schools will be held on the stable of the High Schoo evening of the same day, at the same place, at 7% o'clock | barre; York Bank; York County Bank.

From the New Orleans Picavone, June 28th 1

NEWS FROM MEXICO. A conducta of \$5,000,000 specie left the City of Mexico on the 28th of May for Vera cruz. About one third of the money to American, the rest to French, English and German merchants. The conducta was detained at the city of Puebla two days, for what reason is not stated, but arrived at Jalapa on the 10th of June. There it was detained for the space of seven days by Gen. Robles,

for examination," as he asserted. On the 16th the conducta again got started, with a permit from Robles to proceed without further detention to Vera Cruz. It was attended by an armed escort, and proceeded the first day as far as Corral Falso.

On the 17th the conducta left Corral Falso or the Puente National, (National Bridge,) where it had been arranged to meet the escorthe money having thus far been under the escort of the opposite, or Church party. The conducta, however, was still several leagues distant from the National Bridge, when it was overtaken by Robles, at the head of an armed force, and ordered to return to

alapa. This order was given, as asserted.

n pursuance of fresh instructions that mornng received from the Miramon government at the capital. The conducta, however, refused to turn back. Robles then ordered it to proceed to the Macambo Beach, outside the walis of Vera Cruz, opposite the island of Sacrificios, but by no means to enter the city or receive an escort from the liberal government. At Sacrificios it was to be shipped on board the English men of war there anchored. These

were the orders from Mexico. When this became known there was great excitement at Vera Cruz. A meeting of the merchants was at once called and held on the It was there resolved to send deputation to Robles to treat with him to

permit the conducta to pass.

In the meantime the French and English commanders at Vera Cruz, had been consulted on the matter, and refused permission to have the specie taken on board their ships. This being known, the French and English Consuls. joined the deputation of merchants, and proceeded direct to Robles' camo.

On the 21st, also, the United States Minister, Mr. McLane, ordered Captain Farragut, of the United States steam sloop of war Brooklyn, secompanied by his lieutenant to proceed at once to Robles' camp to demand the release of the money belonging to the American and Hanseatic merchants, amounting to one third of the whole or upwards of \$1,500,000.

On the 22nd an express arrived at Vera Cruz with official des atches from Robles to the English and French commanders, with the special orders of the English and French Ministers to the commanders to receive the specie of the conducts on board their ships, at Sacrificios. The commanders, however, still persisted in their refusal to have anything to do with the money, and the English fleet subsequently moved up to the city. At last accounts, the conducta was still at the post village of Riconda, under the orders of Robles. Captain Farragut was expected back to Vera Cruz on the 23rd or 24th. Nothing was known of Robles' final determination in the matter up to the hour of the departure of

the Tennessee.

Gen. Paez has been stationed at the National Bridge, at the head of a large force, with orders from the Juarez government not to allow Robles to pass that point.

AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR. Advices from the City of Mexico are to the 'The same strife and disorder continues to exist here," says a letter, "that we have since the return of Miramon and the dreadful day of Tacubaya. In the meantime rubberies are daily becoming more and more frequent on the highways, unheard of exactions are made upon the people in the city, while the chiefs, Zuloaga, Miramon, Padre Miranda, Azcarate and Bonida are filling well their ourses from both sources."

A curious event in the ever bubbling political world of Mexico is the organization at the capital of what is called the "Conservaive Society," similar in its objects and rules to the celebrated Escozosas and Yorkinos Societies, which so many years divided this always distracted country. Outside of the Miramon government, it is nevertheless composed for the most part of members of it, whose object is thereby the more firmly to cement their power. The leading article subjects the whole society to the authority of five individuals residing at the capital, who are of course to be Miramon and his satellites. It may interest some of his acquaintances has been appointed chief of the staff in Mexico. Sr. D. Pedro Garay has been appointed Treasurer of the Vera Cruz Custom buse, and D. Rafael Cevallos Chief of the Police during the temporary absence of Senor

According to the Vern Cruz Progresso, Gens. Coronado and Pesqueira, have both recognized General Zuazua as Commander in Chief of the Constitutional Army. This at once does away with the rumor we had by way of Arizona, that they were about to set themselves up as a great Northwestern Republic. The mentions the departure from Monterev New Leon, with a well appointed battery, to

Potosi.

The Washington States, in an able article on the disunion sentiments promulgated by result from the elevation of this Abolition leader to the Presidency, thus eloquently appeals to the people of our noble old Com-

"Is Pennsylvania prepared to contribute her assistance to the destruction of the beautiful arch, of which, from the day of its construc-tion, she has been the reliable key-stone? We confidently believe otherwise. What would she be without the Union? Where would she go? That prosperous future for her, which is steadily looming up in her iron and coal mines, in her fields and forests, in internal improvements, would never be a perfect realization were the slaveholding States driven to the sad alternative—in vindication of their honor, their rights, and their interests—of pronouncing an everlasting separation with the States of the North. She would lose, unquestionably, her most profitable customers for her various surplus products. Every industrial pursuit would soon be found in an irrecoverably languishing condition. The non slaveholding States would require but little of her yield. expect the slaveholding States, were she to array herself under the banner of Sewardism, and thus occasion the dismemberment of the republic, to be more favorable in the intercourse with her than to place the articles of her growth and manufacture upon an equality with those of the growth and manufacture of European countries. circumstances, her material condition would be worse than it was during the most cheer-less days of her Colonial bondage. The natural advantages which she possesses for enlarged welfare, and which she has been turning with unrelaxing exertion to valuable account, would stand out in perpetual, bold relief to tantalize her with mistake which she had committed in cruelly driving from her the most profitable friends that a Commonwealth ever had. " If Seward shall be elected President next

year, the wealth of Pennsylvania on the first day of January, 1861, in the aggregate, will not be equal by one third of the amount of that which it is at present disunion has never yet, in all the issues that have arisen from time to time, made a demonstration in more than three or four of the slaveholding States; but let Sewardism exultantly proclaim a victory over the Constitution, and, however beseechingly it might then cry "PEACE, PEACE, the answer that it would receive from fifteen sovereignties, banded together by an inseverable tie—the tie of the institution of negroslavery—and uniting them in action for a common purpose, would be-

THERE IS NO PEACE." "Pennsylvania can say to Abolitionism in 1860 "BE STILL," and Abolitonism will obediently cease, forever, to disturb the repose and security of this common earthly. tabernacle of ours. She has only to rebuke it severely to drive it back subdued to the dark holes of Massachusetts, from which it would probably speedily take flight to Exeter Hall, and there ingloriously expire for the

want of nourishment. "The Old Keystone has an important role to play in the war which Sewardism has waged against the Constitution. We are almost certain that she will be as faithful to her future as she has been to her past. She will never, never-unless she becomes incurably crazy-be guilty of the act of self-im