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

THE GREAT BATTLE IN ITALY. We invite attention to the letter from the battle field of Solferino, written by Mr. RAY-MOND, one of the editors of the New York Times, and published in that journal. It is a vivid account from an intelligent eye-witness of many incidents of one of the most tremendous conflicts which the Italian peninsula, fertile as it has always been of battle for more than two thousand years, has ever seen. From it we learn that the French and Sardinian loss, in killed and wounded, probably reached 25,000 men. An equal number of Austrians were, doubtless, placed hors de combat; and thus, not less than FIFTY THOUSAND MEN in all lost their lives and were disabled on that bloody battle field! The result was a victory for the allies, but so dearly bought as to disable them from pursuing the Austrians who retreated across the river Mincio in good order. The Austrians state their loss at 220 officers and 9,000 privates, killed and wounded, and 4,000 missing-in all 13,230. This, also is doubtless a greatly underrated account

Later intelligence states that seven or eight of the Austrian Generals were wounded, and Gen. Gresche killed, and as many of the French and Sardinians. It is also stated that several of the French Infantry regiments were nearly cut to pieces, and that the Piedmontese suffered so severely as to be incapable of forming in the line of battle.

Take it altogether it was one of the most destructive battles of modern times; but the whole extent of the loss on either side will not be known until the facts are brought to light by the impartial historian of after years.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE. By the Weser, which arrived at New York on Friday night, we have two days later news from Europe-but nothing important except French official report of the great battle of of the French army amounted to I2,000 rank and file, killed and wounded, and 720 officers horse de combat, of whom 150 were killed outright. The loss of the Sardinian army was still proportionably greater—no less than 49 officers killed and 167 wounded, 642 subofficers and privates killed, 3,409 wounded, and 1,258 missing a total of 5,525; or an aggregate of 18,245 in the allied army. The loss was probably much more severe than is here admitted. 25,000 would doubtless be nearer the mark

It was stated in some of the late news from the seat of War that both Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers and General Niel, of the French army, were killed; but as the official report Emperor's service.

Both armies, at the latest accounts, were evidently preparing for another, and perhaps yet more bloody, encounter.

SOUND SENTIMENTS. The letter of Hon. R. C. Winthrop against a letter from Hon. W. C. Rives, in which he

The subject of domestic slavery has no proper connection with our national politics. Its general regulation is admitted by all to be exclusively within the domain of State laws and State Constitutions. The few questions with regard to it that can come within the province of the general government, are ettled, once for all, by the Constitution of the United States, and have received a practical solution in the natural course of events. which leaves no longer any motive of interest or duty, either to the non slaveholding or the slaveholding States for their continued agitation. Every dietate, on the contrary, of wisdom and patriotism, demands that a contention, fraught with so much peril to the threatening dangerous reactionary conse quences to the parties and interests concerned in it, whether at the North or the South should cease, and give place to the consideration of other and more legitimate and urgent questions, on which the political freedom and harpiness of the whole country These vital national questions car be brought to a safe and happy issue only by the cordial co-operation of patriotic men in every section of the confederacy-a co-opera peless, as all must see, while an inter necine controversy is waging on a sensitive and peculiarly exciting question, of which the necessary effect, if not the purpose, is to against section in habitual and unrelenting strife.

Hon. James Gamble has been appointed by the Governor President Judge of the Lycoming Judicial district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Judge Burnside.

The President of the U. States was to leave Washington on yesterday, on his annual visit to the Bedford Springs. He is expected to be absent from the seat of government some two or three weeks. Miss Lane accompanies

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania of mills, factories, tanneries, &c., situated on streams, to keep the dust, shavings, tan, bark, &c., out of the same. Any deposit of these. renders them amenable for damages

A DESERVING NOTICE.—We take pleasure in re-publishing the following notice of the Advertising Agency of Messrs. Pettengill & Co., which appeared recently in a New York journal. It expresses the opinion we have formed from our own business relations with that enterprising house, and we believe it will be endorsed by the press throughout the country:

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.—THE NEW YORK ADVERTISING AGENCY.—We learn that the business of this enterprising house, in the advertising line, throughout the United States and Canada, has been far from a limited one the past year, notwithstanding the general reduction of this line of expenditure among the merchants of the country. We have been informed that the New York city contracts alone with Pettengill & Co., for general advertisements, during the past twelve months, will amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, a proof that New Yorkers, after all, are not frightened at the apathy of buyers, and though there may be periods of dulines take his sign down and close his shutters; the motto has been—"Keep up your business notice." Confidence in this particular agency, the character of the men composing this firm, and the rule of promptness which governs their settlements with newspapers on the one hand, and their sugacious of those newspapers which will be most advantageous for their advertising patrons on will be most the other, may be one explanation of the present high position of Pottengill & Co. in the line they are in; at all events, those who have occasion to put the services of this agency in requisition will find them prompt, honor-

Hon. Rufus Choate of Massachusetts, died at Halifax, of disease of the heart, on the

"AMERICAN REPUBLICANISM."

Only five short years have passed away since a new political organization, known as the Know Nothing Order, sprang up in this country-first commencing with the Yankees, as all political and religious isms do. It was bound together by solemn oaths, obligations and penalties, and was secret and hidden in all its movements. Its avowed objects -- when forced to avow them-were a radical change and an unreasonable extension of the naturalization laws, the proscription of the foreign born and Catholic citizens of the United States, and the exclusion from the offices, honors and trusts under the government of all except native born Protestant Americans. The candidate for admission into this Order, having first signified his willingness "to use his influence and vote only for native born American citizens, for all offices of honor, trust, or to take the following oath or obligation:

to take the following oath or obligation:

First deares calidation.

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, you do solemnly promise and awar that you will never botray any of the secrets of this society, nor communicate them even to proper candidates, except within a lawful council of the order; and you will never permit any of the secrets of this society to be written, or in any other manner to be made legible, except for the purpose of chical instruction; THAT YOU WILL NOT VOTE NOR GIVE YOUR INFLUENCE FOR ANY MAN FOR ANY OFFICE IN THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE, UNLESS HE BE AN AMERICAN BORN CITIZEN, IN FAVOI OF AMERICANS RULING AMERICAN, ORK IF HE BE A ROMAN CATHOLIO; that you will, in all political matters, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, though it may conflict with your personal preference, so long as it does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States of America, or that of the State in which you reside; that you will not, under any circumstances whatever, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done if in your power to prevent it; that you will not, under any circumstances, expose the name of any member of this order, nor reveal the existence of such an association; that you will answer an imperative motice issued by the proper authority, obey the command of the State Council, president, or bis deputy, while assembled by such notice, and respond to the claim of a sign or a cry of the order, unless it be physically impossible; that you will acknowledge the State council of acting under the jurisdiction of the national council of the United States of Americanic the planting yourself in the penalty of excommunication from the order, of forfeiture of all intercourse with its members, and being departed in all the existince with its members, and being departed in all the existince.

Bound together by this and even yet more horrible obligations, this party swept like an avalanche over all the Northern, and several of the Southern States of the Union. The main points upon which it rested its claims to support were its opposition to the growing power of our foreign and Catholic population; nd, by way of impressing upon the people the magnitude of the dangers likely to spring from this source, they bitterly denounced the great body of those who emigrated to this country as "ignorant and uninformed"-as 'paupers and criminals"—and the Catholics as the "willing tools and abettors of a corrupt Salferino. From this we learn that the loss and corrupting Church." Headed by leaders of talent and standing, beardless boys and weak-minded men, who had never been leemed fit to fill the office of a Constable, or the lowest subaltern station in a militia company, went about the country reflecting upon the worth and patriotism of such men as Chief Justice Taney and Gen. SHIELDS, and denouncing others who, in less responsible positions, had rendered invaluable services to the Republic as civilians and soldiers. Whole bodies of our Irish and German citizens vere branded as "red-mouthed, beer drinking agabonds," and characterized as the corrupt tools of a treasonable Church. In their bitter hatred to these classes of our citizens, and their mad zeal to debase them in the eyes of is silent on the subject, we presume such is the world, and deprive them of the rights and not the case. They would be a great loss, as privileges prom sed and guaranteed to them they are two of the best Generals in the by the Constitution and laws of their country, some of these politico religious fanatics even made the streets of Louisville and Baltimore and New Orleans, and other cities and towns of the Union, red with their blood and the blood of their innocent wives and children.

But these persecuted foreigners were not without defenders. They were not left to contend for their rights solitary and alone .-The great Democratic party of the nation was their shield and protection. Everywhere from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, with civil and religious liberty, and equal and exact justice to all men, no matter where born or what were their religious opinions, engraven upon the ample folds of its broad banner, that noble old party stood forth the champion of our adopted citizens-the advocate of civil and religious liberty. It conquered, and those for whom it did battle were secured in their lib

erty, their equality, and the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution. These are all matters of history, of such recent occurrence as to be fresh in the recol lection of all our readers. But what is the case to-day? Strange as it may seem, the denunciators and persecutors of 1854 and 1855 -for Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism are one and the same thing-have changed front, and now assume to be the peculiar friends and protectors of those whom they so recently hated and despised. The veteran General Cass-who never believed the Pope of Rome was a raw head and bloody bones nor the foreigners a set of " vagabonds" and "jail birds"—wrote a letter a few weeks ago advising some Frenchman not to return to his native country during the existing war in Europe. These Know Nothing Black Repub licans read it, re-read it, and pondered over it for several days, and finally made the astounding discovery that it was shamefully unjust to the foreigners-those men whom they had so shortly before denounced as " paupers, criminals and vagabonds, the refuse of the European population "-and thereupon they, kind and generous souls, became so wonderfully excited and tremendously indignant at the ungrateful and rascally Democracy that, for a time, we really feared they would get up have decided that it is incumbent on owners a civil war and frighten our mothers and wives and sisters and children out of their tiny boots! We are glad to be able to announce to our readers, however, that their excitement and indignation has taken a less dangerous turn, and is now running off at the mouth in the shape of learned disquisitions on international law, most wise and cogent argu ments on the duties of the Government toward naturalized citizens, intermixed with a huge quantity of the very softest "blarney," for nolitical effect. Indeed, it is now confidently believed that no very serious or alarming consequences will grow out of the matter; the only danger being that some of these overzealous, eleventh hour friends of the poor foreigner, hay get a shilalah rapped over their empty pates for thus daring to insult the honest, intelligent emigrant, upon whose character and standing, in both his native and adopted country, they have heaped so much slander and abuse, with their hypocritical cant about his rights, and their hollow sympa-

> thy for his wrongs. This new fangled sympathy of the Black Republican Know Nothings is supremely funny and ridiculous-so much so, that we think the Managers of the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia would do well to have it dramatized as a star piece for Wheatley and A broad and impassable line separates him John Drew when they next appear upon its boards; the former in the character of John Minor Botts or John Hiskman as the ried; or do, or omit to say or do, Minor Botts or John Hickman, as the vindicator of the poor foreigner-and the latter as the impressed "pauper and criminal" upon whom the "foreign-popish Democracy" had, by means of a dangerous system of natural. ization laws, conferred the rights of American have been committed whilst he was a subject citizenship. A comedy of this kind would undoubtedly have the run of the season, and 'bring down the house" in a manner that character that he might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. would shake the old building to its very

ence to the views of the Administration on this question, that we embrace the opportunity furnished by a practical case, which has recently arisen in the kingdom of Hanover, to refer to it again.

The case is that of a naturalized citizen of the United States who is a native of Hanover. and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army nor had been drafted to serve in it, but who has yet, upon his return to Hanover, been deprived of his liberty and compelled to do military duty.

The intervention of our Government having thus become necessary, the whole subject of the rights of our naturalized citizens has received the renewed and careful consideration of the President, and his views, as well as profit, in the gift of the people, TO THE EXCLU- those of his entire cabinet, upon this important SION OF ALL FOREIGNERS AND ALIENS, and subject, will be found in the following extract Roman Catholics in particular, and without which we are permitted to make from a regard to party predilections," was required despatch transmitted a few days ago from the Department of State to our minister at Berlin in relation to the case referred to.

It is impossible to add anything to the strength and clearness of this statement; and we are persuaded that it will meet the full concurrence of every reflecting man in the country :- [Washington Constitution. Extract of a despatch from the Department of

State to the Minister of the United States at Berlin, dated July 8, 1859. The right of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States. The idea has been repudiated ever since the origin of our Government, that a man is ound to remain forever in the country of his birth, and that he has no right to exercise his free will and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recognize the right of expatriation. This can only be contested by those which the nineteenth century are still devoted to the ancient fendal law with all its oppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegi ice is a relic of barbarism which has been gradually disappearing from Christendom during the last century.

The Constitution of the United States recognises the natural right of expatriation, by conferring upon Congress the power "to tablish a uniform rule of naturalization. Indeed, it was one of the grievances alleged against the British King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States-for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to incourage their migration hither," &c., The Constitution thus clearly recognises the principle of expatriation in the stronges manner. It would have been inconsistent in itself and unworthy of the character of the authors of that instrument, to hold out nducements to foreigners to abandon their native land, to renounce their allegiance to their native government and to become zens of the United States, if they had not been convinced of the absolute and uncondi tional right of expatriation. Congress have uniformly acted upon this principle since the commencement of the Federal Gov They established "a uniform rule ernment. of naturalization" nearly seventy years ago. There has since been no period in our history when laws for this purpose did not exist though their provisions have undergone successive changes. The alien, in order to pecome a citizen, must declare on oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and, at the same time, he is required to absolutely and entirely enounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by ame, the prince, potentate, State or sover

The exercise of the right of naturalization and the consequent recognition of the princi nle of expatriation, are not confined to the Government of the United States. not a country in Europe, I believe, at the present moment, where the law does not anthorize the naturalization of foreigners in one form or other. Indeed, in some of these countries this law is more liberal than our own towards foreigners.

The question, then, arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native born citizen, in their full extent, the single qualification that, under the no person except a naturalborn citizen is eligible to the office of Presi With this exception, the naturalized citizen from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen. He is neither in a better nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is whilst there bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if these iws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards him-self and towards native subjects, this government have no right to interfere authoritatively To do this would be to violate in his behalf. the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own Territories. If this government were to undertake such a task might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several nations securing exemption to American citizens when residin abroad from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists, and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for iolating any municipal law whatever of the ountry of his temporary residence, he is just liable to be tried and punished for his offence, as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this has not been done before his departure and he should oluntarily return under the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon principles of universal law. Under such circumstances, no person would think of ontending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the government whose laws he had violated of the ower to enforce their execution. The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should he choose to return to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is esponsible for it in the same manner as the native American citizen to whom I have referred. In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson, then our charge d'affaires to Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated y any one owing obedience to them, whether e be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to nflict the penalties incurred upon the trangressor, if found within its jurisdiction. This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizens were to expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, state or national,

States. This Government would not for a moment listen to such an appeal. Whilst these principles cannot be contested. great care should be taken in their application, especially to our naturalized citizens. The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, allegiance to his native country is severed for ever. He experiences a new political birth. assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character. In order to entitle his original government to punish him for an offence, this must and owed allegiance to that government. The offence must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a

A future liability to serve in the army will

and afterwards become a naturalized subject

of a foreign country, he would not have the

hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily

appeal to the government of his adopted

country to protect him against his responsi-bility to the United States or any of the

t him against his responsi-

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION. not be sufficient: because, before the time can So much misapprehension prevails in refer arrive for such service, he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States. It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy, brought to this country from a foreign country with his family when but twelve years of age and naturalized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, might then be seized and compelled t perform military service, because, if he had remained there throughout the intervening years and his life had been spared, he would have been bound to perform military service To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizen. For reason, in my despatch to you of May 1859, and again in my letter to Mr. Hofer of the 14th ultimo, I confine the foreign urisdiction in regard to our naturalized citi zens to such of them as ' ctually called into it" at the time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of actual deseron or a refusal to enter the army after having been regularly drafted and call it by the government to which at the time they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these cases presents any difficulty in point of principle. If a soldier or a sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offence he is liable to a severe punish

ment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to United States, it would be a singular defence for him to make that he was absolved from his crime because, after its commission, he had become the subject of another government. It would be still more strange were that government to interpose in his behalf for any such reason. Again, during the last war with Great Britain, in several of the States— I might mention Pennsylvania in particularthe militiaman who was drafted and called into the service was exposed to a severe penalty if he did not obey the draft muster himself into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, had gone to a foreign country and ecome naturalized there, and then returned to Pennsylvania, is it possible to imagine that for this reason the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and that they could not exact the penalty? I state these examples to show more clearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanoverian jurisdiction in such cases. It is impossible to foresee all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally pe sufficient to guide your conduct

It is to be deeply regretted that the German governments evince so much tenacity on this subject. It would be better, far better, for e so much tenacity on this them, considering the comparatively small number of their native subjects who return to their dominions after being naturalized in this country, not to attempt to exact military service from them. They will prove to be most reluctant soldiers. If they violate any law of their native country during their visit, they are, of course, amenable like other American citizens. It would be a sad misfortune if, for the sake of an advantage so trifling to such governments, they should involve themselves in serious difficulties with a country so desirous as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortunate that serious difficulties of this kind are mainly confined to the German Statesand especially that the laws of Great Britain do not authorize any compulsory military

GEN. CASS' DESPATCH TO AMERICAN FOREIG MINISTERS-OUR RIGHTS AS NEUTRALS.-It is stated that the letter of Gen. Cass to our Ministers abroad was sent to Europe by Wednesday's steamer. The letter has not been made public, but a Washington letter-writer

"The present manifesto lays down broad principles which will govern us in the maintenance of our rights as neutrals, and there is every reason to believe that the positions now assumed will be adopted by all the great nations of Europe. The principal points are course with reference to a limitation of articles which shall be deemed contraband of The United States holds that nothing should be embraced in this list but the direct and immediate munitions of warfare, such as powder, muskets, cannon, lead and saltpetre, etc. Coal, which is the very foundation of manufacturing and commercial transactions, the United States not to be contraband of war, and any attempt to construe it otherwise will be viewed as an encroachment upon our commerce. are breadstuffs not contraband of war. The broad doctrine is also reiterated that flag covers the cargo, and it is declared that we will never yield on the privateering ques

tion.
The promulgation of this despatch doubtless be followed by large orders for coal in this country, and generally will have the effect of promoting the interests of American

Austria maintains that coal is contraband f war, while France and Russia hold to

ontrary doctrine. Atrocious Murder.—On last evening, about 8 o'clock, a young man named Wm. W. Taylor, was most brutally murdered on the vement at the corner of Henrietta and light streets, by two men named George Burke and Thomas Eaton. Burke and Eaton were drunk, riding through the streets, and and also been down to Lower Canton, where the Bethel Lee street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School were spending the day. Young Taylor, the murdered man, was a member of the Bethel church, and had walked down to Hall on Friday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The the wharf at the foot of Conway street to see the steamer Lancaster return with the school on hoard. After they had landed he started on board. After they had landed he started for his boarding house, at George A. Summer's, No. 34 Henrietta street, and as he stepped on the pavement at the corner of Light and Henrietta streets, Thomas Eaton, who was out of the buggy, stopped him, and demanded that Taylor should treat. This Taylor refused o do, whereupon Eaton struck him, knocking him to the pavement. George Burke, wh was in the buggy, sprung out, drew a pistol, caught Taylor by the hair, and placing the nuzzle almost to his head, fired. The ball entered the back part of the head, and passed hrough into the brain, and Taylor fell to the ground unconscious. Eaton umped into their buggy and started out Light street, but when near Montgomery street upset, when they ran. Eaton was arrested about one hour after the occurrence, and Cap tain Woods with a number of men are engaged in searching for Burke. Burke and Eaton are both members of the "Tiger Club." Taylor was from Accomac county, Va., where his parents reside. He was 26 years of age,

change, of Wednesday. TAKING OBSERVATIONS FROM A BALLOON.writer dating Castelnedolo, June 20, says: "In order to improve all these advantages an expedient was adopted which is not new indeed, but which appears now under quite different circumstances. The brothers God dard, of æronautic repute, who came out some time ago provided with their best apparatus, made yesterday in the afternoon their first experiment at Castelnedolo. One of them made an ascent in a small balloon to explore the position of the enemy beyond the Chiese Having first mounted on the campanile to take the hearings, and make himself somewhat with the country, he entered his returning within our jurisdiction, that his naturalization relieved him from the punish-ment doe to his crime; much less could he little skiff and went up in the air with a regularity which, according to those who saw

and a shoemaker by trade. After he was shot,

he was carried to his boarding house, where

he died in a few minutes.-Baltimore Ex-

eccentric conveyance. He rose to a height of from 500 to 700 yards, stopped for a minute or so, and then descended again with as much regularity as he had shown in ascending." THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. YORK WAVERLEY. Devoted to Refinement, Science, Literature, News, Arts, Poetry, Romance, Commerce and Agriculture. Published weekly by Jones & Smith, 121 Nassau street, New York, and 15 Brattle street, Ros-

the ascent, showed he was master of his

The New York Waverley is one of the best, neatest and most entertaining family papers published any where. It is printed in folio form, on the finest quality of paper, with handsome type, and its original and solected articles can-not be excelled. A new feature in literary journalism is the publication in the Waverley, each week, of one of of the year, 52 sermons-worth double the subscription price. The paper is of a high moral tone, and nothing columns which could possibly offend the

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR-TWO DEAD BODIES UND .- On Thurs lay afternoon last, about 5 o'clock, as Mr. Metzger, of Millersville, was driving through the by road leading from the Millersville to the Columbia turnpike, three miles west of this city, and when within about three hundred wards of the latter, he discovered two dear bodies lying in the road. They were that of a man and oman, the former apparently between fifty and sixty and the latter about forty-five years of age. Mr. Metzger came to the city and informed Deputy Coroner Ditlow of the circumstance, when he repaired to the spot, in company with Dr. A. J. Carpenter, at 9 o'clock the same evening A jury was summoned and the following facts, as we learn om the Express, elicited :

erson present, though they had been seen in the neighod for several days, and were last seen alive sometim n Thursday morning. In the examination no outward narks of violence could be discovered on the person of The bodies were about fifteen feet spart, the man lying engthwise in a broad rut, and the won days, were lying on and around the bodies, and were with by the side of the road, in which there was a large flask ne-third full of whiskey. As no marks of violence could been poisoned, and Dr. Carpenter, at the request of the their contents. There was not a particle of food in th stomachs, nor the evidence that they had partaken of food thieves, and it some of them are caught they will be deal all that the stomachs or bowels contained. One of the witnesses at the inquest stated that in the

morning he saw a young man sitting beside the woman, and found the man dead some distance from them, but h As the above were about all the facts elicited on Thurs day night, the coroner's jury reserved their verdict unti they learn the result of the post-mortem examination .-Three men, named John Megila, Frederick Fisher and tavern, a short distance from where the bodies were found, by J. L. Sutton, President of the Company. affair. They are now in Prison awaiting a hearing, which

before the Mayor to-morrow morning arces we are led to believe that the cause of death was ot from violence, but from an overdose of the villainous compound in the flask. The stomachs being empty, it at next term of the Dauphin County Quarter Sessions' would not require a very large dose of strychnine ing ingredient in the whiskey—to produce death, although seems a little remarkable that both should die at abou the same time.

The bodies were taken to the Poor House early on Frida morning, and were interred in the burial ground connecte with that Institution.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC NIC .- The Sahbath School connected with St. Mary's Catholic Church, Vine street, will hold a Pic Nic to-day at Landis' Woods, on the Philadelphia turnpike, a most delightful spot about one nile and a half from the city. Although the weather i piping hot, the participants will doubtless have a merry time Among other attractions, the Fencibles' Band has been engaged

THE WASHINGTON PIC NIC .- The Third Anrual Pic Nic of the Washington Fire Company, No. 4, come off at Rocky Spring on Thursday next. The manager preparations have been on an extensive scale, and we are satisfied that it will be the grandest and most spirited social gathering of the season. The spot selected for the holding of the Pic Nic is a delightful one, and should the weather prove favorable a large concourse of people will oubtless be present. Apropos: the Washington's reputation for attention and courtesy to their visitors is proverbial, and this is the secret of the success which attends all this Company's undertakings. The music—oh! 'tis delightful to speak of it—will be furnished by the Fencible Cornet Band and Keffer's Orchestra. The most perfect arrangements have been made for the conveyance of visitors to the Pic Nic grounds. Omnibuses will run from Reese's City Hotel, North Queen street, every half hour during the day. We wish our good friends of the Washington and all participants in this gathering a real happy time

WARM WEATHER .- During the early part of ast week the weather was intensely warm-the th ter ranging from 93 to 98, and in some localities at 100, in the shade. The copious and refreshing rains in the latter part of the week have somewhat modified the temperature, but still it remains hot enough for all useful purpose and mineral water to cool one's parched tongue!

SCHOOL TEACHERS ELECTED .- The Board of School Directors held a meeting, at the Athenæum rooms, on Wednesday evening last, and elected the following

Peachers:
Samuel W. Reigart, Principal of Male Secondary School,
East Ward, in place of I. N. Peirce, resigned.
Joseph L. Amer. Third Assistant in the Male High
School, in place of John P. McCaskey, promoted.
Miss P. Rathvon, re-elected to Primary School. CORNER STONE LAYING .- The corner stone of the African Union Church, situated on Charlotte street, between Walnut and Lemon streets, will be laid at

o'clock, P. M., on Sunday next, Rev. Messrs. Steck, Krotel, Thomas and others of the city clergy will assist in the LANCASTER COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY .- The Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Moravian Church,

(Rev. Mr. Kummer's,) West Orange street

THE CITY SCHOOLS. - The annual examination of the Common Schools of this city took place during last week. The examinations passed off in a highly croditable manner to both teachers and pupils—the latter being tested by the severest scrutiny and coming out with "flying colors." These examinations have proved the Common Schools of the City of Lancaster to be among the very best in the country. We are glad to learn that so many of our

itizans attended the different examinations. SCHOOL CELEBRATION .- The Annual Celebration of the Secondary and lower classes of the High Schools took place n Friday morning at Fulton Hall, commencing at 0 o'clock. The exercises consisted of recitations, a dialogue and music and the pupils acquitted themselves with much credit .-The following was the entertainment offered: "Address on Education," Alfred Hubley; "Young America," John Shreiner: "Freedom in our own Keeping," George Welch-"Extract from Dow, jr.," Frank Lichty; "La Fayette," David Lichty: "Phreton's Drive," Pedantry," a Dialogue, A. Magraw, Edgar Reed, William Pinkerton, James F. Downey. At the close of the exer cises, the Summer vacation was announced by Hon. A. I HAYES, President of the School Board. The vacation closes on the last Monday in August.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS' COMMENCEMENT.-The 7th Annual Commencement of the High Schools took place at Fulton Hall was crowded in every part, and the entertainment he order of exercises :

the order of exercises:

Vocal Music—Come with thy Lute to the Fountain.
Address—Napoleon III.—Henry S. Dorwart.
Address—The Ravages of Time—David Rosenmiller.
Instrumental Music—II Bravo—Duet
Essay—Flowers—Anna E. Gast.
Essay—Flowers—Anna E. Gast.
Vocal Music—Raiu upon the Roof.
Essay—The Beauties of Naturo—Louisa A. Rosenmiller.
Essay—Where is thy Home?—Hannah Martin.
Essay—Where is thy Home?—Hannah Martin.
Instrumental Music—Hunter's Chorus—Duet.
Address—Are we Really Civilized?—Miles Rock.
Address—Physical Education—Albert Ditmars Address—Are we nearly Curical — allies Acca Address—Physical Ratucation—Albert Ditmars. Vocal Music—Wild Ashe Deer—Full Chorus. Essay—The Spirit of Song—Sue Clarkson. Essay—Our Public Schools—Sarah H. Bundel. Instrumental Music—Motley—Duct. Address—Italian Independence—W. T. Wylie. Address—Independence of Thought in Americ

Bomberger.
Vocal Music—Fairies of the Sea.
Instrumental Music— Vocal Music—Fairies of the Sea.
Instrumental Music—Two Fairies—Duet.
Address to Graduates—By Hon. A. L. Hayes.
Presentation of Diplomas to the Graduates.
Vocal Music—Universal Medley—Full Chorus.
The graduating class numbered thirteen, six males and

even females, as follows: Henry S. Dorwart, William T. Wylie, David Rosenmiller, Miles Rock, Albert Ditmars George L. Bomberger, Sarah H. Bundel, Sue Clarkson Annie C. Bundel, Louisa Rosenmiller, Anna E. Gast, Han nah Martin, Ada Reinstein.

APPOINTMENT OF A CONSUL.—Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. J. J. Sprenger, of the firm of Sprenger & WESTHAEFFER, Booksellers and Publishers, 44 North Queen street, has been tendered the Consulship at Dresden, the Capital of the Kingdom of Saxony. Mr. S. is one of our most enterprising and intelligent business men.-Moreover, he is a gentleman of refinement and taste, and will be an excellent representative of the American character at one of the most beautiful of Germany's cities. H is an active, zealous and enthusiastic young Democrat, and has always been a warm admirer of the President. We congratulate him on his good luck.

LANCASTER FENCIBLES' ARMORY, LANCASTER JULY 14, 1859.—At a stated meeting of the Lancaster Fencibles, held at their Armory, on the 11th inst., the fo lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted:

lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Lancaster Fencibles are due and are hereby extended to the Committee of Arrangements of the late celebration of the 83rd Anniversary of American Independence at Litiz, for their kind invitation to participate in the observance of that day, and for their many marks of attention during our visit on that occasion.

To Messra, Tabudy and Rauch we return our thanks for their excellent and refreshing collation tendered us immediately after our arrival.

To Mr. Lichtenthaler, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Litiz Springs Hotel, for the excellent supper which was set before us—and for his kindness and attention to our wants, during our beautiful stay, in the beautiful village of

set before us.—and for his kindness and attention to our wants, during our beautiful stay, in the beautiful village of Littz, deserves and receives a undnimous vote of thanks. To the citizens of Littz, generally, the thanks of the company are also due for the interest and attention which they manifested in making our visit one of pleasure and delight; we shall ever hold in kind remembrance their approving smiles and kindly greetings.

M. H. LOCHER.

tings.
M. H. LOCHER, TURNPIKE ELECTION .- The following gen-

emon were elected Directors of the Millport and Strasburg Turnnike Road Company on Saturday last: John Mussle nan, Cyrus Herr, John Herr, Henry Bear, Ames Horr SCALDED TO DEATH .- On Wednesday morn

appears in the columns which could possibly offend the educated, the refined or the religious portion of the coin munity. We can cheerfully recommend the Waverley to such of our readers as desire to become subscribers to a first-class literary paper.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August, is more than usu ally attractive. The Fashion Plate and other embellishments are very fine, and cannot fail in being particularly pleasing to the Ladies, for whom Godey is a first-rate papear.

SGALDED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday morning last, says Saturday's Strasburg Herald, an only child of Air. Alfred Mocall, aged about 10 months, was accidentally scaled, from the effects of which he died on Thursday afternoon. As usual, aged about 10 months, was accidentally scaled, from the effects of which he died on Thursday afternoon. As usual, aged about 10 months, was accidentally scaled, from the effects of which he died on Thursday afternoon. As usual, seed about 30 method for the child's back. He was immediately taken up, a physical asset for; and every effort manner in which the accident happened, we all agree in the statement that while his mother was crossing the room with a boiler of hot water, it slipped from her hand and full on the child's back. He was immediately taken up, a physical asset for; and every effort manner in which the accident happened, we also should be a supplied to save him, but all to no purpose. The child lived about 50 hours after the accident, and was buried yesterday afternoon.

FIRE COMPANY OFFICERS ELECTED .- At a tated meeting of Washington Engine and Hose Company, No. 4, held in their Hall, North Queen street, on Frida evening last, the following officers were elected for the

Treasurer—Godlieb Senar.
Secretary—Henry M. White.
Assistant Secretary—Capt. John Nixdorf.
Hose Directors—J. F. Sener, Peter Nagle, John Trissler,
E. Peter W. Gorrecht, Conrad Gast. Frederick Nixdorf.
Engineers—Henry Nagle, Martin Dorwart, Christian A.
Flick.
Electing Committee—Lewis Zecher, Henry White, James
A Stone. . Stone. Axemen—Augustus Millichsoch, John Fridenstein, J. Stormfeltz, John Bender. Torch Carriers—David Hartman, Henry Nixdorf, Harri-

on Buckius, John Lutz.
Trustees-Martin Sheaffer, Henry M. White, Godlieb

STEALING FRUIT .- On Friday as Alderman C. F. Voigt was entering his yard gate, in South Queen street, he observed four boys on his pear tree helping themselves to the fruit. Immediately upon seeing Ald them and brought him before the Mayor. The boy had nearly a half peck of pears concealed about his person, and probably the others were equally well supplied. It is really annoving to persons who take great cars in cultivating

choice fruit, to be thus wantonly robbed of their labors.

These pears are of a superior quality, but do not ripe

intil late in August, and to pluck them off now-wher

they are too hard and bitter to be eaten-is malicious, to

say the least. Aid, V., as well as a number of other persons

have recently suffered much from the incursions of fruit

with in a summary manner. The boys in the present case were taken before the Mayor on Friday evening, who gave them a severe reprimand and held them in ball for the FALSE PRETENCE. -John Roadman, of this city, was arrested on the 9th lnst., by Constable Radabaugh, of Harrisburg, charged with obtaining scrap iron to the amount of \$150 40. from the Short Mountain Coal Company, under false and fraudulent pretences. The suit was brought of making the purchase, Roadman gave the Company a check for the amount on one of the banks in this city, and when it was presented to be cashed, the bank officer informed the Company that Roadman had no deposit it the bank and payment was refused. Roadman was taken before Alderman Musser, and gave bail for his appearance

FIRE. - During the prevalence of the storm on Wednesday night, a barn, the property of Benjamin Garber, residing in East Donegal township, was struck by lightning, and the building and all its contents destroyed. The entire crop of grain and hay was lost, and the loss of Mr. G. is estimated at \$5,000, on which there is no insur ance. The barn was a very large one and built with all the late modern improvement

ing of the citizens of Manheim favorable to the construction of this road was held at the Central High School in that borough on Wednesday evening last. From the Sentinal we learn that the meeting was organized by appointing Michael White, Esq., of Manheim, Chairman;

retary.

Mr. N. Worley being called upon, stated the object of the meeting, in which he alluded to the very encouraging prospects of this place being made a point on the road, and strongly urged upon the citizens to give their aid and influence to the project.

On motion, J. W. Fisher, Esq., of Columbia, then addressed the meeting at some length. During the course of his remarks he stated that this was the only line of railroad remaining unfinished between New York and Baltimore:

remarks he stated that this was the con-remaining unfulshed between New York and Baltimore: that many of the farmers on the route were favorable to its construction, and that there was no section of country in the Union more fertile than the one the line will pass through. That the road will afford means to export our surplus produce; and that all that is wanting is for the people to take up the matter in earnest. The very policy of the citizens is to make this place a point, as it is very clear that the large amount of business that would natur-ally concentrate here would make this place the most important point between Reading and Columbia. Dr. Snavelv. as chairman of the committee our resolutions, important point between Reaging and Common.

Dr. Snavely, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopt.

ed:
This meeting, deeming the construction of the Reading and Columbia Railroad of vast importance to the districts through which it will pass, and satisfied as to the utility and benefits to be derived from its location through our valley, the "garden spot" of the Keystone State, by affording an easy transit for our surplus produce to the principal markets. Therefore,

pal markets: Therefore

Resolved, That the said road should and ought to be
constructed by way of Manhelm, from the fact that it will
farnish more business than any other point on the road.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it will be
to the interest of the company to start said road at Reading and run to Columbia, keeping as far distant from the
Lebanon Valley and the Pennsylvania Railroads, as may
burracticable.

Resolved. That we will unite and use all honorable means, and all the sid in our power, to secure the location and completion of said road by way of Manheim.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Manheim Sentinel, and all other papers favorable to the proposed road.

On motion of Mr. Worley, a committee of five, consisting of N. Worley, John Hostetter, J. E. Cross, P. Arndt, and B. M. Stauffer, was appointed to solicit subscriptions, conditionally, to be binding only if the road is located by way of Manheim.

OPENING OF BOOKS .- The Commissioners of the Reading and Columbia Railroad advertise in to-day's Spy that they will open books for the reception of subscription to the capital stock of the above road on Monday, the 8th prox., at the Washington House, in this borough. commencement of this important work. Our citizens will now have an opportunity of abowing their interest in an undertaking that must, if carried out—and we have no doubt of its success—so materially influence our future processity.

prosperity.

We have urged and shall not cease to urge upon the We have urged and shall not cease to urge upon the people the necessity of a movement by them in the direction of progress. We need some common project in which the entire town can unite, to give fresh spirit and imports to our business, our pleasures, and our very lives. If we remain much longer indifferent to our most vital interests we shall stagnate, and no future infusion of energy and new blood will suffice to redeem us from a merited ring fence and whitewash. Now is the time for action, and we entreat the moneyed men of the town to take advantage of this opportunity to build up a business which cannot be diverted from us.—Saturday's Odumbia Spy.

ACCIDENT.-On Monday last a little child ACCIDENT.—On Monday last a little child, about five years of age, daughter of Goorge Grady, of Pean township, met with a serious accident by failing from a high chair. It appears that the little girl had a plate in her hand at the time, which breke in the fall, a piece outling her on the upper lip and nose, leaving only about half an inch at the root of the nose not separated. We have since learned that the prospects of a re-union are not very favorable, as the circulation through the injured part has not been fully established. So says Friday's Manheim Sentinel.

A FALSE RUMOR .- Some time last spring A FALSE RUMOR.—Some time last spring, a report came to Lancaster that Mr. Matthias Breidy, well known as the Mason who did the stone-work on the Lancaster Court House, had committed suicide in Reading. Nothing of the kind appeared in the papers of this city, but some of the Lancaster papers credited the rumor, and published it as a fact, so that the bollef became general that Mr. Breidy was dead. But the rumor was effectually contradicted a day or two ago, by the supposed dead man himself, who appeared, alive and well, in the office of the Express, and expressed his indignation at having thus been killed off typographically "without his knowledge or consent." We are glad, on Mr. Breidy's account, that Reading has one suicide less to answer for than the Lancaster papers charged her with—Reading Gazette.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE CITY POST OFFICE.—The different Passenger

١	Trains on the Pennsylvania and branch rainoads leave it
į	city as follows:
i	LEAVE EASTWARD.
į	Fast Line4.00 a.
1	Through Express
	Lancaster Accommodation9.40 a.s
i	Mail Train
	Harrisburg Accommodation5.48 p.
ł	
- 1	LEAVE WESTWARD.
- 3	Through Express1.38 a.
	Mail Train
	Fast Line
	Harrisburg Accommodation5.35 p.
•	Lancaster Accommodation8.00 p.
	Emigrant Train
	CLOSING OF MAILS BY RAILROAD.
	Eastern Through Mail-For Philadelphia, New York a
	Factorn States at 6.15 a. m. 11/n m. and 8 n. m.

Way Mail East—For Punnacipus and markets at 6.45a. m. Mestern Through Mail—For Columbia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Western States, at 9½ a. m., and 8 p. m. Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between the Markets at 612a m.

gh Mail West9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. m., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. m

Southern Mail... op. in. Closing of Mails on the Stage Routes.

For Reading, via: Neffsville, Litiz, Rothsville, Ephrata, Reamstown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, daily, at 8 neamstown, Adamstown and Godglersville, daily, at 8 cach discharge of the Cathion greathed through a. m.

For Lebanon, via: East Hempfield, Manheim, White Oak, Mount Hope and Cornwall, daily, at 2 p. m.

For Millersville and Slackwater, Tri-weekly, Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

For Safe Harbor, Tri-weekly, Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

For Safe Harbor, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

Thursday at 1 p. m.

Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

3 p. m.
'or Litiz, via: Neffsville, daily, 2 p. m.
'- Manide via: Hampfield and Silver Spring, Tri-weekly, or Marietta, via : Hempfield and Silver Spring, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a.m. for Strasburg, via : Pertility and Wheatland Mills, daily at

or Fort Depost, and., via: Willow Strees, Smittville, flock, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md., and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m.
or Colebrook, via: Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Monday and Friday, at 6 a. m.
or Yogansville and Terro Hill, Tri weekly, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 b. m. day and Saturday, at 2 p. m. or Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Coleman-ville, Mount Nebo, Bothesda and Rawlinsville, Semi-

weekly, Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. r New Danville, weekly, Wednesday, at 9 a. m. Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 9 IV a. m. Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territoies, 10 cents.

Letturs, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a vecepte given therefor, on application and payment of the egistration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular

Natage.
All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps beforever can be mailed.

II. B. SWARR, Postmastor. TOOTHACHE. This disease can be cured by R. KEYSER'S TOOTHAGHE REMEDY, propared by him in Pittsgrg, Pa,, which is put in bottles and sold at 25 cents each.

turn out to have been the greatest battle the modern world has seen. I cannot describe it with any precision as yet, for it has lasted all day, and extended over a circuit of not less than fifteen miles; the noise of the cannonade, and even of the musketry, moreover, is still in my ears, and none of those engaged in it, except the wounded, have returned to give us any distinct and connected report. But not less than 450,000 men have been engaged in it; and of these not less than 30,000 disabled) lie, on this bright, starry night, upon the bloody field.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SOL-FERING.

Friday Night, June 24, 1859.

I came from Brescia early this morning

and arrived just in time to witness the last

half of what I have very little doubt will

CASTIGLIONE, (ITALY,

The battle commenced at a little before 5 in the morning—not far from sunrise. Just back of Castiglione rises a high range of hills, which projects a mile or thereabouts into the plain, and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so into the rolling surface which makes that portion of the plain. The Austrians had taken posttion upon these hills—planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione which they could approach, as the French army was in full force in and around that little village, and had stationed their immense array all over the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can now learn the Emperor Francis Joseph had col lected here not less than 225,000 troops, and commanded them in person. His evident purpose was to make a stand here and risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards of the day. Napoleon promptly accepted the challenge, and commenced the attack as soon as it was light this morning, by placing cannon upon the hills still nearer to Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opening fire upon them on the heights beyond.

He took his own stand upon the highest of these—asteep, sharp backed ridge, which com-mands a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the plain, and from that point directed the movements of his army during the early por tion of the day. The French very soon drove the enemy out of the posts they held nearest to the town, and followed them into the small villages of the plain below. The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement. The Austrians disof the ground, and fought here, as they did thro. ghout the day, with the utmost desperation. They were three times driven out of the town before they READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD, -- A meetwould stay out. The people of the village, moreover, took part against the French, upon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled in self defence to burn the town When they found it impossible to A. M. Bruckart, of Penn township, and John Sheaffer, of hold their ground any longer, they fell back A. M. Bruckart, of Penn township, and John Shealer, of Lancaster, Vice Presidents: and J. M. Ensminger. Section 19 and steadily until they reached the village of Volta, which, as you will see by the map, lies directly southeast from Castiglione, and is only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a

> range of hills. Upon these hills, in the rear of the town. and over looking it completely on the south and southeast sides, the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries and when I arrived upon the field and went at once to the heigh where the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which he had left ar hour before to follow his victorious troops these batteries were blazing away upon the French, who were stationed on the plain be low. I was too far off to observe with any accuracy the successive steps of the action but I could distinctly see the troops stationed upon the broad plain, and moving up in masses towards the front, where the artillery was posted, as their services were required.-But as soon as they reached this po were speedily enveloped in the smoke of the cannon, and disappeared from observation. But the general result was soon made evident by the slackening of the Austrian fire, and by the falling back of their smoke and a corre sponding advance on the part of that which

rose from the French artillery.

The cannonading at that point lasted for over an hour; but in precisely what direction the Austrians retreated it was not possible, from the position I occupied, to see. I was afraid to change it, moreover, because, although might easily have gone more directly and closely upon the field, I could not have found any eminence upon the plain from which l could have had so sweeping and complete view. Part of the Austrian force probably crossed the Mincio river, which flows south word from the lower and of Lake G tinued to rage all over the region northwest of a line connecting the towns of Castiglione, Solferino, and Volta. At one point after another a sharp cannonading would arise and continue for half or three-quarters of an hour : and, after each successive engagement of this kind, the result became apparent in the retreat of the Austrians and the French forces. During all the early part of the day the sky had been clear and the

weather hot. But clouds began to gather about noon, and at five o'clock, while the cannonade was at its height, a tremendous thunderstorm rolled up from the northwest; the wind came first sweeping from the parched streets an enor mous cloud of dust, and was soon followed by a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and rapid explosions of rattling thunder. The storm lasted for about an hour, and the cannonading, so far as we could dis tinguish, was suspended. Then the rain ceased, the clouds blew away, the sun shone out again, and the air was cooled and per-Though the cannon may have ceased for a time to take part in it, th fight had meantime gone on; and when I again resumed my post of observation, from which the storm had expelled me, the cannonading commenced on the extreme left of the entire field, and on the very borders of the lake, northeast from Castiglione and west of

The Piedmontese troops, under the King, who commands them in person, had been posted there, and received the Austrians a From about seven o'clock until after nightfall an incessant and mos terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart, and at the outset they were both served with nearly equal and effective vigor. But the Austrians gradually slackened their fire and several times took up new posi-tions, while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrunted shower of balls upon them suspending only for a few minutes at a time and then renewing it again with redoubled Eastern States, at 6.45 a. m., 1½ p. m., and 8 p. m.
Way Mail East—For Philadelphia and Intermediate offices, at 6.45 a. m. was still, and the sound of musketry, as well as of the cannon, was distinctly heard. The former was continuous, sharp, and incessant, sounding like the constant and irregular pattering of hail upon a roof, while the latter was occasionally suspended, but while it lasted was overwhelmingly grand and terrible.

Over the Sardinian park rose a dense white

cloud of smoke, directly upwards, its sides perfectly upright and well defined, and spreading outward both ways at the top like an enormous sheaf of wheat. The sun was making a glorious setting in the West, and as his light gradually departed the vivid flashes at each discharge of the cannon gleamed through urdsy, at 1 p. m. For Hinklown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl. beginning to be dark when I turned to descend and Farmersville, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdsy, at 2 p. m. For Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at the roar of the cannon and the clattering of the guns of the infantry. But the Austrians were clearly falling back, and could scarcely have failed to sustain a total rout. It is pos sible they may be in condition to make more struggle in the morning, but, judging from my own observation, it certainly is not probable. They have sustained an overwhelming defeat, and it seems to unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced, by the representations of neutral powers, to peace which Napoleon will be very likely to tender him.

[The correspondent adds that he feels war-

ranted in saying that the French must have had 25,000 men hors de combat. He says he saw 10,000 wounded men come from the field, on carts, wagons, mules, and litters.] He

further adds:

If I did not already know the result of the battle, I would be ready to suppose, from the enormous number of wounded soldiers at this moment passing my window, that the French army had been literally destroyed. I am quite sure, no matter what the French official report may kay, that my preceding estimation of the wounded is small.

We saw about three thousand Austrian risoners brought in. How many were taken during the day could not be ascertained. I saw one crowd of 600, another of 450, and many smaller squads. The Austrians wound tt is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitch. ed were piled into the carts sometimes indiscriminately with the French.