DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN THE REGULAR CONVENTION. FOR PRESIDENT: STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama IN THE SECRDERS' CONVENTION

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. GEN. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon. FOR GOVERNOR:

HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland The Democratic Party recognizes in its creed no Higher Law"—it teaches no "Irrepressible Conflict"—it Higher Law"—it teaches no "Irrepressible Conflict"—it does not feach the treasonable dogma of Lincoin, that "this Government cannot endure permanenty half slave and half free"—it incites no deluded fanatics to disturb the hellowed shades of Mount Vernon and Monticello, by a traitor's call for servile insurrection.

ELECTORS:

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.				
BEPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.				
1. Frederick Server, 2. William C. Patterson, 3. Joseph Crockett, jr., 4. J. G. Brenner, 5. J. W. Jacoby, 6. Charles Kelly, 7. O.P. James, 8. David Scholl, 9. Joel L. Lightner,	14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	J. Reckhow, George D. Jaci J. A. Ahl, J. B. Danner. J. R. Crawford H. N. Lee, J. B. Howell, N. P. Fetterm Samuel Marsh		
10. S. S. Barber, 11. T. H. Walker,	23. 24.	William Book, B. D. Hamlin,		
12. S. S. Winchester, 13. Joseph Laubach,	25.	Gaylord Churc		

A GENERAL NOTICE.

From and after the first day of July ensuing we shall open a new set of books. It will then be eleven years since The Intelligences passed into our hands, and we think it about full time that a general settlement should take place. We have accounts for subscription due us ranging from \$2 to \$22, all of tion: which we are honestly and fairly entitled to, and must have, either with or without the aid of the law, if they are at all collectable. It is neither fair to ourselves nor to our paying subscribers to suffer such delinquencies any longer; and, in order to carry out our plan, which we have fully matured, we shall on the first of July commence striking from the list the names of all subscribers (unless, for good cause, there might be some exceptions,) who are over two years in arrears; and shall then, after giving them three months longer grace to pay up, place their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection. This is our ultimatum, and we give this timely notice so that none can complain. By carrying out this determination, we expect as a matter of course, to considerably reduce our list; but at the same time we shall, thereby, curtail our expenses. We would rather have one thousand good paying subscribers, than two thousand, nearly one-half of whom never think of paying the Printer.

A meeting of the Democratic State Execu tive Committee will be held at the Merchants

Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, July 2d, 1860, at three o'clock, P. M., at which time and place the attendance of the nembers is earnestly requested Democratic papers in the State will please copy the above notice.
WILLIAM H. WELSH,

June 25, 1860. Chairman

DIVISION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It will not interest our readers to give even a synopsis of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention during the past week; and we have only to say that disorder, confusion, and a lack of harmony prevailed from Monday morning until Friday night, when the proceedings of the Convention culminated by the withdrawal of more than one third of the delegates, and a general and absolute disruption of the party.

The Douglas portion of the Convention re organized on Saturday morning, by the ad the Navy Department. A copy of these resolumission of new delegates in place of the refused to act any longer as President, and a receive a communication on the subject from new presiding officer, Hon. David Tod, of Ohio, the Secretary. In reply, Mr. Toucey has was elected. After some preliminary proceedings, the balloting for a Presidential candidate commenced, with the following results: same as those introduced into the last Congress Whiteley, was carried without voting by

Douglas	1731/6
Guthrie	
Breckinridge	5
Sevmour	1
Bocock	1
Dickinson	1
Wise	1
Blank vote	3
Whole number of votes, 1943.	Necessar

to a choice,-202. SECOND BALLOT.

After the second ballot-although the resolution requiring 202 votes necessary to a motion of Mr. Church, of New York, Hon.

Presidency.

North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, souri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Minnesota, California and Oregon-in all 105 delegates. Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was then declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention for the Presidency, and Gen. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon, was unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency. After appointing a Committee to issue an address to the Democracy of the Nation, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Thus has been accomplished the final division and disruption of the old Democratic party, whose time-honored principles are still cherished in the hearts of a great majority of our countrymen. Disaster and defeat stare us in the face, for the present, but the party will. oner or later, recover from its prostrate and rupted condition, and those who were seedly or indirectly instrumental in proor the present lamentable state of things, If he held to a fearful accountability in the what has been done cannot now

7.14; tespines us, one and all, to 2.2 personnes us, one and all, to 2.3 personness, and sustain what

party. Any other course will only place things in a worse shape than they are at present, and be attended with no present or. prospective good to the Democracy or the

Mistakes and blunders were committed all round at Charleston and Baltimore. There ould have been no secession at first; there vas no necessity whatever for such a proceeding. In this, the Southern delegates who seceded committed an egregious blunder. But when they came back and claimed their seats at Baltimore, being the only truly accredited delegates from their respective States, they should have been admitted without hesitation by the Convention. By not extending to them the olive branch, the Northern delegates placed themselves in the wrong, and brought about the disruption which immediately followed. Two wrongs never yet made one right. But we have not room to extend these remarks at the present time. We shall give our views more at length hereafter.

Something ought to be done at once to harnonize, if possible, the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, in view of the Gubernatorial election-if for nothing else; and we hope that prompt action will be taken by the State Central Committee to that effect. In the meantime, let us inculcate a spirit of harmony amongst ourselves; and let us resolve to support the candidates, who may present the best claim to be considered the regular nominees of the party, whether they were or were not our choice beforehand. In so doing, we shall best discharge the duty which devolves upon us as Democrats in the approaching conflict with Abolitionism and

As soon as the whole proceedings of both Conventions, with the names of the delegates who seceded, are published, we shall then be better prepared to give our views at length in reference to the course pursued at Charleston and at Baltimore.

We shall bring our present remarks to close, by publishing the following patriotic letter from Judge Douglas, but which, in consequence of the secession, as is alleged by Mr. Richardson, was not read in the Conven-

Washington, June 20, 1860—11 P. M.—[Private]—Near Sin: I learn that there is imminent danger that the mocratic party will be demoralized, if not destroyed, a

the breaking up of the Couvention. Such a result would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the South and North, and the Southern partiesas of Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

I firmly and conscientionally believe that there is no safety for the country—no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. Intervention means dismion. There is no difference in the criticals lativace Northern and South no difference in the principle netween Northern and South-ern intervention. The lone intervences for slavery, and the other against slavery; but a b appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section, against the peace of the whole country and the right of self-government by the people of the Territories. Hence the dectrine of non-inter-vention must be maintained at all hazards. But while I

n never sarrifice the principle, even to att-sin the Presi-ency. I will cheerfully and J nyiully sarrifice myself to sintain the principle. If theref re, you and my other friends who have stood r me with wuch hepsic firmness at Charleston and Baltiore shall be of the opinion that the principle can be eserved, and the unity and ascendancy of the Domocratic city maintained, and the country saved from the perils Northern abulitionism and Southern disunion by with drawing my name, and uniting upon some other non-intervention. Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you to pur-

to that course

Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends.
have explicit confidence in your and their patriotism, In have explicit confidence in vour and their patriolism, I have explicit confidence in vour and their patriolism, and in the premises will meet my hearty approval; but I conjure you to act with an eye single to the safety and weifare of the country, and without the slightest regard to my individual interest or aggrandizement. My interest will be best promoted, and my ambition gratified and motives viudicated, by that course, on the part of my friends, which will be most effective in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party. The action of the Charleston Convention, in sustaining me has the first choice of the platform, and designating me as the first choice of the desire.

desire.

This letter is prompted by the same motives which induced my despatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention. With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes, you and other friends must act upon your own convictions of duty.

Very truly, your friend, To Hon. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Baltimore, Md.

After the above was in type, we rethe Pennsylvanian containing a call for a meeting of the State Central Committee, on Monday next. We are heartily glad of this, and we hope, that when they meet, moderate counsels will prevail, and that everything will be done that is possible to conciliate and bring about union and harmony in the party. We must have but one candidate for the Presidency, or at least but one electoral ticket, if we expect to beat the Black Republicans either at the October or November elections. The watchword should be "everything for the cause and nothing for men."

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. The U. S. House of Representatives have the expenditure of money, and other acts of tions was sent to Mr. Toucey, with a suggesseceders at Charleston; but General Cushing tion that the Committee would be pleased to sent to the Chairman a letter which is published. He shows that the resolutions are the by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. At that time a States. committee was appointed, and an investigation was prosecuted by Mr. Sherman upon ex parte evidence, which finally resulted in the adoption of resolutions by the Committee, vindicating the President from every imputation, and declaring that nothing had been disclosed which could affect the personal or official integrity of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. integrity of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Sherman, thus foiled in his design, has again introduced the same resolutions, not with the object of instituting an investigation for the tion was not actually repealed—on purpose of reform, or to aid the House in its legislative duties, or to enable it to exercise by yeas 1062, nays 145, New York voting solid STEPHEN A. Douglas, of Illinois, was declared its constitutional power of impeachment, but

the manimous nominee of the party for the for the sole purpose of obtaining a vote of censure upon the President and the Secretary Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, of the Navy, for the manner in which they was then unanimously nominated for the Vice have performed their official duties. It is mere partizanship, under the cloak of official forms. After the passage of several unimportant This is not a legitimate or constitutional resolutions, the Convention adjourned sine die. proceeding. The Secretary urges the great The seceding delegates, representing in importance of maintaining the independence whole or in part twenty-two States, met in of the various departments of the Government, Convention at the Maryland Institute, and as provided for in the Constitution. He organized permanently by appointing General | denies that the House of Representatives has Cushing the presiding officer. The following any power to inflict a punishment of the most tions that affect the interests of Pennsylvania. States were represented, but as the names of | trivial kind, and least of all, the grave punish the delegates are not yet published, we cannot | ment of a vote of rebuke and censure, upon say which of the Pennsylvania delegates were the President of the United States, the heads present: Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, of departments, the Judges of the Supreme Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, | Court, or of any inferior court, or upon any officer whatever belonging to the executive or Louisiana. Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Mis | judicial departments, for assumed official discretion. Such an assumption of power After some preliminary proceedings, the over all the officers of this Government would his great popularity is the undenied and entirely change the character of the House of for the Presidency, with the following result, Representatives, and might with equal reason and propriety embrace within its scope the members of the Senate. In conclusion, Mr. Toucey declines to come before the Committee to defend any one against ex parte evidence taken before a defunct committee of the last small. He has inspired a vitality and energy Congress, or defend himself for the manner in which he has exercised his discretionary

> constitutional way. TO A CORRESPONDENT. "L" will appear next week, if we can find

him, and much more, if those who have the

power will give him an opportunity in any

Editorial Fracas at Lynchburg, Va. Lynchburg, June 24.—Messrs. Joseph and reduction in the price of the public lands to the motion prevailed.—Lehigh Register. obert Button, editors of the Virginian, were twenty five cents per acre, with an extention shot in the street to-day, by the brothers of the years credit. In consequence of the Republican. One of the Buttons is said to be passage of this bill there is a great depression mortally and the other seriously wounded. in the market of land warrants, and heavy Lynchburg, June 23.—Robert Button, edi sacrifices will of course be made should it tor of the Virginian, is dead.

THE CAUSE OF THE RUPTURE. The following constitute the substance of the several reports made to the Baltimore

Convention, by the Committee on Credentials the adoption of the first of which led to the rupture in the Convention, and the secession of a large number of the delegates: THE MAJORITY REPORT.

It recapitulated the proceedings at Charles-ton, so far as the adjournment and the resolution for filling the vacancies were concerned. The Committee had found vacancies of whole delegations in the States of Alabama Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and North Carolina, and nartial vacancies Jeorgia, Arkansas and Delaware, and contested seats in Massachusetts and Missouri.

They report in favor of the admission the original Mississippi delegation. The admission of the Soule delegates from The admission of the original Texas

The admission of Messrs. Bayard and Whitely, from Delaware. The admission of Mr. Chaffey, from Massa

The admission of J. O. Fallon, from Mis

The admission of the contestants, from Alahama. The admission of one-half of each delegation from Georgia, each to possess the half vote of the State; but if either party refuse take seats under these terms, then the remainder shall be entitled to the full vote In Arkansas both sets are to be admitted, with the power of the original delegates to cast two votes, and the contestant, one; but if either refuse to take seats, then the others shall be entitled to east the full vote of the

Mr. Krum said the remarks he intended to make had no reference to the merits of the report, but was only designed to explain the unusual questions which had risen before the Committee. They had met, resolved to dis charge their duties diligently and fairly. The spirit which had controlled the action of Committee had given him the conviction that hey were influenced by high principles, and had only one desire, to discharge fairly, faithfully and impartially the duties imposed upon them. These remarks were due to the Com

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, on behalf of the inority of the Committee, presented a report favor of the admission of Mr. Hallet of Massachusetts; of Mr. —, from Missouri; of Bayard and Whiteley, from Delaware; of he original delegates from Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi; and inviting the Florida delegates to take seats, and cast the vote of the State in the

The report then proceded to say that this was a question affecting the future existence of the Democratic party. It reviewed the case, arguing against the right of the Convention to declare seats vacant when the States had elected delegates to represent them. Even though these delegates had withdrawn that withdrawal was not a resignation. The report then entered into an elaborate argument of the case.

was submitted by Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, on his own part, as an individual member of the Committee. He agreed with the majority report, except in the case of Alabama, in which case he reported in favor of the admis sion of the original delegates.

This last report, we believe was withdrawn by Mr. Gittings. The balloting on the others was as follows:

The minority report was first in order, and the vote by States was taken amid silence and auxicty. Numbers of delegates had roll calls, and kept tally. As each State was called, all eyes were turned to the locality where its delegates were seated, and mur-murs of applause, and sometimes shouts, exhibited the feeling of the Convention. New York plumped her thirty five against the minority, the majority manifested their feel-ings with loud applause, and as the Western States, one after the other, gave their whole voice and vote in the same manner the cheers were repeated. Pennsylvania gave seventeen for the report, and ten against it, and throughout the voting of the day did not vary but half a vote. The report was rejected by year ays 150

THE MAJORITY REPORT Was taken up by resolution, with this result: On the first resolution, admitting the Misissippi delegation—yeas 250, nays 2½—New York voting solid yea, and Pennsylvania 25 yea, 2 nay. On the second resolution, admitting the regular National Democratic delegates from

Louisiana, the vote stood—yeas 153, nays 98.

The States voted almost in the same manner as on the rejection of the minority report.
On the suggestion of Senator Saulsbury the third resolution, referring to the case Arkansas, was divided into three parts. The first branch admitting the R. W. Johnson and Hindman delegates, with power to cast two votes, was carried by yeas 182, nays 69. passed a series of resolutions in relation to delegates, with power to east one vote, was also carried by yeas 150, navs 1003 third section, providing that in case either of these delegations should refuse to take their the entering delegates shall cast the vote of the State, was passed against the solitary "no" of Senator Saulsbury.

On the fourth resolution, admitting the Texas delegation, the vote was yeas 250, nays The fifth resolution admitting Bayard and

On the sixth resolution rejecting Hallett, of Massachusetts, and admitting Chaffee, a vote by States was called. Hallett was rejected by yeas 138, nays 1122; Massachussetts voting

The seventh resolution admitting John O. Fallon, Jr., of Missouri. and rejecting Gurdy, was carried by yeas 1381, nays 112.

The eighth resolution admitting the John Forsyth delegation of Alabama, was carried

absence from duty of the other, was rejected against the resolution. On the part of New York, Mr. Church declared that his State had no chance to do justice to the Democracy of Georgia, and offered a resolution for the admission of the Georgia delegation of which Judge Henry L. Benning is the chairman which was passed.

GENERAL FOSTER. Let the divisions of the Democracy be what they may, the party are united upon Henry D. Foster, our excellent candidate for Governor He is a man of unexceptionable character, of fine abilities and of firmly settled conservative principles. He is sound on all the great ques-When in Congress, some years ago, he strongly advocated a protective tariff, and his recent efforts to secure the passage of a bill increas ing the duties on imports prove him the sincere friend of the laboring classes.

We entertain strong hopes of his election We have the most encouraging intelligence from every section of the State. Democrats, no matter how widely they differ on questions of misdoing, or the wrong exercise of official policy or principle, are warm and energetic in the support of Gen. Foster. The secret of undeniable fact that he is strictly an honest

In the western counties, where he is well known, he will run far ahead of the party vote, and no where will he fall behind it.— We can speak understandingly for this county and we assure our party friends that the majority here against Gen. Foster will be very in our ranks that will tell favorably in Octo ber. We are not only united, but we are powers in his responsible office. He is ready candidate which will override the machina-

to respond to all the charges made against tions of corrupt politicians and give him an old-fashioned Democratic majority. He is a most worthy representative of a worthy cause.

> THE HOMESTEAD BILL. The Homestead Bill has passed both branch es of Congress, and now awaits the action of the President. It is no more or less than a

The offices of both newspapers will be closed Decome a law; (100) to made should be s

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION THE CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

The famous-or rather, we should say, infamous-smelling committee, of which JOHN COVODE was Chairman, has got through with its labors, and the mountain of peculation and fraud which was to have been developed when it commenced its inglorious career, has dwindled down into a contemptible and insignificant molehill. The motives which nimated the instigators of the movement are apparent, and are daily becoming more and nore transparent to the public. This committee originated with the Republican spoils hunters, and their confederates who have deserted the Democratic party, with the ostensible object of proving a corrupt connivance on the part of the President and his Cabinet in the preparation and support of the Kansas Lecompton constitution; and a set of zealous and unscrupulous political partizans in Congress authorized its appointment, because they fondly indulged the hope that it would be a good political manœuvre. But when the investigation was ended the managers saw that it had utterly failed in fixing any official misconduct on Mr. BUCHANAN, and so they hurried the House into passing a vote of censure on the President before the evidence found its way to the public. How this was brought about is pungently exposed by Mr. Winslow, in the minority report of the committee. Here are his words :-Most of the charges examined were founded

on anonymous communications; others upon information from persons destitute of character and without position—displaced office holders. disappointed office seekers, venal placemen adventurers, mercenary Swiss-whose politics were hounded by no loftier motives then solf interest. All the evidence which, unexplained, raised suspicions against the administration was, by means unknown to the undersigned, regularly telegraphed to the Northern papers and when the evidence was not of character it was invariably garbled and

Speaking of the report and the vote censure passed on the President and his Cabinet officers, the New York Herald very truthfully remarks:-

The official evidence, which we have now received in the voluminous printed report of the committee, shows that Forney, instead of be, was a constant solicitor for one of the richest placers of official power and spoilsthe editorship of the organ and the printer of the Post Office blanks. It is also clearly proved that there was not the slightest foun dation for the insinuations of ex Governor Walker that the Lecompton constitution was prepared by the Cabinet in Washington, and sent to Kansas to be adopted by the Convention. The whole fabric so laboriously constructed by the managers of the Committee, has thus fallen to the ground.

The House of Representatives, in passing the vote of censure on the supposed strength of evidence which did not exist, has done dishonor to itself, and established a precedent in our political history full of danger to our form of government, to the institutions estab lished by our fathers, and to the liberties which are so dearly cherished in the hearts of the people. From such a position it must necessarily recede, and any party and any public man that, blinded by passion, struggles to prevent a recantation before the people, will incur all the odium that belongs to the wrong that has been committed, and will be consigned with it to a merited condemnation. It is not the President that is to be righted by the expunging of the resolution of ce it is the honor of the House itself which is to be vindicated, and a precedent removed, which, if allowed to stand, can but work the most mischievous evils in the State

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House Tariff bill without amendment, but with a recommendation that its consideration be postponed until the second Monday in December next. The motion made Hunter to that effect, was laid over until Friday, when coming up in order it was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Bayard, Bragg, Chesnut, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hempbill, Hunter, Johnson, of Ark., Johnson of Ten., Lane, Mallory, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Slidell, Sebastian, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—26. Navs-Messrs. Anthony, Bigler, Cameron,

Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and

If the Republicans had fought half as hard for the bill as did Senator Bigler and several other prominent Pennsylvanians, this postponement would not have taken place. This is. however, what they secretly desired, so that they can bring it in the Presidential election this fall. The N. Y. Evening Post, a leading Republican journal, denounced the House Tariff bill, from the first, in the most unmeasured terms, as partial, unjust, oppressive, and made to advance the interests of a few engaged in particular branches of manu facture, at the expense of every one else in the country. And Mr. Hale, a leading Republican Senator, hastens the downfall of the bill, by telling the Senate and the country that its defeat is foredoomed, and by intimating, if not distinctly urging, that its fate is merited by the partiality of the pro

posed legislation. The matter being now postponed to December, it is to be hoped that a fair and just bill will be prepared in the mean time, and that members will then promptly pass it. The Presidential election will then be over, and legislation for the public benefit, instead of votes, will be in order. The Republican party ought not in 1857 to have repealed the Tariff of 1846

A REPUBLICAN JOB.

The report of the Covode Investigating Committee will make a volume of twelve hundred pages. The Republican House of Representatives have ordered their Republican printer to publish one hundred thousand copies for electionering purposes in the present campaign. This is quite a respectable Republican job. It is taking quite a slice of the public funds with which to manufacture Republican capital. The entire expense of the printing, binding, directing, mailing and conveying in the mails to the different parts of our extensive country, these one hundred thousand volumes will cost between a half and three fourths of a million of dollars. This is quite an item, but as it is a Republican job and a Republican measure it is all right. Had the Democrats ordered it the country would have been astounded by the wailings of the Republican press on account of its unheard of enormity and unmitigated fraud upon the people.

RE-INSTATED .- It is well known to many of our readers that the German Luthers Synod of Pennsylvania last year at Lebanon provisionally suspended Rev. J. Schindel. of this county, for allowing himself to be elected to a political office, (Mr. S. being our State Senator,) on the ground that said ecclesiasti is at variance with the duties of cal body preacher of the Gospel to serve in a political capacity. On Friday a letter from Mr. Schin-del was read before the Synod then in session in Philadelphia, in which the writer expressed an intention of retiring from political life at the close of his present Senatorial term, and a wish to be again united with the Synod It was moved that a resolution which had previously been passed suspending Mr. Schin-del be rescinded. After an animated discussion

DEATH OF MR. SCHWARTZ.

Hon. JOHN SCHWARTZ, member of Congress from Berks county, died at Washington City on Wednesday night last. He was about 70 years of age, and had been in delivate health No vessel should go to sea without a supply for several months

THE SUPREME COURT .- The Supreme Court Pennsylvania met in this city vesterday. All the county cases and others which were not disposed of at the May Term at Harrisburg will be taken up, and so several new ones. The Sheriff of Allegheny county i nmanded to have the belligerent "City Fathers" of

THEATRICAL .- The Dramatic Corps from the rch and Walnut Street Theatres, Philadelphia, have been houses at Fulton Hall uring the past week. They will remain a short time ger. Take it all in all, it is the best company which as ever visited this city.

MASS MEETING. - The Constitutional Union party of this city will hold a Mass Meeting, to ratify the tions of Bell and Everett, in fron row evening. The speakers announced at Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Col. W. P. Seymour, E. C. Pechin Esq., and F. W. Grayson, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal. Several other gentlemen are also expected

THE FOURTH OF JULY.-Preparations are ing made to celebrate the Fourth in becoming style in this city. We shall give particulars next week

CAUTION TO OWNERS OF CATTLE. - The Pennsylvania Railroad Company of late have been very much annoved by cattle and other live stock running upon the tracks, and the General Superintendent has issued a no calling the attention of parties owning live stock to the following extracts from an opinion given by Chief Justice Gibson, in the case of the Railroad Company vs. Skinner Harris, page 298 :

passengers.

2. A Railway Company is a purchaser in consideration of public accommodation and convenience, of the exclusive possession of the ground paid for to the proprietors of it, and of a license to use the greatest attainable rate of speed, with which neither the person nor property of another may interfere. No needless damage, however, must be oone.

3. The question as to whether the owner of the animal killed knew of its jeopardy, was not a material inquiry in

We cheerfully join the Superintendent in expressing the hope that all parties will see the importance of making such arrangements as will effectually prevent cattle or other live stock owned by them from obstructing the line Owners, in cases of damage from this cause, as will be seen from the above decision, are not only without recourse upon the Company, but are themselves responsible for al amages incurred in consequence of cattle or other stock structing the track. A proper regard for the safety of

the traveling public and the Company's employees, and also of the property of the Company, demands that every effort should be made to render the line free from such s fruitful cause of injury to persons and property; and the raveling public will sustain the Superintendent in h etermination to hold parties responsible for all damage

sustained from this cause. AN IMPORTANT DECISION .- A decision of righly important nature to widows and single women engaged as store-keepers, and whose annual sales do no ed twenty-five hundred dollars, was rendered in the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday last. On June 11th the appeal of Catharine Armstrong from the decision of the ercantile Appraiser of Lancaster County, assessing he for a store license, was presented by N. Ellmaker, Esq., to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The appellant is a widow, living in Churchtown, and keeping a small ore or shop, not selling liquors, and not an importer o oreign goods. It also appeared that her sales did no r appellant and on behalf of Commonwealth, on Wedner day, an opinion was given as follows: "On the within appeal, the Court are of opinion that Catharine Armstrong s not required by the Acts of Assembly to pay for a license

ed that the decision of the Appraiser be set aside." The decision is highly important to a considerable num-per of women who keep small stores or shops in the city and county, whose sales do not exceed twenty-five hundred lollars, but who have heretofore paid the mercantile tax as essed by the Appraiser.

A New Turnpike.-Messrs. J. F. Kautz & Co., of this city, have been awarded the contract for build ng the new turnpike between Marietta and Maytown.-Messrs. Kautz & Co. are experienced Turnnike Contractor and the work will be done in a substantial manner.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM .- On Tuesday ening last, between five and six o'clock, one of the most destructive hail storms and tornadoes which has eve visited this vicinity passed over the townships of Mount Joy, Rapho, West Hempfield, Manor and Conestoga, doing reat damage to property. It rained very heavily in this city, but in the sections named above the "Storm King" reigned with terrific fury. The Express of Wednesday gives the following account of the storm's doings at Saf

attained its full power. At this point its destructiveness to property and the crops is incatentable at this time. It is sid to have struck Safe Harbor about half pist five o'clock. The first indications of its approach were deep black clouds coming up over a till to the north, carrying with them boards, shingles, limbs of tree. us that the tornado us that the tornach—for such it really became at this point—spprosched slewly and became fearfully sublime. The dark masses of clouds rolled and vitched over one another as if an army of denons were in deadly conflict, while the lower strata tore off shingles and boards from the roofs of houses, or licked them up from Insecure places. They went up into the dark rolling clouds, and every now and then were revealed to the eye by vivid flashes of lighting The phenomena are said to have been appalling to the beholder.

The phenomena are said to have been appalling to the beholder.

When the storm struck the Conestogs, in front of Hess' Man-ion House Hotel, it completely litted the entire body of water from its bed, so that those who were on the banks of the creek at the time could see the bottom. In the creek was a large quantity of lumber, belonging to Mr. Reinbold, of this city, which it also carried up. But, singular to relate, an adverse current of wind carried water and lumber back to the bed of the creek.

The tornado next struck the islands in the Susquehanna, where it did creat damage. The two-story frame house and barn belonging to Snyder, Scurbeer & Co., were leveled with the ground. When the tornado reached the house it smashed in all the windows and then raised the house it smashed in all the windows and then raised the house from its foundation and dashed it to fragments.—The occupants of the house, about fifteen in number, who saw the storm approach, took reings in the cellar, and strange to say all escaped without any serious injury. Mr. William Williamson was on the island working, and when he saw the tornado coming he took hold of a tree to prevent being blown away. The tree was torn up by the roots, carried a distance of about a hundred yards and Mr. Williamson with it. He escaped with a lew bruises.

Mr. John Campbell, who was also on the island, was blown into the river, but saved himself by clinging to a tree which floated by him.

The tornado is said to have been about threacquerter of

use on the mann, it is estimated, amounts to between welve and fifteen hundred dollars.

The tornado is said to have been about three-quarters of a mile in width. Some of the hail stones which fell in the neighborhood of Safe Harbor were of extraordinary size, many of them as large as hen's eggs. The cost of repairing proken windows will prove a beavy item. The crops between Safe Harbor and Millersville are much damaged, the corn in many places is to cut to showed with the tell. ween saie harbor and Aillersville are much damaged, the forn in many places is to cut to shreds, while the other grain is badly beaten down and cut up.

After passing over Safe Harbor, the storm seems to have tept on its course towards the Maryland line, doing injury to the crops in Conestoga and Martic twps., but we have to particulars from these places.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE

Ì	Trains on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave this city as follows:	
ı	LEAVE EASTWARD	price, 62½ cents per acre.
1	Fast Line	strike out the section re
1	Through Express 226 a.m.	to sell the public lands
	Lancaster Accommodation	
1	Mail Train 2 22 n m	survey. The House
	Harrisburg Accommodation5.48 p. m.	extending the bill to all
	LEAVE WESTWARD	
1	Through Express	of age, whether heads o
1	51811 1 F810	to sell the surveyed l
	Fast Line 238 n m	declined, acceded to the
	Harrisburg Accommodation 5 35 n m	
•	Lancaster Accommodation	vation that they accept
	Emigrant Train	Senate would vield, an
	CLOSING OF MAILS BY RAILROAD.	
	Eastern Through Mail-For Philadelphia New York and	enlargement hereafter.
	Eastern States, at 8 a. m., 11/2 p. m., and 8 p. m.	

way Mail East—For Philadelphia and Intermediate offices. at 5 a. in.
Western Through Mail—For Harrisburg, Pittsburg and
Western States, at 9½ a. m., and 8 p. m.
Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Moun Ay Man West—for Languarine, Engagement and Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lowistown, Huntingdon Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, 2 at 94 z m.

outhern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washing

(Mail East. 1.10 a. m., dil East. 1.10 a. m., 8.50 a. m., and 2.22 p

Mail West. 2.36 a. m., 8.50 a. m., and 2.22 p

2.22 f

CLOSING OF MAILS ON THE STAGE ROUTES.
For Reading, via: Neffsville, Litiz, Rothsville, Ephrata,
Reamstown, Adamstown and Gonglersville, daily, at 8 . m. Lebanon, via: East Hempfield, Manheim, White Oak Mount Hope and Cornwall, daily, at 2 p. m. For Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 2 p. m. For Safe Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m. For Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West 1 and Farmersville, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Saturday, at 2 p. m.
r Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, a 2 p. m. For Litiz, via: Neffsville, daily, at 2 p. m. For Marietta, via: Hempfield and Silver S r Marietta, via: Hempheid and Silver Spring, Tri-weekly Fuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a. m., r Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at

2 p. m. or Lampeter, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Satur or Lampeter, Art. Weeler, Auctoury, Auctoury, day, at 2 p. m.
for New Holland, via: Binkley's Bridge, Leacock, Bareville, Beartown, Bowmansville and Muddy Creek, daily, at 12 m.
For Phoenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville, Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs, Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Sat

rday, at 12 m

For Port Deposit, Neweslay, Intensity and Saturday, at 12 m.

For Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md.; and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m.

For Colebrook, via: Swarr's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m.

For Vogansville and Terre Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.

For Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Colemanville, Mount Nebo, Bethesda and Rawlinaville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

weekly, Wodnesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. For New Dauville, weekly, Wodnesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, 1 0 a. m. o 10 a. m. Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo-ies, 10 cents. Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regula

ostage.
All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps befor
H. B. Swars, Postmaster. The Oxygenated Bitters, aside from being the best remedy which medical science and research have discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, is an irresistable cure for scurvy,

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Some of the more conservative journals among them the New York Courier and Enquirer and the New York Times, are endeavor ing to create the impression that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Sumner, in his recent " effort," are not endorsed by the party. Judging from the tone of our exchanges, the masked conservatism of the journals we have named is not reflected in the Republican sentiment of the West. Mr. Sumner's speech is declared the "Republican Text Book for the campaign," the greatest speech of the times, and commented on in equally significant and laudatory terms by the Republican trated. The following are a part and a sample press. The heads of the party at Washington, too, are foolish enough, notwithstanding the emergencies of the campaign, which demand a temporary backing down from the high anti slavery ground openly occupied by the party heretofore, to endorse fully the extravgances of the New England Senator. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler writes as follows:

"There was a strawberry party at Silver Spring, the country seat of the Blairs, some six miles from this city, on Monday evening, where they entertained a very large number of the Congressmen and the distinguished non-resident politicians who were here. Chicago nominations were fully ratified there. and much done toward healing any hard feeling between the friends of Seward and those of the nominee. As most of the visitors had gone direct from the Senate, the speech of Mr. Sumner was fully discussed. Among most conservative Senators were the first and warmest in their congratulations, among whom were Messrs. Foote, of Vermont; Ten Eyck, of New Jersey; both Connecticut Senaand Trumbull, of Illinois. Mr. Foote spoke of it 'not only as the speech of the American Senate, but the greatest speech of the age.' Mr. Harlan, on greeting Mr. S. at its conclusion, said, 'your speech is worthy of vourself, and that is the highest possible compliment.' Another said, 'your speech was always strong and sometimes mighty." At least, the speech has been effective in calling out the strongest compliments.

PETER CARTWRIGHT AND ABE LINCOLN.

One of the "institutions" of Illinois is old region as exhorter and politician long before Illinois became a State. He was at the recent Quadrennial Conference of the Methodists at Buffalo, where the principal part of four the Mexicans to a desperate and bloom weeks was thrown away in buncombe discussion on the negro. A correspondent of The Buffalo Courier, who was on the cars with him a day or two after the nomination was made at Chicago, relates the following incident:

The venerable Peter Cartwright had taken a seat for Rochester, and, during some fifteen minutes previous to the time the cars left th depot, the Doctor was giving me, in his honest manner, his opinion of both Stephen A Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. He had d the "Little Giant," and was saving of "Honest Abe," that he is a good citizen, upright, and "in point of talent, is a second upright, and "in point of talent, is a second rate lawyer." Just at that moment, in came a bouncing hot Republican, with his platform in his hand, and took a seat near the Doctor He came just in time to hear the remark in regard to Mr. Lincoln's talent, and it roused him wonderfully. He interrupted the Doctor. (not knowing him) and proceeded, under a rather high pressure of steam, to inform him that he was mistaken on that point. After he had blown off somewhat the Doctor said. Well, my friend, I don't know but you are more familiar with the character and history of both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln than I am. For myself, I can only say that I have lived in the same county with both of them for twenty five years; that I gave to Mr Douglas the first office he was ever favored with, that I have myself twice run in opposi tion to Mr. Lincoln, for a seat in the Legisla. ture of Illinois, and beaten him both timesand can do it again if I will!" By this time vou may well suppose that the drowned whatever else the Doctor might have

THE COST OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY .- We learn from reliable authority that the cost of bringing the Japanese from San Francisco to

1. Handle of the ma Washington and entertaining them during twenty six days' stay and cost of Government train to Philadelphia, amounted to \$14,000, the items being as follows:—Transportation across the Isthmus, \$4,000; entertain Washington during twenty six days' stay, including hack hire, wines, &c., \$7,400; char ter of steamboat, government trains. &c. \$2,600 The cost of entertaining the Japanes in Philadelphia for seven days, will, it is said. mount to \$15,000, being \$5 000 more than the appropriation, and over \$7,000 more than their whole stay in Washington. It is quite likely, when the bills come to be paid there will be some scrutiny in Conneils for back hire and other items that go to swell the amount.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL-AGREEMENT OF THE Conference Committee—Washington, June 19.-The Homestead Conference met this morning, the twelfth time, and to the surprise of both branches of Congress finally agreed on a report. By the compromisagreed on, all the land subject to private entry is to be open for homesteads at 25 cents pe acre, and also one half of the surveyed public lands which has not yet been offered at public sale, that is, the odd-numbered sections.— Preemptors now on the public lands are to have two years after the passage of the act to pay for their lands, and to pay then at half price, 623 cents per acre. The Senate wished to strike out the section requiring the President to sell the public lands two years after their The House conferees insisted on extending the bill to all over twenty one years of age, whether heads of families or not, and to sell the surveyed lands, but this being declined, acceded to the above with the reser vation that they accepted it as the best the Senate would yield, and would insist on its

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. A VALUABLE BOOK.—We have received from G. G. Evans, Publisher, Philadelphia, a neatly bound volume of 500 pages, entitled "The Home Book of Health and Medi-cine; or the Laws and Means of Physical Culture adapted

to Practical Use." By W. A. Alcott, M. D. . In this work there are thirty-one illustrations, and the subjects treated are: Laws of Digestion, Breathing, Ventilation, Uses of the Lungs, Circulation and Renovation, Laws and Diseases of the Skin, Bathing, How to prevent Consumption, Clothing and Temperature, Food and Cookns, Exercise and Rest, The Right Use of Physi-

The book should be in every family, and should be read by every one, young and old. The information and advice ntained in its pages are invaluable. BOTH SIDES OF THE GRAPE OUESTION .- This is the title of the new work announced some time since, and

cians, &c., &c., &c.

which has just been issued by A. M. Spangler, editor which the important question whether the present system of cultivation, pruning and general management, is better adapted to promote health, vigor, longevity and produc as in the grape vine, than a closer approximation to nature's system, is ably discussed. The article on the classification of the species and varie

Every grape grower, if he has but a single ine, should have a copy, particularly as it can be had for the trifling sum of 35 cents, in cloth, or 25 cents in paper binding. Address A. M. SPANGLER, Philadelphia. THE LIFE OF EMPRESS JOSEPHINE. By Czcil B. Hartley, Philadelphia: G. G. Evans, Price \$1.00.

ties of the grape vine, is not only new, but of the highest

HARTLEY, Philadelphia: G. G. Evans. Price \$1.00.
Inseparably associated with the name of the great Napoleon, is that of the gifted, but unfortunate Josephine gnominious manner in which he treated this devoted and effectionate woman. But while the fame of Nau uffers for his unkind conduct to his first wife, the charac ter of Josephine derives additional lustre, and she who willingly sacrificed her happiness for what she imagined to be her country's good, by so doing built for herself a nument alike splendid and enduring. The author has drawn his information from the most approved authorities. and the result of his labors is a most interesting THE LIFE OF GENERAL SAMUEL HOUSTON. Phila

Although we have but hastily glanced over this work, we feel convinced that it possesses great merit. It form not only an accurate biography of one of the most distinmished warriors and statesmen of the day, but a recital The volume will command a large sale.

We take pleasure in this connection to call attention t he extensive establishment of Mr. Evans. Upon the celpt of the price of the books, with an amount sufficient to pay the postage, they will be forwarded together with a splendid gift attached to each book. In all our business with Mr. Evans, he has acted with the utmost fairness and we cordially recommend his establishment to our

"SPOT LINCOLN."

Lincoln is known in his own State by the name of "Spot Lincoln." The way in which he earned this title, is thus stated. While he was in Congress, during the Mexican war, he took issue with President Polk in regard to the President's statement that American citizens had been massacred by Mexican soldiers upon American soil. Lincoln taking the Mexican side in the war, and desiring to embarrass his own country as much as possi ble, undertook to show that the Mexicans were justified in these butcherings and that our people were the aggressors. With asking the President to state the precise spot in Texas where these atrocities

obtain a full knowledge of the facts which go to establish, whether the particular spot on which the blood of our citizens was shed, was, or was not at that time our soil; therefore Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform this House-1st, Whether the spot on which the blood of our citizens was shed, as in his Message declared, was, or was not, within the Territory of Spain, at least after the Treaty of 1819

of these resolutions:—

"And Whereas, This House is desirous to

until the Mexican revolution. 2d, Whether the spot is, or is not, within the Territory which was wrested from Spain by the revolutionary government of Mexico 3d, Whether that spot is not within a settle-ment of people, which settlement has existed ever since long before the Texas revolution inhabitants fled before the

approach of the United States Army." From the frequent and rather peculiar use resolutions of the word "spot" in these Lincoln received the name of "Spot Lincoln, by which he is generally known at home. was given him as a "brand of shame." quibbling about the precise spot where American citizens had been ruthlessly butchered country in a just and unavoidable war, and to encourage the enemy to welcome our soldiers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves.

After thus distinguishing himself in the service of the enemy and making a speech in bitter opposition to the war, he voted agains resolutions declaring that the war should be vigorously prosecuted and that Mexico should be made to pay an indemnity for its cost and her spoliation of our citizens. He was not content with denouncing the war as unjust unnecessary and wrong; he was not content Peter Cartwright, a famous Methodist with opposing its vigorous prosecution, but he prescher who commenced his career in that making Mexico pay any indemnity for its expenses. Indeed, he took the side of Mexico in the whole controversy, and did more to embarrass his own country and to encourage ance than ne could have done by voting against furnishing supplies to our troops. He would have done that if he had been in Con gress when they were asked for and granted; but not having had the opportunity to thus aid the enemy, he adopted the only other practicable way of doing it, by denouncing the war as unjust, maligning its supporters misrepresenting its causes and provocations, opposing its vigorous prosecution and resisting effort to make Mexico pay any part of its expenses. If such a course does not justify us in declaring that "Spot Lincoln" took sides against his country while engaged in a foreign war, we know not what would. He virtually fought with the Mexicans; he gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and for this he deserves the scorn of every patriotic citizen New Hampshire Patriot.

BLACK REPUBLICAN CAPITAL.

The supporters of Mr. Lincoln seem to be sadly in want of material for political capital to be used in his support. His "nick name" by which they delight to call him, "Old Abe," and a lot of old fence rails which some "cute Yankee" out in Illinois has palmed off at \$10 or \$20 apiece, under the pretence that they were "mauled" by him, seem to be the only arguments thus far used in his favor and these are getting decidedly stale. But in their emergency, their old ally, the N. Y. Herald, comes to their aid again, as it did in 1856 with the wooly horse and mule steak storics in aid of Fremont. Their old friend now presents a catalogue of valuable articles which it advises them to collect and exhibit to excite a little enthusiasm for "Old Abe."

1. Handle of the maul with which Lincoln plit his first rail. 2. Chew of tobacco masticated during the

3. Waistband of breeches split during the pperation. Patch of seat of dittor 4. Portrait of the man who stood against a tree looking at Old Abe splitting the rail— [Old Abe told him if he kept on sogering here he'd never get into Congress, and he

didn't.] 5. Horns of the oxen who hauled the rails. 6. Half pint of whiskey (rifle, warranted to ill at a hundred yards) distilled in the hollow by Old Ahe 7. Original tin pot out of which Old Abe

took his drinks. 8. View of that grocery (by "our own artist on the spot.")

9. String of one of the original brogans vorn by the Prophet in his hegira from Kentucky to Illinois. 10. Half a pound of best Young Hyson sold

11. Pine knot from the original hut built Uncle Abe from lumber got out by his own race of which Uncle Abe was judge.

nite child born in Sangamon county.

Lincoln, as a grocer, to the sire of the first

13. Ditto from tail of losing horse in the 14. Tooth knocked out of man's head who fought another man, and chose honest Old Abe for referee. 15. Portrait of Old Abe when he tried to

look pretty and frightened a child of one of

the first families in the country into convul-

sions.

Interesting to Cashiers. -In New York a ase has just been decided that may be of interest to bank officers and those dealing in bank stock. In that State, as in Pennsylvania, weekly statements of the condition banks, certified by the cashiers, are published. A purchaser of the stock of a bank whose statement was "due from other banks, \$129. 000." while the actual amount due was only \$5,000, sued the cashier for this difference in the assets of the bank, making a difference of \$20 on the value of each share of stock. The cashier demurred to the action, and the Judge sustained the demurrer on the ground that if any one was liable it was the bank, not the cashier. The Supreme Court has, however, reversed the decision of the Court below, and asserts that the cashier is liable personally, if he misstates the assets of the

bank. Foreign Grain.—We are indebted to a friend among the delegates in the Cotton Planter's Convention for several beautiful samples of grain raised upon his plantation from foreign seed. Among the long bearded wheats, we have Turkish Flint, enclosing a fair head, round golden grain, in a smoky colored husk; the Algenan Wheat, with a long beard and large white husk, whose ample folds disclose a smaller vellow kernel. The China Spring Wheat, with tremendous heads, and shorter beard, a thin round husk enclosing a grain to correspond. This, we suppose to be a very valuable variety. Prince Albert Wheat is a singular variety-with a long dusky beard, the husk an inch in length and enveloping a long white grain. The Chilian Wheat, without beard, a short round huck and round grain, the heads long, very full and heavy. California Barley is a beau-tiful grain. The head bends over at a right angle from the stalk and shoots out a straigh long golden colored beard, closely surrounding the ear of grain, which is very long, full and bright colored. The Nepaul Barley has a short, stubby head, with thorny protection from the husk. This is an interesting collec-tion, which we will retain awhile for the

benefit of visitors .- Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Asia, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst., has arrived at New York. The principal news item is that considerable reinforcements for GARIBALDI, with arms and ammunition, had been landed in Italy-that the armistice continued—that GARIBALDE had appointed a Provisional Government for Sicily, and that he found \$5,000,000 in the royal treasury at Palermo. It seems placed beyond a doubt that Sicily was lost to the imbedile monarch the his or known in the