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THE WEEKLY PRESS, For next. Sciences, 1s. now out. The compense of this humber is of a varied character. Besides, its undid at traitions, it contains the level your 16th maws, with highly laborated the region to the WAR-IN MUROPH, Millorials on the popular topics of the day; Debinetic sed, Joseph Markets, &c. Read the

THURSDAT, JUNE 28, 1859.

ORIGINAL POSTRY .- CATRARINE OF ARRAGON ORIGINAL CURENT CAPEARINE OF ARRAON.
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BEAR VULGARITY EDITORIALS -THE WAR ADVIOUS BY THE PERSIA-A CASE IN PRINT - THE WAR IN ITALY - VERNORS THE PIEC & PRIN GOLD MINES THE ADMISS TATION DOO'THEN IN BREAD TO THE PROFESSION OF ADDITION OF STREET STREET, ON BIGINE A WOOSE STREET, DOO'THE PROFESSION OF A MARION BOXESO SOLUTION TRADE OF AMERICA BOXESO SALUTION TRADE OF AMERICA BOXESO SALUTION TRADE OF AMERICA WAY TRADE BUNKETT

COLUMN TRONG LEBRANG LAND CONTRACTOR AND UN-LOSE DATA LAND BUMBERS. 20.0. COCASION-COLUMN TRONG LEBRANG FROM COCASION-AL LAND TRONG LEBRANG LEBRANG WAR-COMMINICATIONS -- TOUGHSTONE 'IN PHILADEL-THAT TO THE OLD STATE HOUSE. A SPACE TRADUCK ME. ADADENT OF ASTE NATIONAL THE Trian as a General Letter from G. G. West gott. Ang. Late Postmaster of Peilladelphia MBWS.—Formor News.—The Latest News at Tele-

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ENTRY OF THE DISTRIBUTE OF SERVICE PRINCIPLE. Manuer-Manuiages and Duarus Tun Monny Manuer-Philadelphia Carrin Manuer-Phila-DELPELA MARRETS - NEW YORK CATTLE MARRET THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—THE APPLE

TRUE BONNES OR GREEN BONNES BENEFIT PROMISE BE PATAN THE MUNDER OF MR. W. W. LTON-PRESS. STAYNAM STATES - CONTOURTURAL SOURSY—THE BITS OF THE BATTLE AT MACHET A. POOL CAUGHT IN A TRANS THE POPE'S RIVER TO THE DIPLOMA-TIC BODY AT POPE—WOMAN'S GAIT. FIFTY MAN DRIVER BY TWO WOMEN—BEOMES, TROUBICALI-TERS-GOMPARSITY STATE OF AUSTRIA AND SAT-DIET'S FINANCE. THE WAR: THE HATTLE OF MA-GISTR: THE FRENCH ACCOUNT: A FRENCH SOL-DIES'S ACCOUNT: OF THE BATTLE COMMENTS OF THE CONDOR TIMES OF THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGE TO HELF BACK YOU \$6,000 ARRIVAL OF BUR-THE WESKLY PRING is famished to subscribers.

22 par year, in advance, for the single copy, and to clubs of twenty, when single to one address; \$30, in advance limple copies for sale at the counter of The Pauss of See, in "right; trady for malling."

Frank Pier - Green about Books and Authors; attyr from New York; The Rights of Naturalized Citizens The Battle of Magenta-official accounts Litter from Libbanon, Pa Founce Bags General News Personal; The Courts | Marine Intelli-The News.

The Persia brought intelligence of the death of Dr. Beiley, editor of the National Era, who died on the Arago, on the 5th last, while on route to Karope, for the benefit of his health. Dr. Balley was born at Mount Holly, N. J., in 1807, but was educated in Philadelphia, where his father re-

at least \$50,000.

the panie regarding the frost, though well founded There louis, however, will be equalized by the immense error which has, within a few years, been put under cultivation; and should no further serious injury occur, the consumers will not suffer

crop is resped, and the yield is a good one. In Corn in all sections of the country, although a little backward, is getting along finely. The bariey crop, the harvesting of which has comin California, had their annual meeting at Saorn

mento lest month, G. M. N. Greene Carlis presid-ing. Sixty Lodges were represented. The whole number of Lodges actively at work under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge is the hundred and twenty-three. The receipts for the year were \$9.504, and the disbursements \$9.031. The annual report of this Mesonic Board of Religit of San Francisco was received. Its receipts had been \$5.774.00, and expenditures, for relief of sick, needy and destitute brothron, \$1,585; for the re lief of the wives, widows, and children of bro thren, \$1,101; for passes paid for destitute bre-thren, their wives, widows, and children, \$880; and faneral expenses of deceased brothren, \$133.

It is understood at Weshington that the entire amount necessary for the purchase or Mount Vernom has already been subscribed—thirty thousand dollars only remaining suppoid but the Association will not bloss the subscription lists until a perty, now in the most neglected condition. This done, the pessection of Washington's home will nam at once under the control of the Association

The Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, of North Carolina, formerly a Representative of the old Whig party, and as such highly respected for his course in ress, at a recent convention in Charlotte, N. as nominated as the Opposition candidate for Congress from that district. Mr. Ashe promptly and positively declines the momination, and says he is a Whig, but he don't go into the new organi

A correspondent of the Beston Traveller. lateresting letter giving a description of visits paid to many famous spots in the Holy City, and site to the harem of a Turkish lord of that city in sempeny with Frederica Bremer, the Swedish her who is now en a visit to the Holy Land. The stationery contract for the House of Repre-Mastre Taylor Maury, of Washington, and Isaso

On the matherity of a member of the standing seiman accepts the office of bishop of the Pro-testant Spicopal Church for New Jersey, and that the ordination will take place at the General Con-

The bedy of Captain Merriney, late mester o the ship Comons, of New York, was picked up by the court guards, most Curracles, Ireland, on the littlement. He had the ship's register, clear-

The United States sain identification of a steel the first great battle, and, if necessary, the parage the street wion a reef west Kikiasims, on the loc-Ohoo Islands and fore up for belligerents, on the following principles: 1.

Hong Kong in consequence: The extent of damage. The accomplished fact, that is the territory

the received was not mourisined. The Germans of Charleston, S. C., have elected Dr. Letter, of New York, sity, to deliver the oration on the approaching hundredth anniversary of Schiller's hiribday. In German and in English

mast a resident of California, was married at Ba-gramments, in that State, on the 10th ultime, to the later of Judge T. G. Baldwin, of the Supreme

The steinship Arrive sation from a war acceptance of the stein of the

British Ministerial Crisis. Lord Denny's Administration has been deeated, by a hostile vote in the House of Comnons. On the 7th June, the Session of Parament was opened by Queen Victoria, who read that Ministerial programme called "the Speech from the Throne," in which the country was strongly pledged to a pacific policy, and the passing of a measure of Parliamentary Reform was recommended.

In the House of Lords, a debate took place pon the usual motion that a "dutiful and withstanding the same was taken down and ted. This Address usually is a mere echo of tor, when every Republican member of Conthe Royal Speech, so framed as to present few gress either spoke or voted for the application the anti-Ministerial speakers were Earl GRAN-TYLE, all of whom have been recently in office, and are agitating for a return to its dignity, of the now existing slave States. This is anpower, and patronage. Lord DERBY made an able defence of his Administration, and the tical sec-saw has been erected, and on one end Lords then voted the Address without a di- of which is Mr. GREELEY, the Northern invision.

In the House of Commons, the popular branch of the British Legislature pursued a different course. The address to the Queen was moved, in the usual routine, whereupon of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, moved that the following words be added to the Address: We beg humbly to submit to your Mejesty discharge of the high functions of your Ma- and Territories as they shall see proper. jesty, that your Majesty's Government should the country; and we deem it our duty respectfully to represent to your Majesty that jesty's present Government." The young Marquis, who made his first Parliamentary it must have been if he spoke no better than his father does was put forward by the Whig party, because he represents a Dakedom, because his father is have been Whigs since the Revolution of

mightily love a Lord-even though he be a stupid one: This amendment, it will be noticed, declares that the Derby Ministry do not possess the confidence of the House of Comm On this point the Ministry joined issue with their rivals. Mr. Disparent was the leading speaker for the Government. Against him, with a crowd of smaller fry, were Lord Pat-MERSTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, SIT JAMES GRA-HAM, PIDNET HERBERT, JAMES WILSON, JOHN BRIGHT, MILHER GIESON, and Sir G. C. LEWIS, who, with the exception of Mr. BRIGHT (who is said to have the promise of a seat in the Cabinet, should the Liberals construct one,) have been in office, and are manœuvring to regain it. On a division, Ministers were peaten by a majority of 13, in a thronged House of 633 -which, with the speaker

form an Administration. It is mutually arranged, that whichever of the twain be madthe panie regarding the frost mough well founded at the lieu had been at the lieu had been at the lieu had been been at the lieu had been been at the lieu had been to be the at the lieu had been to be the control lieuwe at large papers to be the third to one fourth of the wheat erop will be harvested, while in Northern and Central he was out-voted frequently; but, backed by Michigan the loss is estimated at one-third to King, he stoutly defied the Opposition, kept his place, and beat them by his pertinacity.

We should not be surprised at hearing that the Derby Ministry retained office, despite of at once, for come to it they must, in the fu fine condition, the cereals will be abundant, but | the vote of want of confidence. They have a fruit source. In North Carolina the whole wheat compact force, it seems, of 810 mem the Commons, while the Opposition, including the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., the harvest had several sections with conflicting views on commenced on Monday. Is lows the grain grop many points, number 828. On a second trial is excellent, and the yield more than an ordinary of strength, this latter force would probably diminish, while the Ministerial cohesion would continue as it is.

Nor, even if Lord DERBY resign, is it at all certain that Palmenton or Russell will be sent for by the Queen to govern the counpersonal objection. Besides, she would ofstoring Parmension to the conduct of affairs, domustic and foreign. If Lord DEEBY should esign, the chances of his doing so being considerable, we should not be astonished at political backs and called upon "au outsider" to form an Administration. The Earl of EL oin, ex Governor General of Causda, and ex-Ambassador to China, is as likely as not to come Premier, with a Coalition Cabinet.

The Struggle in Italy. In addition to the copious foreign intelnow give further particulars of the battle of the belligerents to France and Vienna. They confirm the former reports which have apthat the French are much better soldiers: that Narozzon has established his reputation as a bold soldier and skilful commander, and that Milan, the capital of Lombardy, is in the occupation of the Allies, and has solemnly transferred its allegiance to the King of Sar-

Austria will not give way, we suppose, after one deteat. She will take a great deal of beating. Driven out of Italy, she will probably endeavor to continue the war in the Tyrol. There is every reason to believe that this war, rather from antipathy to France than from regard for Austria. But, while the contest is confined to Italy, there is not the shadow of a pretext for the armed interference of Germany. There is much political sagacity, therefore, in Napoleon's decided determination to keep this strictly an

Italian war. A few European politicians are sauguine in their expectation that, after the French triumph at Magenta, it would not be difficult to end the war by negotiation. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that two of the most influential of the neutral Powers agreed on proposing an arrangement gained by the victorious party, shall be accepted by all the European Powers as the basis of a Congress. 2. The entrance of the French into Milan, supported by a popular manifestation, shall be considered by the European Powers as a convincing proof of the reprobation of the policy in Italy by the Austrian Cabinet. 8. The neutral Powers will insist on an armistice while a Congress is assembled. 4. The extension of the Kingdom of Sardinia will be deemed essential, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, with the fortress of Piacenza, are to be

added to it. 5. It will be proposed to form the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom into a State distinct from the Austrian Empire, but governed by an Austrian Archduke. Such for several years past, was much age the ideas affoat in the more elevated com. hat willing from Mandon, Might | mercial circles, and which have tended to allay the panic produced by the declaration of

Mr. Greelev's Speech in Kansas. Mr. Horson Greener's speech delivered at Democrats in this struggle. Osawatomie, Kansas, on the 18th of May last, other instance of extremes meeting. A politorventionist against slavery, and on the other Mr. Albert G. Brown, demanding his slave

code to protect slavery. Neither stops to consult the wishes of the people who are to be affected by this institution, and both agree the young Marquis of HARTINGTON, eldest son that the question shall be taken out of their hands, and given to the House of Representatives, the Senato, and the National Executive. Against both assumptions we enter that it is essential to the satisfactory result of our solemn protest, and, while protesting our deliberations, to the securing the success raise aloft the banner of the people, demanding of our councils, and to the facilitating the that they shall settle this question in States Mr. GREELEY, however, says he has a prin possess the confidence of this House and of ciple of Popular Sovereignty to maintain, and it is thus enunciated: . .

"The popular sovereignty which I do believe it specimity to represent the frame and a poor effort which I do believe in such confidence is not reposed in your Manager and maintain is the sovereign right of the American people—of the thirty millions of our country med, acting through their chosen Representatives specific on this occasion—and a poor effort it must have been if he spoke no better is must have been if he spoke no better and perpetuate such exclusion; thus preserving and consecrating that magnificent domain to free labor and free men evermore.

What is this but simply robbing the States \$8,000,000 per annum; because his family of all their independent rights, and making them the slaves of the General Government It is a grand system of centralization, by 1688; and because the Liberals in England which State rights are annihilated, and the despotism of a great overruling central power set up in their stead. It will not do for Mr. GREELEY to say that he would only exercise this power in the case of negro slavery. Of course he is not looking beyond this at the present moment, but a hundred questions can continually arise in which our liberties-nay, even our very form of Government-may be affected or called in question. The central power, under the control of a tyrant and a monarchist, with a Congress to sustain him, may in the future repudiate our whole popular system, and erect in its place a Government where the States will have no voice. Is this not, indeed, exactly the case proposed by Mr. GREELEY now? He, to be sure, is dealing with a question where humanity is intimately season and the season of the s concerned, but slavery is recognised by our of the Rocky Mountains, over which he is passing, but the end will be that the people o act avery Territory of this Republic will their own way, and slavery cannot be made an exception to this general rule. Congress may exclude it one day from a Territory as a con-

> But let us look a little farther into this ques tion. The interventionist of the Tribune claims that the North after the next censu will have a preponderance of political power and this power will control legislation against the spread of slavery. This may be true, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, but some six years will be required to change the sentiment on this question in the United States Senate. The House you have try. To both she is said to have a decided and the Executive you have, but not the end Ireland by giving the Premierahip to for a change there. However, when, after the Russyll, and she would alarm Europe by re- expiration of this period, be it long or short you find that body with a majority for inter vention, then you come up square against the

dition, but the next, as a State, this same Ter-

gress, and establish the institution. So Mr.

G., and the party he seeks to influence, may

just as well come to the controlling principl

ritory will snap its fingers in the face of Con

Supreme Court. Now, we do not admit that this court, in the earning that the Queen has passed by the old. Dred Scott decision, has decided that slavery goes into all the Territories under the Consti tution, but its dicta is that way, and when the direct case comes up we have no doubt it will so decide. What then? Mr. GREELEY has twenty-years war before him to change the culties. judges of that court, and procure men entertsining his sentiments. This is rather a protracted battle to bring about a result which is ligence received by the steamers Kangaroo now provided for by the doctrine of Popular and Persis, which we published resterday, we Sovereignty. He chooses to keep this question in Congress, distracting the country for Magenta, secluding the official reports sent by quite a quarter of a century, rather than at once give it into the hands of the people of the Territories, who are to-day competent to manage it successfully for themselves. And superior force, were beaten by the French; then, too, it is a doctrine which effectually

Copgress to lend an ear to your prayers for pratection and relief. To this end I did my ntmost, by public argument and private entreaty, to induce Congress to accept your Topeks Constitution, and thus by admitting you into the Union under an instrument which, however irregular in its inception and formation, embodied the earnest prayers of a large majority of the then inhabitants of Kansas, and would, had it been accepted, have enabled you'to defend and protect yourselves. I found many earnest co-workers in this effirt, including every Republican then in Congress, and a few Northern Representatives who were called Americans; but such an animal as a 'free-State Deincorst,' or a Democrat of any strips, intent on putting, you in a position to defend yourselves efficiently against the border raffians then raviging Kansas, I did not find in all Washiegton. On the contrary, I found them all intent on leaving you to the tender mercies of Colonels Titus and Buford, of Gen. Reid and Sheriff Jones, with your rights and liberties under the legal guardianship of Marshal Fain and Judge Lecompte. Of the hundred Democrats in Congress, except these who then and there renounced the foul party, and declared openly for Freedom and Fremont, there was not a man to plead your cause or lend it a kindly oar when old-quently pleaded by Boward and Sunner, by Collarge and Burlingame, ander quently plended by Seward and Sumner, by Collamer, and Wade, by Colfax and Burlingame, and many others."

Now, Mr. GREELLY may assert that " of the handred Democrats in Congress, except those who then and there renounced the foul party, and declared openly for Freedom and Fremont there was not a man to plead your cause or lend it a kindly ear," but he is mistaken. Who was the main instrument in sending the commission

ven. And he was assisted, too, by other; We remember very well the determined will

is highly applauded by the Northern inter- and purpose of Mr Hickman in that investi- [Correspondence of The Press] ventionist, and the advocate of the slave code gation. He successfully met such men a demanded for the South chuckles with infinite ALEXANDER STEPHERS, of Georgia, in a handsatisfaction at what he is pleased to term the to-hand mental encounter, and, casting saide severe stab given by it to the-to him-hated party trammels, forged by Southern mon doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. The former | sought only to get at the truth. And we may goes to work quictly to rebuild the platform on say, in passing, without expressing an opinion which Mr. Farmour was placed in 1856, not- as to the correctness of his vote, that he, too, matained the Topeka Constitution. Mr. Toyal Address to the Queen should be vo stored away in the political cock-loft last win- GREEKET, in this particular, also forgots the records of the country.

No man in the Committee on Elections, or salient points for discussion and objection. A of the principle of non intervention to the in either House of Congress, did more for icoate arose, however, in which the foreign Territory of Kansas. The latter congratulates Kansas than Mr. Hickman. By common conand domestic policy of the Gevernment were bimself that his sneers at squatter sovereignty sent of the members of that committee he freely blamed and warmly defended. Among have prevailed to drive the Republican from a was entrusted with the resolution asking for have prevailed to drive the Republican from a was entrusted with the resolution asking for all his late sets have ignored this suspiction. sentiment which, if adopted generally by power to send for persons and papers, and the when he interferes with Germany, or attempts to WILLE, Earl of CARLIELE, and the Duke of An- Northern political parties, would have hemmed able majority report was also drawn and prein his "peculiar institution" within the limits sonted by him; and we have not forgotten that the whole investigation was daily weakened by the determination of Republican members of Congress to make speeches for personal political effect at home. While the South was ingeniously keeping up the debate, her sagacious politicians were boasting that the matter was being " spoken to death." Mr. HICKMAN having no political ends to accomplish, but only desirous of getting at the truth, pleaded with the Republicans to conclude the discussion, but they showed more interest in making long speeches than in investigating the atrocities of Kansas. When the debate was concluded it was found that the resolution to send for persons and papers would be defeated by a small majority, through the influence of certain Northern Americans," and then it was that Mr. Hiokimission to investigate, thus securing the Torthern "American" vote, and consequent the important investigation. .

We have thought it but right to expose Mr. GREELEY's misrepresentations, and at th same time to do justice to one of the oldest and truest Democrats in the nation.

Louis Napoleon as a Soldier—The Diffi culties of Austria.

It appears by the detailed accounts of the battle of Magenta and the movements which preceded it, that Louis Napouron has taken a very active part in directing the manceuvres of the Allied armies. He has not gone to Italy as an idle spectator, or merely to incite by his presence his generals and troops to activity and courage, but he is in many respects the military guiding and commanding spirit of the campaign. It appears that a net work of telegraphic wires is set over each new dietrict of country as soon as the French gain possession of it, and over these swift channels of intelligence the Emperor conveys his orders to his distant corps d'armie.

The strategical movement by which Gyulai was misled in regard to the real design of the Allied armies, and induced to send the principal portion of his troops in a false direction at the critical moment when they were required in the vicinity of Magesta, is considered by military crities to be one of the face of the displays of military genius of modern that a very active part in the critical moment when they were resulted and lover of his country.

Resolved That we affirm the absolute soversignty of the South and the Abolition Republican party of the South and the Abolition the right of the district of the district of the district of the district of the forth and lover of his country.

Resolved That we affirm the absolute soversigning of the South and the Abolition Republican party of the South and the Abolition Republican party of the South and the Abolition Republican the first and lover of his country. battle of Magenta and the movements which

s, indirectly, one of the highest complimen that could have been paid to the military g nius of NAPOLEON.

steadily increasing. Unless NAPOLICH Show as unmistakable disposition to attack interest of vital importance to Great Britain, no Ministry can be sustained which attempts t aid, directly or indirectly, the cause of Aus tria.

Prussia, too, appears to be still actively r sisting the efforts to enlist Germany in the war as an ally of Austria, and the Russia rgans rejoice almost as much in the triumph of the Allies as the French journald. It is also said that, of the prisoners captured by the French, several regiments were compose mainly of Italians and Hungarians, who re joiced in their captivity, and there are proba bly thousands now in the Austrian army who will embrace the first convenient opportunity

menaced, and for the present cut off from effective aid from any quarter. Her Italian subjects and her Italian and Hungarian troops haughty and imposing military attitude has herself by the reflection that dark hours are emerged triumphantly from still greater diffi-

The following letter frem Caleb Cashing, United sent time, when there is so much solicitude a our naturalized citizens as to what will be their status should they voluntarily return to the land

of their birth: "Bosron, 18th June, 1859. "Bir: In response to your inquiry as to what geal condition you born in Turkey, and a natural-rad citizen of the United States, will have in Turin the Territories, who are to-day competent to manage it successfully for themselves. And then, too, it is a doctrine which effectually puts a stop to the spread of slavery, and it does so in a way to forever preclude the South from complaining of injustice on the part of the North. The South has no men to spare to people new Territories—we have them in large numbers, and they must go there naturally. Thus much by way of comparison between the Democratic or the true doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and Mr. (Herrier's centralizing Popular Sovereignty. The one recognises State rights; the other uproats all rights of the States, and makes them subservient to the General Government.

We now, in conclusion, draw attention to the following remarkable passage in Mr. G.'s speech. He will remember that we also spent the winter of 1855-8 in Washington, and are, therefore, competent to correct his misrepresentations. We quote from his speech:

"I spent the winter of 1855 at Washington, and speech is misrepresentations of all and an ear to your prayers for protection and relief. To this end I did my numer, by public argument and private entreasy, to induce Congress to sceept your Topoka Constitution, and thus by admitting you into the Union under an instrument which, however irregular in its inneption and formation, embodied the earnest training a large of the United States.

Basel of domicil, the Almerican Government, its disting against him at the time of Miscelling and the States.

"I spent the winter of 1855 at Washington, mainly fistent on doing my little all to Induce Copgress to Secopity your Topoka Constitution, and thus by admitting you into the Union under an instrument which, however irregular in its inneption and formation, embodied the earnest the second in the Miscelling and the second and formation, embodied the earnest the second and the second and formation, embodied the earnest the second and

Publications Received. Руот Ретиняюн & Ввотника. All the Year Round; No. 7. from W. B. ZIRBER, Third street, Blackwood's Magazine, for Jene, From T. B. Puan, 615 Chestnut street, PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS.-The English plot

tials are crowded with engravings of noticeable and memorable persons and places, in the Italian and memoratic persons and places in the trains War. We are indebted to Callenber & Co., South Third and Walnut street, newspaper spects, for the Illustrated London News, and also the Ulwatrated News of the World, of the 11th inst edition of All the Year Round. THE NEXT PLORAL MATINEE. There will another delectable matinée, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday. Little Red Riding Hood, wolf and all, will be produced, by the javenile

lance of the garlands, and the banquet-scene in Cinderella. REAL ESTATE, SECURITIES, &C., AT PEREMPTO RY BALR .- This evening, at 8 o'clock. J. M. Gam mey & Sons will sell at public sale, at the Phila-delphia Exchange, a number of desirable city and country properties, well secured ground rents, mortgages, &c., without reserve, to the highest

performers, who will also give a ballet, with the

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL. Letter from "Occasional."

We must not lose sight of the main issue volved in the bloody battles between the Allie and the Austrians, on the classic soil of Italy. gobably no nation in the world is more deeply interested in giving full consideration to this issue than the Germans. It is not a war—as the Anstrians are trying to make it appear, and some of the Prussian writers to -of France and Franchnen, sesinst Germany and Germans, but it is a truggle to maintain and remand to Italy full Italian unity and independence. Let us hold Louis Napoleon to this committal. I know that many adding American statesmen base their whole position on this question upon distrust of Louis Napoleon; but up to the present mo consolidate French power in Italy, in order to urn that great country into a Fronch dependency, it will be time enough to indulge apprehensions which now seem to be absurd and unjust. Russia will, unquestionably, become a party to the war

and who can imagine the consequences to our country when England puts forward her strength on the great battle-field, which must then extend all over civilized Europe! At the late election which took place in Dabuque, Iowa, on the 16th of June, an expression opinion was obtained significant of Western celling in regard to the Administration, Judge Douglas, and the Territorial question. Twentyline delegates were elected to attend the State Convention, which is to be held to morrow, as Des Moines, by a vote of one hundred and twentyfive for the Douglas men to three votes for the Administration men. Among the delegates elected, by the way, I notice the names of Ben. M. MAN, with great adroitness, suggested that he Samuels, late Democratic candidate for Governor, would accept Mr. Dunn's proposition for a of Iowa, Hon. T. S. Wilson, one of the oldest Demograts in the State, and Hon. S. Hempstead, well known in Washington circles; and among

> les.
> Resolved. That the organized Territories of the Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States are only held in the Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States, and therefore are justly entitled to the right of self government and the undisturbed regulation of their own domestic or local safirs, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

leny the right of any nation to exercise any control over the personal rights of adopted citizens that in matter that in matter

vention which appointed this committee laid down loctrines at variance with the entire Democratic oreed, no expectation can be indulged, of course of Democratic principles. Mr. Tyler is notoriously in favor of a slave code for the Territories. H does not concest it in conversation, and has mor What you of Pennsylvania need is to form a plat Aurthing else is simply to sacrifice the Demogratic

the Crops.

There has been so much said about the destrushe will, she itill finds clouds of new cangers the mass of agriculturists are habitual creakers gathering around her. She can this repusolo That the weather, with this important class of our not new to her history, and that, great as her stant comment, is not surprising, when we consider States Attorney General under the Pierce Ad- seasonable frost, should be made a fruitful source ministration, will be read with interest at the pre- of complaint. There is this to be considered of complaint. There is this to be considered. moreover, that there are men in the community, among our rural grain-growers, as well as our city inbserved by raising a hue and ory about a prospactive failure in crops, and the consequent rise in

That a wide spread anticipation of short crops even though the sequel should prove otherwise would operate very unfavorably upon the fall trade, is well understood by our merchants, and hence many of them have been at considerable mors. Upon the whole, it is not improbable that the private correspondence thus elicited affords more reliable information upon the subject than the telegraphic despatches that have appeared in the newspapers. The writer has been favored fow days, from Western Pennsylvania, Central and whate the frost has been represented as most de structive; and while it is true that some confirm the gloomiest approbensions, there is, from their tenar, reason to believe that such cases are but of s limited local character, and that in many sec One merchant, writing from Waynesburg, Ohio

mit, Carrol, and Tuscarawas—the wheat has been seed the fall crop Another gentleman, writing from an arked deficiency in the organ of "Hope," says that "the prospect of hard times in that vicinity was never brighter than at present." As an offset to the above, the following, quoted from a let-ter addressed to a well-known mercantile house in this city, under date of June 17th, from Bloomfield. Illinois, may be given as a fair represent daces throughout the West and Northwest : or The corn crop throughout this region was never more promising than at the present time, and we shall have at least double the wheat that

Major Frens, of the Germantown Telegraph, authority, says, in the current number of his pag per, that in a trip last week to Mooroe county, this State, riα the Trenton, Belvidere and Delaware, and Lackawanna Railroads, he found the crops promising in the highest degree. He continues: "We certainly did not see, during the whole trip, a single poor field of wheat, rye, corn, oats, or potatoes. The corn, though short, looked healthy, and was all there. The frost has not apparently done the least damage; and with re spect to the frest of the 4th, about which speculators in breadstuffs harp so much, we doubt if it will eventually cause more than a slight injury, in certain localities, and not at all affect the general crop of the country,"

Washington, Jane 22, 1859. an ox having been rossted on the ice, opposite this city, on the 22d of February of that year. Turning from the exact history of that lev summer, a brief reference to a few well-authenticated traditions respecting it may not be devoid of interest. There was not only ice in every month, but living witnesses, within thirty miles of Philadelphia, attest a full of snow in the month of une-when the rye and wheat were in blossom should the Germanic States undertake to act on the counsels which are now operating upon them,

cess, along with the snow.

The reader will be ready to inquire, how it is That we hereby affirm the platform and princi-ples adopted by the Democratic National Conven-tion, at Cincinnati, on the 4th day of June, 1856, and pledge currelves to stand by those princi-

C personal protection and security we recognise od forence between our native born and adopte

I perceive that Mr. Tyler has called his State ommittee together for the 29th of this month, at Destructive Fire at Milwankee. THE CUSTOM HOUSE DAMAGED-LOSS OVER MILWAUERS, Wis., June S.—A fire broke out at half part twelve e'clock this morning in Young's block out dilugs, adjoining the outom house, and that provide the provided of the provided the provided the provided that the provided that the provided the provided that the pr party to the Administration, and as long as you

allow your leaders to act upon this theory, so long will your candidates be defeated. Occasional On all hands, therefore, Austria is seriously Probable Effects of the lute Frost upon

BY GRAYBEARD. re ready and eager to aid her foes. Her tive effects of the late frost upon the crops, that if haughty and imposing military attitude may been destroyed. A victorious and enthusiastic army is pressing closely upon the heels of her retreating legions, and turn which way she will, she utill finds clouds of new dangers the mass of agriculturists are habitual oreakers with this important class of our the half were true, the prospect would indeed be citizens, should constitute a theme of almost conpresent perils may be, she has heretofore that the fruits of their labors for the year are so this the characteristic ingratitude of our fallen humanity, it is not hard to perceive why a season of excessive wet, a protracted drought, or an un-

Activity matter withing from Madon Machin 1 in the Bilary well-obliged in the supply of Wheat is senial, and the quotations and attentions with realist and prices about the same, with rather than the supply of Wheat is senial, and the quotations and attentions well-obliged in the supply of Wheat is senial, and the quotations and attentions well-obliged in the supply of Wheat is senial, and the quotations and attentions well-obliged in the supply of Wheat is senial, and the quotations and attentions well-obliged deriving Whiskey is sulling instance on record of a cold summer was the time the "year Islis spoken of a cold summer was the proposal to the same, with rather the supply of Wheat is senial, and the quotations and attentions well-obliged in the supply of Wheat is senial, and the quotations and attentions well-obliged in the supply of Wheat is senial, and the quotation and attent to the proposal to the supplementation of the supplementation and the proposal to the supplementation and the proposal to the prop

this country, but in England, all over the continion of Europe, and eyen in Africa and the West Indies. It may be observed, by the way, that, contrary te the generally resolved opinion, that sessions in their succession balance each other in their extremes of temperature, this remarkably forty against the field, and two tie one on Patchen to grave was followed by an equally cold winders to grave was followed by an equally cold winders to grave was followed by an equally cold winders to grave was followed by an equally cold winders the wise men waked up directly, and they want about seeking bets at one bundred to sixty.

March, as may be inferred from the fact that when the way and strong enough to entwite them in the new Fariness, and that upon ausision of their sympthy with Austria in the way, adds strength to the Allies, and drunness to the funds in England and France, which cannot but be about war. You hear it everywhere—in the street, in the drawing-room, the bar-room.

Search Exchange, June 22.

88008D 20ARD.

5000 U S 5s 74 reg 105 500 Mich S R guar 28 1000 Ky St 61 102 100 do 280 58 590 600 V 2 St 65. 300 do 800 22 4 4500 Missouri 68 804 45 till Oen R 56 2000 Eric R lat mt bd 89 75 Panaura R ex d 117 1000 La Or & Mil L G 164 80 Galena & Chi R 63 40 100 N V or Cont 7 334 100 do 80 63 30 100 N V or Cont 7 334 100 do 810 83 4 200 Reading R 100 42 1 MARKETS.

lend a helping hand to Providence by using artillicial means to dieledge the snow, whilst others awaited the sun's rays for its removal; and to this day the result of that svent is spoken of by the older citizens as a significant comment upon the absurdity of man's undertaking to improve upon the ways of God; for the sequel showed that they who relied upon the Hand which sent the snow, to remove it also, acted wisely, as their crops of grain at harvest time were found to have been entirely uninjured, whilst the fields or portions of them from which the snow had been artificially removed, yielded nothing but straw, the fields provided the snow, while the fields or portions of them from which the snow had been artification of them from which the snow had been artification of them from which the snow had been artification of them from which the snow had been artification of them from which the snow had been artification of them from which the snow had been artification of them from which the snow had been artification of them from which the snow had been artification of them from which the snow had been artification of the state of th

The reader will be ready to inquire, how it is that such an unparalleled low temperature was not destructive to the grain crop in 1816, when in 1859 the visit of a frost or two is to be attended with such fatal results? The truth is, precedent is directly opposed to the apprehensions entertained. The cold in the summer of 1816 was not confined to a single night's frost, but actually continued throughout the season. In farther proof of this, it is a well-known fact, that in some parts reapers entered the harvest field in their overcosts; and yet the winter cereals were not by any means a failure. In Gentral New York, which was evidently not exempt from the frosty character of that memorable season, we have accounts from old them that the stalks of wheat were actually for the server were on sale, and the average working oven; some law will be sent to pasture to fatte memorable season, we have accounts from old readers that the stalks of wheat were actually of the server working oven; some law will be sent to pasture to from any determine that the stalks of wheat were actually of the server working oven; some law will be sent to pasture to frozen, and yet from the same fields the yield, in

frozen, and yet from the same fields the yield, in many instances, was forty bushels to the sore of rime Genesee. In the face of these facts, is it reasonable that the late frost should forebode fa line, as some interested parties would have us believe? The chances, it may safely be said, are looking hopefully in a different direction. Summer vegetables, and certain kinds of fruit, necessarily suffer from unseasonable frost, but there is no proof that this applies to winter cereals. I do not say that it is so, but it is certainly no unreasonable view to take of the matter, to suppose that the recent frest was sent for a beneficent purpose—it may be to neutralize some undiscovered enemy of the waest, which, if left unchecked, might have

produced far more serious consequences than even THE LATEST NEWS iso the details of the embarrassments which con and the details of the emovement of the personnel and baggage of so large an' army along narrow causeways and over a swollen river; and it reproduces in almost similar terms, but with less description of the character of the country in which the battle was fought, the oliromistances related the battle was fought, the oliromistances related duces in almost similar terms, but with less description of the character of the country in which the battle was fought, the circumstances related by our correspondent from the Allied Camp in the letter which we published yesterday.

The strategic character of the battle of Magenia is, however, now for the first time before are in an authentic description. We already knew that Gen. McMahon had passed the river at Turbigo, and repulsed a feable attack there made upon him by the Austrians, and we now learn that that general had been strengthened in his position by the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. The passage of Marshal Charocer's corps d'armés by the bridge at Buffalora was arranged to correspond with a lateral moroment which was intended to be made by Gen. McMahon, already on the Lombards side, moved to the attack of the Austrian force posted at Magenia and Buffalora, but whose strength and position seem to have been underrated, the Emperor with the Zondwes of his Gaard was to force the passage at Buffalora, but on the corps d'armés of Canrobert, and by other divisions which were to follow in continuous columns. The force which was to have effected the operations at Baffalora did not arrive at the appointed time, and when McMahon's division appeared on the left bank of the Ticino, and attacked the Austrians on the Turbigo adde of their positions. The Kimperor found himself at the head of a smaller number of men than he fr. Louis, Jule 21.—The overland mail has arrived, with San Francisco, date to the 20th uit.
The Oregon Legislature met at ratem on the 18th uit. Luther Elkins was chosen President of the Senate, and W. G. L. Famil' Speaker of the House.
Judge W. Illams and Lakapette Grover, the late Representative in Congress, are the most prominent candidates to supersede Delayon Smith in the United States Benate.

at the head of a smaller number of men than he had anticipated. Canrobert had been delayed, and the Austrians had, according to the French account, found means to concentrate a force of 125 000 men at the spot where McMahon was now attacking. The Emperor, with the Zouaves of his Guard, seems to have crossed to McMahon's assistance, and an unequal combat of Loue heaves down delayed. As two was of this servible period Canrobert came up, and other troops had succeeded in disontangling themselvas from the confusion of the choked causeways in the rear. McMahon, whose attack from the Tartigo side had been interrupted by a necessity of uniting his columns, returned to the charge when he heard the fusliade upon the Buffalora side of the Austrian posi ion. The Austrans, who had been for some time in superior force, and had taken prisoners and guns from their arsailants, driving them back, we are not told how far. were now in their turn assailed by a superior or at least an equal, force, and were hard pressed both on their centre and left, sud compelled to evacuate Buffalora in order to make head against McMahon, attacking Magenta. This diversion enabled the Emperor to "vigorously resume the offensive," and it is an incident of great importance in estimating the future chances of the war that large beddee of Hungarian troops now laid down their arm, under, se it would appear, no very pressing necessity. While the Austrians were thus vigorously attacked on both sides, and were experiencing something very like defection in their ranks, General Auger has succeeded in getting ferty guns into position upon the railway embankment, which fanked the Austrian position. From this hepoured into their messes a destructive fire, while the Austrians as said to have suffered. Meanwhile, McMahon had pushed his attack successfully, and had driven the enemy from Magenti, and making 5,000 prisoners. This williage, however, was so desperately disputed, that it was taken and restaken policy continually striving upon the field, and, as it wou

Fugitive-Slave Case at Washington, D. C.—The Slave Remanded. Washington, June 22 — Judge Merilck today re manded to Hagerstown, Maryland, a colored woman who has been residing here for twelve years, and who was cislined urder the fugitive-siave law. Th The Louisiana and Tehuantepec Steam-ship Company.

WARRIGOTO, June 22—The New Orleans papers of Friday, which are furnished by the Southern mail, state that the stockholders of the Louisians and Te-

state that the stockbourge of the nominate and an hundred Stambing Company have voted, with slightlar degree of unusuality for the call of an additional instainment of tan per castum on their subscriptions, with the view of enabling the company to carry out its mail contract, and perfecting such other arrangements as will secure the success of the cuterprise Death of Henry Buchler, of Harrieburg, Hanningoro, June 22.—Mr. Henry Buehler, an esteemed citizen of Harrisburg, died at his residence. In this city this morning. Mr Buehler has for many

those now apprehended from the frost itself.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days later from California.

Fhe House of Ropkesentatives' Supplies.
Washingtov, June 22—The successful bidders for
tarolid bg stationery to the House of Representatives
are Taylor & Manry, of Washington, and Isaac Ames,
of New York.

BALTIMORE, June 22 — Winans' experiment Steam-blip has been such at the wharf in consequence of a workman neglecting to close a supply pipe. Steam fi e agines are engaged to pumping her out, and they will obably succeed by to-morrow

The Post Office Department. Wassingron, June 22—Some reforms in the present system of advertising and the delivery of latter being necessary, the Post Office Department will speed ily adopt such as may seem practicable and efficient and will hold its officers to strict accountability for Violent Hail Storm at Albany.

ALBARY, June 22.—A violent hall storm provabled in its violetty yesterday, extending the space of a mile width, and leating half an hour. A number of NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK AND DIVE DENDS SINCE 1854—ARBIVAL OF BISHOP DE LAN CRY FROM ENGLAND—" AWFUL!" GARDNER

New York, June 22, 1850. Men who are in the habit of tracing results from causes regard with some curiosity the following table, showing the earnings and price of New York Central Railroad stock from the year 1855 to the present time:

Price of Stock.

A permanent expense, to the amount of about \$140,000 per annum, has been incurred during the past year, by the lease of the Canandaigus and Nikgara Falls road expenses run it up some \$10,000 more. The figur sargest and honest in endeavors to win for himself

Linve heard my father—a farmer; now, as then; residing in Montgomery county, this State—say, that the presence of snow upon the grain-fields ut so inseasonable a time occasioned much fear throughout the neighborhood that the crop was destroyed. Some farmers even went so far as to lead a helping hand to Providence by using artificiant a helping hand to Providence by using artificiant and so for extra county, whist others awaited the sun's rays for its removal; and to this day the vasuit of thet away the sature of the sun's rays for its removal; and to what it was the vasuit of the taway the sature of the sun's rays for its removal; and to make the sun's rays for its removal

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, Jud

The London Times on the Battle of

The London Times on the Battle of Magenta,

[From the London Times, June 11]

The letter from the Austrian camp, and the French report of the battle of Magenta, both of which we publish to day, are documents for which we need not ask attention. The first, although now somewhat out of date, is important as showing how entirely the Austrians had been deceived by the French; how completely they had been outlianked; how little they expected the enemy at the moment they came upon them, or were prepared for the French enterprise of fellowing them across the Ticino. The French account, now published in the Monitaur, entirely confirms the view which we took of the tactics which led to the battle at Buffalora, and claims the credit which we had already accorded to the French Emperor of having deceived his enemy by a rapid concentration of force on the French left. It describes also the details of the embarrassments which could not but count in the work of the work of the count of the money.

Valley and Pottsville Bailroad Company :: Increase...........3,836,01 10 050 15 18, 1850:

The following is the Pittsburg Bank statement for the week preceding June 20:

BIN Pittsburg. \$231 163 \$888 811 \$1 277 756 \$189 .03 \$286 .03 \$286 812 \$1 277 756 \$189 .03 \$286 812 \$1 277 756 \$189 .03 \$286 812 \$1 277 756 \$189 .03 \$286 812 \$1 277 756 \$189 .03 \$286 812 \$1 277 756 \$1 289 .03 \$286 812 \$1 289 .0 Lust week. Increase 10,180 7,198 80 507 1 628 19,107 ron City.... 18,870 illegheny.... 10,001

5 685 45.043 June 22, 1859 REFORTED STMANLET BROWN. & OO., BANK-HOTE REGOR, AND EXCHANGE BROWNE, MORTHWAST CORNER THIND AND CHESTRUT STREETS. FIRST BOARD.

Assirtan with the French acceunt, or of reading the account of an impartial eye-witness, before we can see the battle of Maganta as history will write if. In one respect, however, it is honest and candid There is no fight and no pursuit mentioned or invented. The vnemy fought well, suffered grievous, losses, and withdrew There are none of those harrowing somes which followed such battles as those of Austerlitz and Waterloo, when havoe raged among a drowd of helpless fugitives, throwing away their arms and shouting for quarter to the pursuing Frenchmen or the vengoni Prassian. It is a contest where the vanquiched fight till night, and then, retuctantly yielding the point of honor, quietly retire, taking with them their guns and standards, and taking up a position convenient for the presecution of their predetermined plan of continuous zetreat. and the French, holding so obstitute an enemy in respect, or, in their turn, pursuing their own formed plan of tastics, retrained from pursuit, and advanced upon the road to Milan. Thence the Austrian General retired to Belglejosco, imprudently, however, negleating to call in a force left at Melegano—a neglect which was promptly punished by a French division. Again the Austrians retreated to the Adda, where their previous evaquation of Pa

glory of victory. Markets by Telegraph.

evicently does not mean to go to war if there is any chance for him to everyette, and we pan readily imagine the grim satisfaction spreading over the faces of the cotton spinners as they learned that Burgie had laid her, heavy hand on Germany by the intimation that the would deem their sugging in the war a disturbance of Buropean equilibrium. Fruels is not sincere in her develop to Austria. Sie hates France cordially, but has little love for Austria, and the more the two weaken and impoyenths seak other. In the war, the better settle. little love for Anatria, and the more the two wearenand impoved the sach other in the war, the better will.

Pruesia be pleased.

All these things point to a speedy ending of the war, or, at least, to its being confined to the three Pew-

war, or, at least, to its being confined to the three Provers that began it, and the reduction in this discount rate of the Bank of Regiand to three per cent seems to prove that the faith of the Regish in this me the rasult is quite strong. But there are great spimosities and a long-standing account of all sorts of gradges that this war has already brought into prev, and which will exert a great influence in its prolongation. The R such Emperor is kineself in the field, and a little glary will not suffice him the Austrians have suffered reverses—to an extent sufficient to examine them, without in o an extent sufficient to exasperate them, without in. jurish them so much as to make peace desirable. The have not had enough of fighting to get their hands in as yet, and they will fight the French with good will. The more the Hangarians and other subject nations in their ranks desert, the more determined will be the own course and resistance. At the end of this prefa-tory state of things Germany will be forced into the war, Bussia will suter for the sake of, the spoils, sad-Builand will that the next to impossible to keep out. In the war or out, her commercial relations will be really injured, and in her troubles in this respect our too renitive markets of all kinds will participate. Our merchants and business men, therefore, should look upon the present turn of things in England as a respite, and, while they accept it gladly, keep all their affairs snug

and manageable

There is a chapte that the war will scon end, and that anticipations of evil will prove empty. In that case it will be easy to expand when the fair weather becomes assured; far easier than to cutfall and to relaise during a time of trouble. The war, while it lasts, will do us only misoble!. Its ultimate effect upon or ime, conduct ourselves with caution and prudence. tions produce a scarcity of paper, and keep even the fears of the capitalists from making the money market tight.
The return from the Bank of England for the week

ending the 8th of June, gives the following results when compared with the previous week: On the other side of the account: Gov't securities.. £11.231.876... Unchanged. Other securities .. 19 049,912... Degresse... 158,923 Notes unemployed. 10 607,545... Ingresse... 119 165 The amount of notes in circulation is £21,134,845. being an increase of £11,990 and the stock of builton in both departments is £17 957 587, showing an in-crease of £193,99, when compared with the preceding

Total to June 12 1859 \$62 POI 21 Week ending June 19, 1869 6,782 94 \$55 634 16 Ingresse, 1859..... \$6,637 45 The following is a statement of the receipts of the The tollow with the tollow win the tollow with the tollow with the tollow with the tollow with

Total to June 12, 1858,..... \$50 826 65. Wesk ending Jans 19, 1855... 8 911 79 \$88,788,4 avigation a few days.

The following is is the shipment of Barcley coal for

The following is the statement of coal transports over the Harleton Bailroad, for the week ending Jun WREE PREVIOURLE TORAL W. TORAL W. TORS. Cwt. TORS. Cwt. TORS. Cwt. TORS. Cwt. TORS. Cwt. TORS. Cwt. Hezlaton Mines. 3.764 05 56 923 08 60 088 64 51 288 10 71,287 '08 - 30,844 '68 councement of the ingresse of tolls on the railroad and

pended-\$300 000 are ready-and the balance over and

1,858 478 997 486 6,80,265 1 579,808 1,878,288 990,288 7 006,137 1,177 859 Due to bks. Due by bks. PHILADELPHIA STOOK EXUDANCE SALES,

FIRST BOARD.

4400 City 6a... Rew 160% 2 Peans B... 30% 400 do ... 600% 2 do ... 60% 3000 do ... 6100% 2 do ... 20% 1000 Pa R 2 dm 6+... 87% 10 Girard Br. ... 48 6000 do ... 67% 10 Norris Cnl. ... 65 1000 Peans R 6s... 64% 6 do ... 50% 1000 Pitts Ft W&Ohie ... 65 do ... 3ds.55 1000 Pitts Ft W&Ohie ... 65 do ... 3ds.55 1000 Pitts Ft W&Ohie ... 65 do ... 3ds.55 1000 Pitts Ft W&Ohie ... 65 do ... 3ds.55 1000 Pitts Ft W&Ohie ... 65 do ... 3ds.55 1000 Pitts Ft W&Ohie ... 65 do ... 3ds.55 1000 Pitts Ft W&Ohie ... 65 do ... 3ds.55 1000 Pitts Ft W&Ohie ... 65 do ... 3ds.55 1000 Pitts Ft W&Ohie ... 65 do ...

or unlands, cash, the latter for middling fate