SUMMER RESORTS.

Bedford Springs, Bedford county, Pennsylvania.
The Mansion House, Reading, Pennsylvania.
Academy Hall, Reading, Pennsylvania.
Sylvania Mountain Springs, Lancaster county, Penna.
Perry County Warm Springs, Pennsylvania.
Mount Holly Springs Hotel, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.
Carlisle White Sulphur Springs, Cumberland, Penna.
Warm Springs, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.
Riviere House, Lewisburg, Union county, Penna.
White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, Doubling Gap, Pennsylvania.
Neptune House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Boston's Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
The Philadelphia House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Congress Hall, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
White House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
The Mansion House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Congress Hall, Cape Island, Cape May, New Jersey.
Delaware House, Cape Island, New Jersey.
United States Hotel, Long Branch, New Jersey.
Congress Hall, Long Branch, New Jersey.
The Ocean, Long Branch, New Jersey.
Brigantine House, Brigantine Beach, New Jersey.
Long Beach House, Tuckerton, New Jersey.
Trenton Falls, near Utica, New York.
Profile House, White Mountains, New Hampshire.
Franconia House, White Mountains, New Hampshire.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs, Delaware county, Ohio.

The Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

For next Saturday, is now out. The contents of this number are of a varied character. Besides its usual attractions, it contains the latest FOREIGN NEWS, with highly interesting intelligence in regard to the WAR IN EUROPE; a sketch on the popular topic of the day; Home and Foreign Markets, &c. Read the list of

CONTENTS:

ORIGINAL POETRY.—THE HOME OF PEACE—THE MINSTREL'S FAREWELL—THE TEMPTATIONS OF ST. ANTHONY.

SELECTED TALE.—THE EVIL EYE.

EDITORIALS.—THE WAR IN ITALY—BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD—MOUNT VERNON—ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA—ARRIVAL OF THE REV. J. A. BIRD—ALLBRIGHT—LESSONS OF THE PAST, AND WARNING OF THE FUTURE—MR. GREELEY'S SERMON IN KANSAS—LOUIS NAPOLEON AS A SOLDIER: THE DIFFICULTIES OF AUSTRIA—SCRAPS FROM ENGLISH NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNALS—THE POSITION OF EUROPE—A DOUGLAS—THE MODERN GRAND ARMY—THE BRITISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS—SCAN. MAG., &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.—LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL."

COMMUNICATIONS.—"COCKSTICK" IN PHILADELPHIA, NO. 3: A STROLL THROUGH THE ACADEMY OF ARTS—FLOWER, THE MUTINEER—THE PRISONER'S DREAM.

NEWS.—FOREIGN NEWS—THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH FROM PIKE'S PEAK, WASHINGTON, &c.—SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE CITY.—WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—THE MONEY MARKET—PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—PHILADELPHIA MARKETS—NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT OF THE DAY—BROOK QUOTATIONS.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—FAVORABLE EFFECTS OF THE LATE FROST UPON THE CROPS—HOW TO HOE CORN—THE BLACK KNOT ON THE PLUM—THE CURCULIO.

MISCELLANEOUS.—GENERAL NEWS—THE MURDER OF MARY DALANEY: VERDICT OF THE JURY—STRIKE OF THE MOULDERS AT ALBANY—SIX WEEKS OF THE ITALIAN WAR—M. KOSSUTH AND THE WAR: HIS ADDRESS TO THE HUNGARIANS IN AMERICA—DEFEAT OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INFLUENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO—HENRY WARD BEECHER ON COWS—THE WRECK OF THE BOLTON: FEARFUL PERIL: GREAT LOSS OF LIFE: FULL DETAILS BY THE WRECK-MASTER—THE LONDON TIMES ON THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA—ACK. EUROPEAN NEWS BY STEAMSHIP ARABIA—ARRIVAL OF THE NATIONS: $2,041,000 IN GOLD: IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA: ARRIVES OF BRIGANTINE ... AT NEW ORLEANS: DEPARTURE OF THE ... FROM NEW YORK: LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO, &c.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at Five Dollars per annum; for the Million copy, for the table of twenty, when sent to one address, $20, in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of The Press office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

FIRST PAGE.—The Rats in the Bag; New Publications; The Old Le Clerc Letter—Interesting Correspondence; The Courts; General News Summary; Reserve. FOURTH PAGE.—Marine Intelligence.

The News.

Additional news by the steamship Arabia, at Halifax, will be found in our paper to-day. It contains a list of the new British Cabinet, and much other matter of importance.

By a despatch received late last night, from St. Johns, N. F., we learn that the steamship Argo, which sailed from New York on the 23d, went ashore in Trepassy Bay, and it is supposed will be a total loss. Her passengers and crew, we are happy to learn, have been safely landed.

The heat was intense in Philadelphia yesterday. The thermometer, in many places, rose as high as 95. Who's going to the sea-shore, or to the mountains? A list of the most favorable hotels at the sea-side, and in the country, will be found at the head of this column. For further particulars in regard to the various hotels there enumerated, we refer our readers contemplating a summer trip to the advertising pages of *The Press*.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the death of Lieutenant D. B. Lambert, which took place on board the Cyane, off Realejo, on the 27th of May last; also of the death of Lieut. S. S. Bassett, who died on board the Bainbridge on the 6th of May last, at Buenos Ayres.

The ship Fleetwood, Captain Dale, of and from Boston, February 9th, for Society Islands, was lost May 4th, in lat. 60 south, by long 71 west, coming in collision with an iceberg, at night, which stove in her bows, causing her to leak. The pumps not being able to keep her free, the crew were obliged to abandon her in the boats, at 3 A. M., of 5th. Remained in sight until daylight, and when they left her her decks were under water. The first mate's boat (Mr. Robson's) was picked up on the 10th by a British bark from Valparaiso, for Liverpool, who landed them at Pernambuco, about 3d June. There were four seamen in the boat, one of whom had one of his feet frozen off. Captain Dale informed Mr. B. of his intention to steer for Falkland Island. He had with him his wife and child and sixteen men. The F. was built in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1852; was 600 tons register, rated A 1, and was owned by F. Dale and others, of Boston. Robson, first mate, arrived at New York yesterday, in schooner Kate Weston; the boat's crew remained at Pernambuco, 6th inst.

Our trade with China has been increasing from year to year, and one of the chief imports—perhaps the chief—has been tea, which, instead of being brought hither by English vessels, is now shipped mostly, if not all, by vessels under our own flag, and thus materially increasing the revenue and enriching the community. The following figures are gathered from reliable statistics: Imports into the United States during the last six years:

Crop.	Blacks.	Greens.
1853	lbs 14,471,506	26,829,161
1854	11,865,693	26,940,185
1855	8,923,059	21,354,922
1856	14,956,304	34,866,434
1857	9,176,795	17,373,655
1858	18,737,000	18,002,516
Total in six years	lbs 69,190,957	129,363,822

The average consumption of blacks per annum is 11,500,000 pounds, or 27,000 chests per month; and of greens, 21,500,000 pounds annually, or 35,000 packages per month—the total aggregating 32,000,000 pounds per annum. The receipts at all ports of the United States during the present season, up to date, amount to 10,500,000 pounds blacks and 17,500,000 greens. The shipments to Great Britain, so far, from all the Chinese ports, have been 18,500,000 pounds, against 31,500,000 last year, at the same date. The stocks in the China market, at last accounts, are 2,500,000 pounds blacks, against 9,250,000 pounds same time last year; and 4,250,000 pounds greens, against 4,500,000 same time last year.

The so-called Liberty Bill, as it is called, which was recently introduced into the Legislature of New Hampshire, was, very properly, defeated in the House on the 24th inst., by a vote of 277 to 17. This bill made it a penal offence for any citizen of the State to assist in the recapture of a fugitive slave.

The 44th receipts of the Bible Society, from New York, for the year ending 31st March last, were $18,000, being greater than ever before. The number of volumes brought from the Bible House in New York into the State, during the same time, was 12,700.

Tom Thumbless Kelly proves to have been only defeated so far as his purse was concerned. He came passenger in the British mail steamer San Juan Del Norte to Aspinwall, bound to Europe.

The new Cuban postage law goes into operation on the 1st of September next. On and after that date the postage on single letters will be 12½ cents to and from the peninsula, as also between the Islands themselves.

Hon. Reuben Davis has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress for the Second Congressional District of Mississippi. Capt. Wm. Barksdale has been nominated for the Third district.

According to the foolish feat of Monsieur Blondin, the purpose of cross Niagara on a rope, the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

It is really true that a French rope dancer is now at Niagara river, between the Suspension Bridge and the Falls, on a rope! In the ... human temerity had never equalled this project. To cross the river he crossed in safety, the only one who ever repeated until a false step precipitates him into the fearful whirlpool from which ... escape.

We saw, in 1857, while passing over Niagara Falls, that we saw only assisted of a boat (which had the ... in it) and some cables. We also saw Sam Patch leap from the Genesee Falls into eternity. Twenty years ago we saw a man ... Niagara Falls, in a barrel. Our taste for horror ... Blondin will attract to witness his ... probably his death.

Hon. Messrs. Wise, Gager, and La Mountain, will leave St. Louis to-morrow, in their balloon expedition to the Atlantic coast.

European News.

The latest news from Europe, brought by the steamer *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., assures that before the expiration of the present month, a great battle—the greatest, perhaps, during the last hundred years of Italian vicissitudes—would be fought, probably on the land between the Mincio and Mantua. Additional French forces, to the amount of 100,000 men, had been ordered from France to Italy, and were daily expected at Genoa, whence they could readily and rapidly be conveyed to Milan by railway.

Lord PALMERSTON has appointed the leading members of his Cabinet. Lord JOHN RUSSELL declined to serve under Earl GRANVILLE, though PALMERSTON was willing to do so, and GRANVILLE, instead of having the pluck to form an Administration without this haughty and self-opinionated little sprig of nobility, went back to the Queen, resigned his commission as Cabinet-maker, and thus compelled her to apply to PALMERSTON, whom Prince ALBERT greatly dislikes. RUSSELL had thought that he would be sent for by the Queen, but when she preferred PALMERSTON, his rival, consented to play second-fiddle to him rather than continue out of office. If he really has accepted the seals, as Foreign Secretary, Lord JOHN has been "sold" by his quondam rival and present master, PALMERSTON. For Lord JOHN is certain to blunder over Foreign Affairs, and PALMERSTON, as before, will have the pull, by old personal acquaintance and regard, on Foreign diplomatists and statesmen. Earl GRANVILLE takes office again, but it is said that the Duke of Argyll, his relative by marriage, has refused to serve in this coalition. The Earl of Carlisle, another relative, also appears omitted. MILNER GIBSON gets office to please the Manchester, or Peace party. GLADSTONE who, on the last division, voted in favor of the Derby Ministry, accepts office under the very men whom his vote opposed.

Lord ELGIN would be an acquisition to any Government. COBDEN, who placed Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the Premiership exactly thirteen years ago, and was refused a seat in the Cabinet, because Lord JOHN's aristocracy turned up its nose at sitting in the Queen's presence with a Manchester cotton-dyer, now becomes President of the Board of Trade. An excellent appointment—but, if COBDEN be true to his peace principles, he must quit office when the first English cannon is fired in the present war.

The summary of the European news, received by the Associated Press agency, continues to quote, among its news, the fabrications of the *Tab-tub*, or *Morning Advertiser*, of London. Thus, this inventive gin-palace journal says that "after Lord JOHN RUSSELL had accepted the office of Foreign Secretary, any office in the Cabinet which he might prefer was offered to SIR JAMES GRAHAM. The Right Hon. Baronet, however, declined to accept any office, on account of the infirm state of his health, but assured Lord PALMERSTON that he would cordially support the new Ministry."

Again, it is stated, on the authority of the same *Tap-tub*, "that Lord PALMERSTON stated last night to some private friends, that his arrangements are so far completed that he hopes to go down to Windsor Castle this evening, to submit the list to her Majesty, or, if not this evening, to-morrow morning, before her Majesty leaves for Ascot."

Let any reader recollect that *The Tap-tub* is written for and circulates wholly among the public-houses of London, and then calculate the chances of any one connected with it knowing, exclusively, what offers were made to Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and on what grounds declined, or where the substance of a private conversation between PALMERSTON and his friends could be known.

The newspaper press has several causes of complaint against the agency of the Associated Press, among which largely looms the charge of supplying the newspapers with intelligence from *The Tap-tub*; which common sense tells every one *cannot* be accurate.

The News by the Arabia.

We received last night additional details of the news by the Arabia, which has, by the unfortunate and disgraceful dog-in-the-manger policy resulting from the quarrel between rival telegraph lines and news agencies, been withheld from the public for several days. At a time when an intense desire prevails to obtain the latest possible intelligence from the Seat of War, it is extremely annoying that private differences should be allowed to deprive the country of the advantages it has a right to expect from the telegraphic lines. We are not familiar enough with the merits of the controversy to decide who is most to blame, but it is time that some compromise or arrangement was made between the contending parties, by which great public interests could be protected, and that the adepts at the art of "how not to do it" should cease their injurious efforts to prevent steam and electricity from performing their appropriate functions.

It appears from the intelligence by the Arabia that the "combat deepens" rapidly. All the mighty movements which have already been made will probably be eclipsed in importance by the impending operations. Austria is receiving large reinforcements. And Louis NAPOLEON, in that cautious spirit for which he is distinguished, has not allowed the elation and enthusiasm natural to his late successes to lure him on to the great combats which are necessary preliminaries to the accomplishment of his avowed design of driving the Austrians out of Italy, without making ample preparations for the mighty task he has undertaken. He has demanded an additional force of 100,000 men. Prince NAPOLEON has set his corps de armée in motion, and will soon be ready to co-operate with the Allied army in its battles with the Austrians. The revolutionary sentiment also appears to have been freely invoked. KOSSUTH has passed through France on his way to Italy, and KLAPKA is industriously engaged in forming a Hungarian regiment to act with the Allies. It is reported that a Polish regiment will also soon be formed in Italy. While Louis NAPOLEON is thus strengthening himself for action from his present basis of operations, *Le Nord* asserts that when the war fairly commences, attacks will be made by sea as well as by land, and we presume that the French fleet before Venice will then be actively brought into the contest.

GARIBALDI is said to have been repulsed in an assault upon General D'URBAN's corps, but he has probably not suffered any serious loss.

Fears continue to be expressed in consequence of the growing feeling of hostility to France evinced by the smaller States of the Germanic Confederation, and the mobilization of the Prussian army, that the war will become a general one, but we can scarcely believe that these Powers will blindly involve themselves in a terrible struggle for the purpose of assisting Austria to retain her tyrannical dominion over Northern Italy.

Letter of Hon. John Hickman.

We publish elsewhere an able letter from Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, in regard to the anti-Democratic doctrines announced by the Administration in the Le Clerc letter. Mr. H. presents in clear and forcible language a number of strong objections to the position taken by General CASS.

Public Amusements.

On Saturday, Messrs. Hood & Sheldon repeat their Floral Matinee, at the Academy of Music. That is, they will present "Little Red Riding Hood" and a *ballet divertissement*, concluding with the Revels' pantomime of "Duchalemeau." Of course, the little folk will attend, as usual, in crowds. Would it not be a good speculation for this *matinee* to be also given on "the glorious Fourth?"—that is, on next Monday?

We hear a great deal, and most favorably, of Hernandez, the wonderful performer at McDonough's Gaieties, Race street, below Third.

There will be another Musical Pic Nic at Camac's Wood's to-day—arrangements (musical, saltatory, edible, and bibacious) as before.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—From Dr. F. A. Von Moschzisker, Oculist and Aurist, (now practising at 925 Walnut street,) we have received two publications. The first is a *Guide to the Diseases of the Eye and their Treatment*, written for the use of students and young practitioners; the other is a treatise *On the Use of the Artificial Membrana Tympani in cases of Deafness depending upon perforation or destruction of the natural organ.* A perusal of these productions assures us that their author fully merits the high reputation which his science and skill in the two specialities to which he has devoted himself have won for him, first in Europe, where he studied under the ablest professors, and, more recently, in Baltimore, where he had a large and eminently successful practice.

The Revival of the Slave Trade.

One of the objections most strongly urged by the organs of the Administration to the recent letter of Senator DOUGLAS, is his deprecation of a resolution by the Charleston Convention in favor of a revival of the slave trade. The organs contend that this proposition is so monstrously absurd, that the mere expression of hostility to it is necessarily an act of demagoguism. We scarcely believe that the Charleston Convention, under any circumstances, will pass a resolution in favor of a revival of the slave trade, and no one can fairly infer from the letter of Senator DOUGLAS that he supposes it will do so. But it is nevertheless perfectly true that the revival of the slave trade is one of the living issues of the day. The fact is, that the trade has been revived, and from the impunity with which the existing laws against it have been evaded, it will probably be continued to a limited extent. It has been demonstrated that no matter how clear the evidence against slavers, nor how many lives of the benighted Africans they have sacrificed to their infamous traffic, Southern juries can be found to acquit them. In the case of the slaver *Echo*, where the captain and crew were captured by an American war vessel, while in the act of conveying their slave cargo to a Cuban market, the South Carolina slave-trade sentiment proved strong enough to enable the offenders to escape the meshes of the law. In the well-attested case of the *Wanderer*, where a cargo of slaves were landed directly in Georgia, and scattered throughout the interior and sold, the parties concerned in the voyage defied, and totally escaped punishment. The newspapers of Alabama and Texas speak of the arrival of other slave-vessels, and the sale of their cargoes, as events of a not unusual character, and, in one instance at least, a number of Mississippi planters united in advertising to the world in general, and to importers of slaves from Africa in particular, their willingness and desire to pay $500 a head for all likely young African negroes that could be furnished to them. It is also well known that a number of Southern newspapers constantly advocate the reopening of the slave trade; that candidates for Congress are asked their views on this question, and that an advocacy of the slave trade generally adds to their popularity; that in Southern conventions this topic is one of the most important brought up for consideration; and that in several of the Southern States (particularly Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, the very States whose boisterous and threatening spirits frightened Mr. BUCHANAN in 1857, and compelled him, by their threats, to desert his original Kansas policy and to voluntarily assume, in the face of the nation, a disgraceful retrograde position) a very strong sentiment in favor of a revival of the slave trade exists. We do not, therefore, see how Mr. DOUGLAS erred in announcing his opposition to a movement which is a sincere one, and which at this moment commands, by its importance, considerable attention throughout the whole nation. We repeat that we hope and believe that the Charleston Convention will not endorse a revival of the slave trade, and yet, judging from the tone of public sentiment in the extreme Southern and Southwestern States, nothing is more probable than that an attempt will be made to secure such an endorsement. As for the Administration organs, their past course shows they are ready to endorse anything which Southern ultraists demand in an imperious tone, and which their President, in those unfortunate moments in which his friend and champion BIGLER describes him to be "weak in the knees," may consent to.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1859.

The ferocity with which the late letter of Judge Douglas is attacked by the Administration organs and a few ultra Southern journals is really amusing. A stranger, unacquainted with our politics, who read their denunciations without exactly comprehending the nature of the letter upon which they are based, would suppose that he had been guilty, at least, of some horrid act of high treason, instead of simply announcing in clear and emphatic terms the circumstances under which he will consent to the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Charleston Convention.

It has grown to be almost an axiom that the position of President should neither be sought nor declined," but surely it is the right and the duty of every American citizen, whenever circumstances render his opinions important, to clearly state what political views he is willing to sanction and support, and what doctrines he is opposed to. Such action contributes to the information of the people, and assists them in their selection of candidates who will truly represent their views.

If Mr. Douglas, or anybody else spoken of as a Presidential candidate, announces his adhesion to doctrines which the Democratic party or the American people do not approve, so much the worse for the Presidential candidate, and so much the better for the people, who, forewarned of his creed, may refuse to sustain him. But the propositions laid down by Mr. Douglas, in reality have several considerations to recommend them. They are approved of by a large majority of the Democratic party, and of the American people. They will form the basis of the settlement of the slavery question in this country, no matter what course the leading politicians of either party may adopt. If they are not observed by the Charleston Convention, the nominee of that body cannot have the ghost of a chance of success, no matter whom he may be.

These facts are so plain, that they will necessarily command the attention of the country, and will exercise a powerful influence upon the Charleston Convention itself, if it is composed of any other material than mere packed representatives of custom house and post office influence.

It is idle to say that any of the propositions of Mr. Douglas are not pertinent to the issues of the day, and that he is merely fighting shadows when he speaks of an endorsement of a Congressional slave code, and of the revival of the African slave trade. About the very time that his letter was written or shortly before, Senator Brown, of Mississippi, was making a speech at a barbecue in that State, in which he bitterly denounced the Democratic party for not having cordially accepted his proposition for a Congressional slave code for the Territories; but he assured his hearers that if the South went to the Charleston Convention demanding such a code in boisterous and angry tones, they would get it, because, as he contended, the Democracy of the North cared more for spoils than for principles, and would rather have anything interpolated into the national platform of the party than see the party divided.

He was, perhaps, not far wrong in his estimate of the venal and submissive party-managers who assume to control and direct the Democracy of your State, and of the spoilsmen generally who, under the lead of the Administration, have, by endorsing its iniquities, lured the Democracy of the North into the pitiable plight of political humiliation in which they now find themselves; but Senator Brown has been warned in time by the letter of Senator Douglas, (which will doubtless be followed up by many other emphatic indications of Northern Democratic sentiment before the Charleston Convention assembles,) that there is in the Democratic ranks still enough regard felt for the ancient landmarks of the party, and for the true principles of popular government, to command respect at Charleston, and to exercise a controlling influence upon the Presidential election in 1860.

In regard to a revival of the slave trade the indications of public sentiment at the South in its favor are really alarming. It spreads as rapidly as fire upon a prairie. A long list of papers which advocate it is even now going the rounds of the press, and among those advocates the very question is now being discussed whether an effort should be made to induce the Charleston Convention to endorse a revival of the slave trade. In alluding to this subject, therefore, Senator Douglas only spoke of a question that is at this moment one of the most prominent topics of discussion in a large portion of the Confederacy.

OCCASIONAL.

CAPE MAY.—A correspondent from Cape Island writes us that there are already about three hundred visitors on the Island, and daily additions are being made by arrivals from this city and Baltimore. It is predicted that this season will be a very successful one, as already a large number of Southern families have engaged accommodations. The steamers Balloon, Captain Whitlidin, and Ariel, Captain Taggart, commence running together, forming a daily line to the Cape, thereby affording every facility needful for the transit of such of our citizens as annually seek this celebrated bathing shore.

The Ariel conveyed five hundred excursionists from Wilmington to Cape May on Monday last, returning on the same evening.

THE BARTHAM GARDEN FESTIVAL.—It was erroneously stated, yesterday, that the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association were connected with the above festival. It was got up, by the ladies of and near Kingsessing, in aid of the school-fund. It realized over a thousand dollars.

IN our report yesterday of Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sale, 28th inst., an important property was omitted. The residence corner of Broad street and Girard avenue sold for $18,950.

From Lycoming County.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WILLIAMSPORT, June 27, 1859.

COLONEL FORNEY: For ten days past our town has been honored with the presence of the United States circuit and district judges, with the attending jurors, district attorney, marshal, and his deputies, who have been holding the annual June Term for the western district of Pennsylvania. Our new district judge, Wilson McCandless, occupied a seat alongside of Justice Grier, for the first time in this town. He looks every inch a judge, and during his short stay gained the esteem of both lawyers and laymen, by his intelligent and dignified bearing upon the bench, and affability while off the bench. He is certainly a vast improvement upon his "illustrious predecessor." Judge Grier himself has worn the judicial ermine too long to need any attention called to his merits. No one has ever listened to him charge a jury without being impressed with his wonderful grasp of intellect, and his lucid manner of explaining knotty questions. His quickness in seizing upon the strong points of a case is almost intuitive.

Williamsport is such a delightful spot to visit in the summer time—the scenery is so varied and the people blessed with such abundant hospitality—that you can easily imagine there is every year a great contest among the "influential politicians" of the different counties as to who shall serve their country as jurors, for the pittance of two dollars a day and ten cents mileage. Marshal Campbell informs me that he has five applications for Williamsport to one for Pittsburg. This is highly flattering to our town, and suggestive of the propriety of abolishing the Pittsburg *sittings* altogether.

The business transacted was as follows:

Austin Boynton, a citizen of New York, vs Mark Slonaker and others. Ejectment for a tract of iron ore land, resulting in a verdict in favor of plaintiff.

Cobourn vs. Asher B Seaman. Ejectment from Susquehanna county. Verdict for plaintiff.

United States vs. Silas E. Lyon, Indicted for embezzling letters. He carried the mail in Columbia county. Found guilty, and sentenced to three months in the Western Penitentiary.

United States vs. Charles Miller. Indicted for counterfeiting silver coin. Found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of seven years in the Western Penitentiary.

This is a severe sentence, but every honest man in the community thought it was nothing more than even-handed justice to Miller, who, though a young man, is one of the most abandoned villains that has ever been "caged for the penitentiary." Miller, it will be remembered, just previous to the meeting of the United States Circuit Court last June, fled to Canada to avoid acting as a witness against certain parties charged with counterfeiting; but he had not been there long before he made an affidavit libelling the prosecuting officer of Lycoming county.

Just before the sentence being pronounced, his counsel requested leave for Miller to purge himself of contempt of court, by an affidavit, which he asked to be placed on file. Justice Grier asked that the affidavit be handed to him, and, after examining it, said, in substance, that "he would permit no such thing to be done. It was a pretty state of affairs if every thief, just as he was being sent to the penitentiary, should be allowed to libel a respectable citizen. Miller had done too much of that thing already." His counsel then asked that the affidavit be returned to them, but his Honor said no; it was not fit to be in their possession, it was fit only to be burned. He would examine it at his leisure, and make such disposition of it as he thought proper. I am informed by his Honor, Judge McCandless, that it is in terms a mere rehash of the Hamilton City affidavit.

Kate King, the reputed wife of Charles Miller, was acquitted of manufacturing silver coin. So, also, was Charles McBride, of Linden, in this county. This was about all of importance transpiring, and here let your correspondent return thanks to the politeness of Hepburn McClure, Esq., prothonotary of the court, for affording me facilities in getting information of what was done.

In noticing the complexion of the jury last year I had occasion to remark that the United States marshal appeared to ignore the existence of anti-Lecompton men in this State; for, if I remember, there was none present—no, not one. To be sure, several called themselves such, but they were little better than "weak kneed" Democrats, and winced under the Southern thunder." This year however, there were not only "rebel" Democrats called, but even a few higher law Republicans. The thunder of last October appears to have been heard in Butler, if not in Washington.

Yours, LYCOMING.

The Warm Springs near Huntingdon, Pa.

A friend has furnished us the following enthusiastic description of this establishment: The Warm Springs, situated at the base of Warrior's Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., were analyzed as early as 1810, by Dr. Thomas Duncan Smith, as will be seen by the *Literary Museum*. There are two chalybeate, of the temperature of 68½ degrees; two limestone, very cold, and two springs of pure, soft mountain water. The scenery is truly grand, and the caves of Warrior's Ridge and Pulpit Rocks a great curiosity.

The buildings are new and extensive, with fine parlors and airy chambers. A splendid grove surrounds the springs. The bath-house is in good order, and the establishment possesses a billiard room, ten-pin alley, &c.

The medicinal qualities of the Warm Springs have been celebrated for years, especially in cases of gout, chronic and rheumatic diseases, and have been attended by invalids from a great distance, although the old buildings were small and poor, admitted by former owners to become dilapidated. A. L. Wright, the present owner, has since erected large and commodious buildings, and improved the grounds. The hotel is very well kept by O. A. Hord. For families the place is especially pleasant.

The buildings overlook the banks of Stony creek, with the Stone Mountains and kindred hills in the distance.

Pheasants, woodcock, squirrels, &c., abound in the adjacent grounds, while from Stony creek, hard by, are taken splendid pike, &c.

These springs are within half an hour's ride from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, over good road.

Letter from Caledonia Springs.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, June 27, 1859.

As the thermometer rises the pent-up denizens of your crowded metropolis are admonished by the sweltering heat to seek more comfortable summer quarters. To those who prefer the cool zephyrs of the mountains, and wish to enjoy the most delightful, wild, and romantic scenery you can imagine, your correspondent would invite them to pay this place a visit. Besides the beautiful landscape views upon which the eye may feast, there is every other requisite to cater to the health, comfort, and recreation of visitors; there is a freedom from ostentatious show that makes every one feel at home. The bracing effect of the cold spring baths cannot be too much extolled. The house for the accommodation of guests stands beautiful in its seclusion, and is very commodious; and its proprietress, Mrs. Cooper, combines all the qualifications needed for the responsible position she holds. The price of board is but five dollars per week, so that in point of economy it commends itself to families seeking a pleasant summer retreat. H. B.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The compliment paid to Mr. Hemphill yesterday, on the final adjournment of the board, was as handsome as it is well-deserved. We have known the secretary of the board for a score of years, and can bear testimony to his eminent fitness in every respect for the responsible and difficult position. We wish all our public officers could boast such long-tried ability and faithfulness.

Attorney General Black on Passports.

Doubts having been entertained in regard to the proper construction of that part of the act of Congress of the 18th of August, 1856, which relates to passports, the Secretary of State requested the opinion of the Attorney General upon the subject, which has been given in the letter which we subjoin:

"ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 22, 1859.

"SIR: I have considered your communication on the subject of passports submitting certain questions upon the construction of the 23d section of the act of August 18, 1856.

"The first question presented is, Whether certificates similar to the one accompanying your letter of May 30 are within the meaning of the law? The paper referred to purports to have been issued by the Mayor of Philadelphia to a citizen of the United States, describing the personal appearance of the man in whose behalf it is given, attesting the fact of his citizenship, and requesting all whom it may concern to permit him safely and freely to pass wheresoever lawful pursuits may call, and, in case of need, to give him all lawful aid and protection. This is unquestionably 'an instrument in the nature of a passport.' It is substantially in the form used by the State Department, and is clearly within the letter of the act.

"The second question is, whether the prohibition contained in the 23d section of the act of August 18, 1856, is confined to the issuing and verifying of such passports or certificates in foreign countries, or applies equally to State and Federal functionaries residing here? The act expressly includes 'any person acting, or claiming to act, in any office or capacity under the United States, or any of the States of the United States, who shall not be lawfully authorized?' This embraces State officers. They do not generally either reside or act officially abroad. It is, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that Congress intended merely to prohibit them from giving certificates in foreign countries. Besides, the language of the act is not doubtful. In its natural import it applies as well to acts done here as elsewhere.

"I presume the provision that the offender may be tried in the district where he is arrested or in custody, has given some encouragement to the idea that the act does not contemplate offences committed within a State. There is nothing else in the law to raise a doubt upon the point; and this is not enough to require a construction which would render the whole legislation on the subject useless.

"Another question proposed is, whether a passport can be issued to any other person than a citizen of the United States? The act says, in so many words, that it cannot, and I am unable to make the prohibition either stronger or plainer.

"It appears that you have been requested to state whether there is any form of certificate which State officers may lawfully issue; and this question is also referred to me. I have not made any effort to devise a plan by which the law may be evaded and simple people defrauded. The impositions practised upon the illiterate and unwary, by the fabrication of worthless passports, led to the passage of the law which is now under consideration. If there be any form by which it can be rendered abortive, it is neither your duty nor mine to find it out.

"Your letter of to-day, enclosing a despatch from the American consul at Hamburg, shows how frightfully innocent men have been robbed by the sale of these spurious passports. I advise that the notary who signed the paper which accompanied the despatch be prosecuted, under the act of 1856. He is clearly within its penal provisions.

"Yours, very respectfully, J. S. BLACK.

"The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State."

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ARABIA.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

Movements of the Armies.

GENERAL GYULAI SUPERSEDED.

REPULSE OF GARIBALDI.

Passage of the Sesia by the Allies.

PREPARATIONS FOR A DECISIVE BATTLE.

NAPOLEON ASKS FOR MORE TROOPS.

The Austrian Fortresses to be Invested.

THE VALTELINE ENTERED BY THE AUSTRIANS.

HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

APPREHENSIONS OF A GENERAL WAR.

SACKVILLE, N. B., June 28.—The horse-express, from Halifax, having reached here, we are at last able to transmit the full details of the news furnished by the despatches prepared at Liverpool by the agent of the Associated Press.

The steamship City of Baltimore had arrived at Liverpool from New York.

The intelligence from the seat of war shows that both the hostile armies are steadily preparing for the decisive battle that is impending.

The Austrians continue their retreat, and the Allies to pursue them.

The Austrians report a repulse of General Garibaldi by General D'Urban. The former, however, had occupied Brescia.

Additional Austrian troops are advancing to reinforce the various divisions.

The new British Ministry had been officially announced, as follows:

Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury.

Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Hon. G. C. Lewis, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Hon. Sidney Herbert, President of the Council for War Department.

Hon. Charles Wood, Secretary of State for the India Department.

Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Campbell, Lord Chancellor.

Earl Granville, President of the Council.

Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal.

Earl of Elgin, Postmaster General.

Hon. Richard Cobden, President of the Board of Trade.

Hon. Edward Cardwell, First Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

Hon. J. Milner Gibson, President of the Poor-Law Board.

Hon. Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Hon. Sir A. Cockburn succeeds Lord Campbell as Lord Chief Justice.

Parliament met on the 17th inst., when Lord Derby announced the resignation of the Ministry. Earl Granville, the President of the Council, said he would reserve his explanation of the policy of the new Government till a future day. The House of Lords then adjourned till the 21st inst.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli announced the resignation of the Ministry, and moved an adjournment, which was carried.

In order to carry out his design of besieging the Quadrilateral without the necessity of a "regular square," between the Mincio and Adige, Napoleon has demanded 100,000 additional men.

Louis Kossuth had passed through France, on his way to Italy.

The Austrians are reported to be concentrating their forces at Mantua, for an attack on the Allied troops. A detachment is also said to have entered the Valteline.

Prince Napoleon has put his troops in motion.

The mobilization of the Prussian army and the more hostile attitude which the German Confederation has assumed, creates great uneasiness, a general European war being apprehended.

A despatch from Vienna says the French have established a depot on the Albanian coast, and disembarked large quantities of gold coin.

An Austrian *corps d'armée*, which left Ancona for Pessaro, had been directed toward the lower Po, to join the troops in the province. It is unexpectedly reached Ancona, has been wholly evacuated by the Austrians.

Modena and Brescia are free of the Austrian troops, and numerous municipalities of Romagna had pronounced for the national cause.

The allied army passed Sesia river on the 13th, marching towards Oglio.

The fight between General d'Urban and Garibaldi took place at Castinodolo. Garibaldi had 4,000 troops, and four cannon, but was repulsed.

Austrian correspondence states that the organization of troops for the defence of the Tyrolese is progressing. Several companies have been already drawn out.

Letters from Vienna say that the Fourth *corps d'armée*, under the Arch-Duke Charles, had commenced to leave for Italy, and the Third *corps*, under Arch-Duke Albert, was marching towards Trieste.

The 13th *corps d'armee* was being formed, and was also destined for Italy.

The Swiss Federal Council had ordered the occupation of the pass of Maretto, between the Grisons and the Valtelline.

The French fleet in the Adriatic was receiving powerful reinforcements, and was expected to disembark soon, between Venice and Trieste.

The first detachment of the siege flotilla had left Toulon for the Adriatic.

The Sardinian authorities had issued a decree opening the