## SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mansion House, Reading, Pennsylvania.
Lookout Hall, Reading, Pennsylvania.
Kittatinny Mountain House, Lancaster county, Penna.
Perry County Warm Springs, Pennsylvania.
Mount Holly Springs Hotel, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.
White Springs, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.
Bedford Springs and Chalybeate Springs, Dowling Gap, Pennsylvania.
Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.
Mansion House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Bolton'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.
Congress Hall, Cape Island, Cape May, New Jersey.
Delaware House, Cape Island, New Jersey.
United States House, Long Branch, New Jersey.
Ocean House, Long Branch, New Jersey.
The Ocean, Long Branch, New Jersey.
Brewster House, Brigantine Beach, New Jersey.
Long Beach House, Tuckerton, New Jersey.
Trenton Falls, near Utica, New York.
Profile House, White Mountains, New Hampshire.
Flume House, White Mountains, New Hampshire.
Cliff House, Sulphur Springs, Delaware county, Ohio.



# The Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

## THE WEEKLY PRESS,

For sale 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; Editorials on the popular topics of the day; Domestic and Foreign Markets, &c. Read the list of contents:

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THE CITY.—WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—THE MONEY MARKET.—PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.—PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—NEW YORK MARKETS ON TUESDAY.—STOCK QUOTATIONS.—THE FOURTH OF JULY: HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED, &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS.—THE GENERAL NEWS.—THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.—BLONDIN'S FEAT OVER NIAGARA.—A RUNAWAY.—THE COMMISSIONER OF PASSPORTS.—RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRACY OF MAINE.—THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE OF PRINCE ORIN.—BORDEN MURDER.—A YOUNG WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—MR. GEN'L RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—IMPORTANT TO THE MILITARY.—A SIGN OF PROGRESS.—AN ELOPEMENT AND A FIGHT ABROAD IT.—CURIOUS SWINDLE.—MARRIAGE OF HON. RECORDER BARNARD.—THE SWING AS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—NEW EDITIONS OF WALTER SCOTT.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to clubs of twenty, when sent to one address, $20; in advance. Single copies for sale at the counter of THE PRESS office, 5c., in wrappers, ready for mailing.



FIRST PAGE.—The Line of the Fifth and Sixth-Street Railroad; New Publications; The Alms-house and the Medical Colleges; The Fourth at Mount Holly; The Fourth at Paradise; A Stroll Through Laurel Hill—No. 2; Palermo—Its Public Gardens; General Jackson and Mrs. Eaton; Shocking Tragedy in Louisville—Three Brothers Shot; General News. FOURTH PAGE.—Ship News.


## The News.

We have most important news from Europe, this morning, by the steamship Adelaide, at St. Johns, from Galway, Ireland. A great battle has been fought between the Austrians and the Allies, in which the whole of the Austrian forces were engaged in it. No particulars have yet been received, however, and nothing further will be known until the next arrival. Prussia is likely to become a participant in the war, as her terms of mediation, it is thought, would not be accepted by France, in which case, she can no longer keep aloof; besides, it is said that Prussia had threatened to aid in suppressing the insurrectionary movements in Hungary. A desperate encounter between some Swiss troops and the people of Perugia had taken place, and many persons were shot down by the soldiers. Napoleon has demanded permission to march his troops through Hanover, to the Rhine. But little other news has been received, except the above.

Our court reporter furnishes us with an accurate report of the Cunningham trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The testimony for the defence, the speeches of counsel, and the charge of Judge Allison, occupied the entire session. At the time of going to press no verdict had been rendered. It is the general impression, however, that a verdict of acquittal will be given this morning. A serious charge was made against one of the sitting jurors yesterday, as will be seen by reference to our court report, which, as usual, contains everything of interest in connection with the administration of justice in our city. Two more homicide cases are to be tried during the present week.

A correspondent of a large Market-street house, writing from Booneville, Mo., under date of July 1st, says: "You may expect a good fall trade. The crops are looking first-rate, and there is a better prospect at present than has been for three or four years."

A correspondent from Berwick, Pa., says: "The Fourth passed off very pleasantly yesterday. Winnebago, the renowned Indian Chief, with about forty of his stalwart warriors, celebrated the day by giving a free entertainment, to which crowds of people were attracted. A man was killed on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad, about nine miles below this place, this morning, by being run over by a train of cars."

The Persia left New York, for Liverpool, yesterday, taking out $752,750 in specie, and two hundred and thirty passengers, among whom were ex-President Comonfort of Mexico, who goes on a European tour of a few months; and John Van Buren. The Glasgow also sailed yesterday for Glasgow, taking out fifty-four cabin and eighty-six steerage passengers.

Mr. Rufus Choate, who sailed from Boston in the steamship Europa, last week, for Liverpool, was obliged to leave the steamer at Halifax, on account of the feeble state of his health.

The probability is strong that Stephens, sentenced to death in New York for poisoning his wife, will not be hanged. The action of the Court of Appeals in the case not having been announced, the execution will be stayed till the decision shall be made known, which, it is expected, will not take place until the September term of that court. Stephens himself expresses confidence of the success of the application, and says that he could produce evidence at another trial which would completely exonerate him from the charges. He states that his wife was a confirmed hypochondriac, and had more than once given him alarm in the matter of violence to herself. This was known to friends of both parties, and might account for her death by poisoning, although he professes extreme doubt of its occurrence by that agency.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington says that ex-President Pierce will shortly return home, Mrs. Pierce's health being more discouraging than heretofore.

## Three Days Later from Europe.

Under the Telegraphic head will be found the intelligence received, *via* St. Johns, Newfoundland, by the *Adelaide*, which left Galway on the 25th. The London and Liverpool news, to noon on that day, has been thus received:

As was expected, a great battle had been fought in Italy. The combat lasted many hours, the whole available force of Austria seems to have been engaged; and the victory, as at Montebello, Palestro, Magenta, and Malignano, was in favor of the Allied Armies. It appears that Austria wanted a decisive trial of strength. It is to be hoped that Francis Joseph is satisfied.

From the circumstance that Napoleon demands from Hanover permission to march French troops through her dominion to the Rhine, it would seem as if Marshal Pelissier's army of observation would soon be one of occupation. If it be true that France refuses the mediation of Prussia, then a German war is no unlikely.

Accident on Board.—Mr. Hood will speedily reopen the Assembly with an entirely new company of juvenile performers, and will continue his Matinées twice daily during the summer. The interior of the house will be kept cool by an immense fan, worked by a steam engine of ten-horse power.

## Louis Kossuth.

By this time, we dare say, Louis Kossuth is in Italy. The mere fact of his having proceeded thither, with full consent of the Emperor Napoleon, assumes great importance at the present eventful crisis. In September, 1851, when he sought an asylum in England, Louis Napoleon, then only President of the French Republic, transmitted a despatch to Marseilles, strictly prohibiting Kossuth from travelling through France, and the exile was obliged to go by sea, from the French shore to the port of Southampton. Now, however, he is not only countenanced, but apparently invited. The fact is, it is thought likely that he may be useful. For years he had been abusing Louis Napoleon, by pen and tongue, as a murderous oath-breaker and usurper. A few weeks ago, when he praised the patriotism of the Imperial usurper, it was easy to foresee that Kossuth was about joining him.

Kossuth is not an aged man, by many years. He was born on the 27th April, 1806. He first won distinction, in his native Hungary, by his boldness as a newspaper editor. He had a seat in the National Diet at Presburg, and courageously violating the interdiction which has been long and rigidly maintained, reported, lithographed, and circulated the proceedings. He was tried for high treason, for this convicted, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. He actually was eighteen months in confinement, and was then liberated by a general act of amnesty. The journal in which he violated the law by reporting the parliamentary proceedings bore the euphonious title of *Orszaggyülési-Tudositacok*.

The amnesty under which Kossuth was liberated was reluctantly granted by the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, because at the elections of 1840 the national party were so successful that the Opposition members in the Legislature courageously refused to make any money grants to the Crown, or to allow soldiers to be raised for Austria unless the political prisoners were freed. Kossuth's health was broken by confinement, and he went to recruit it at the waters of Parad, where he married Theresse Meszlenyi. The Hungarian people, on his release from prison, raised a large sum by subscription to restore his worldly position.

Early in 1841, Kossuth founded the *Pesti Hirlap* (Journal of Pesth,) which immediately rose to a circulation of 7,000, and became the organ of the liberal party in Hungary. Owing to the strong arguments of this journal, the Diet conceded the right of reporting its proceedings. He conducted this organ for three years, until he became rich enough to purchase an estate. Prince Metternich, who was then Prime Minister of Austria, offered him any terms to conduct a government newspaper, but, declining these seductive offers, Kossuth devoted his attention to mercantile business, and was successful in all that he put his hand to. The period from 1844 to 1847 was thus occupied.

In 1847, the county of Pesth sent Kossuth as its representative to the Diet, and there his eloquence soon drew a large party around him. At this time he was only forty-one years old. He devoted himself to the emancipation of the Hungarian peasants, and the abolition of the oppressive civil duties, and to securing the Liberty of the Press.

When the French Revolution broke out, in February, 1848, Kossuth was one of the most popular politicians in Hungary, and immediately was recognised as the leader of the popular party. When the news from Paris reached Hungary, Kossuth made an eloquent speech, which contributed to cause a liberal movement in Vienna. He was sent by Young Hungary to plead, at Vienna, for liberal institutions, and his reception by the Viennese was an ovation to him and the deputation which he headed.

Much alarmed, the Austrian Government gave the vicerovalty of Hungary to the Arch-Duke Stephen, with Count Batthyany as head of the separate Administration then formed, Prince Esterhazy, as Foreign Minister, and Kossuth as Minister of Finance. In his administrative capacity, Kossuth endeavored to carry out the reforms and other liberal measures which he had advocated in the Diet. Batthyany and Messaros, moderate members of the Government, withdrew. In September, 1848, Kossuth became virtual Dictator of Hungary, under the title of President of the Committee for Public Defence. Every where, and by every means in his power, he raised the national feeling. Austria prepared to throw her armies into Hungary, to put down liberal opinion with the sword. Early in January, 1849, Kossuth retired from Buda, taking with him the crown of St. Stephen and the royal insignia (now again in the Treasury at Vienna), but on April 14th, 1849, after the Austrians had taken Pesth, and the Diet had removed its sittings to Debreczin, Kossuth proclaimed the Independence of Hungary, and the perpetual deposition of the House of Hapsburg.

Then followed a campaign in which Kossuth exhibited considerable military ability. He provided finances, raised armies, discovered able generals, and fought so well that Austria gave up the idea of reconquering Hungary single-handed. The aid of Russia was invoked, and, in August, 1849, the treachery of Gorgey deprived Kossuth of authority. Hungary was reconquered. Kossuth found an asylum in Turkey, and the Sultan refused to deliver up the exile to the demand of Austria and Russia. Finally, he reached England in October, 1851, where his reception was enthusiastic. After a rapid tour through England and Scotland, where his eloquence excited delight and wonder, he sailed for the United States, and arrived at New York on the 6th December, 1851. Bis six months' tour through this country is in full remembrance of our readers. He returned to England in July, 1852, and has since maintained himself by lecturing and writing. No doubt he is an eminently gifted man, and perhaps no other foreigner has so completely mastered the difficulties of the English language.

Kossuth, it is said, has been encouraged to visit Italy, in order to place himself at the head of a corps composed of Hungarians—consisting partly of exiles and partly of deserters and prisoners. In short, to act some such part as Garibaldi is now so brilliantly playing. But Garibaldi is one of the best guerilla commanders in Europe—the very best, perhaps, since the death of Zumalacarregui, the Carlist, in 1835.

It is also said that Louis Napoleon is desirous of exciting a revolution in Hungary, with a view of giving Austria occupation in that part of her dominions, and that he wants the aid of Kossuth to effect this. Is it quite certain that Kossuth still has any great influence in Hungary? Is it likely that Napoleon should fraternize with the intimate friend of Ledru Rollin and Joseph Mazzini? Lastly, has not Napoleon declared that, if possible, he will keep the present war within Italian territory?—and is bound to do so by policy, as Germany will probably assist Austria if Napoleon assail her in Hungary, or any place but Italy. In short, all that is distinctly known is that Louis Kossuth has gone to Italy, if not on the invitation, at least with the permission, of Napoleon.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1859.

EDITOR OF THE PRESS: As you published a beautiful description of Laurel Hill Cemetery, a few days ago, it struck me it would not be out of place to call the attention of the board of directors to the shattered and unsafe condition of the observatory, in the grounds; the stairway leading down the hill is rickety and tottering, the balcony itself is so dilapidated and rotten that a single person walking across it makes it rock like a cradle. A few country residents add much to its appearance, and also its security. In a place where the lot-holders have done so much, the managers, or rather owners, should spend some little of their enormous gains towards adding to the security of the living while visiting the resting-place of the dead. MORTALITY.

Stocks and Real Estate, Tuesday Next.—Thomas & Sons' sale, at the Exchange, on Tuesday next, 12th inst., will comprise a large amount of valuable city and country property. See advertisement. Pamphlet catalogues on Saturday.

The advertisement of a grocer's salesman, soliciting an engagement, is worthy the attention of wholesale dealers who desire to secure the services of an active and thorough salesman.

## BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

### Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1859

Postmaster General Holt, in his excessive anxiety to economise in the expenditure of his department, is enacting many strange antics. The responsibility for the failure of the general post office appropriation bill at the last session of Congress has given rise to a good deal of controversy, which I am not disposed to revive, but it is a little singular that the heavy hand of the Postmaster General, in his desire to reform and retrench, should fall upon certain communities where population is dense, and should be passed over others where population is not dense, but where economy might be applied with good result. On inquiry at the department, I find that the Postmaster General has issued an order cutting off from the daily mail service in New Jersey, the important towns of Mt. Holly, Bridgeton, Millville, Greenwich, Medford, and Mt. Laurel. Bridgeton is a large place, with a population of from four to five thousand inhabitants, extensive manufactories, and is a part of country with considerable shipping, having enjoyed a daily mail for not less than thirty years. A Jerseyman now here announces that some of the enterprising citizens of the place propose setting up an opposition daily express, carrying letters and papers at the same rate as Mr. Holt's every-other-day coach. Mount Holly is a place equally important with Bridgeton and the residence of a large population, and Millville is one of the most considerable towns in New Jersey. Your old townsman, R. D. Wood, Esq., has extensive cotton mills at Millville, by the occupants of which the want of a daily mail will be greatly felt. The course of the Postmaster General, at all these important points in the free States, has produced, as may well be imagined, a great deal of excitement. I can only hope, for his own sake, that he has been impartial, and that he has reduced as thoroughly in the South as in the North. It is my purpose to inquire rigidly into the whole of his schedule of reductions in the mail service, and to compare his cutting down in our section with his action in regard to the other sections.

The declaration of Old Tammany against the letter of General Cass, in regard to the protection of naturalized citizens, through the speech of the Hon. John Kelly, delivered at Tammany Hall, on the 4th of July, a report of which reached here this morning, is another indication that the Administration is falling off in a quarter in which, by means of office and power, it has heretofore been the strongest. The fact is, the Democratic party cannot stand up against the offences of the Administration in Maine had endeavored to pack and control that Convention. A number of them were delegates, and very active ones. Nearly all the collectors, surveyors, consuls, marshals, and postmasters of the State were on the ground. But their effort to defeat the expressive resolutions of the committee was a dead failure. W. B. S. Moor, Consul-General to Canada, made a long speech against them, but its only effect was to render the audience impatient, and his Administration amendment was treated with contempt. The choice of delegates to the Charleston Convention was naturally enough influenced to some extent by personal considerations; but several of the candidates favorable to the nomination of Judge Douglas received a much larger vote than any of their competitors.

### Southern Sentiment.

We are glad to see that several influential Southern papers are becoming fully alive to the absurdity of enacting a slave code, and the injustice and folly of the demand that property in slaves in the Territories should be placed upon any higher or more sacred basis than any other kind of property. Thus the Mobile *Register* says:

"The true doctrine is to regard and treat slaves as property, and afford them all the protection by law to which any other species of property is entitled. The 'theory' that is in our opinion 'untenable' is to discriminate between this and other kinds of property. There is no warrant for the distinction that we can find, in the Constitution or elsewhere. We see no more claim to call upon Congress to make a 'slave code' for the Territories than to make a 'horse code,' and if Congress were to make forty thousand such codes, there would be neither slaves nor horses in the Territories if the people did not want them there, and if the people did want them, there would be no occasion for any such Congressional code. This is just one of those stubborn facts that are proof against philology, casuistry, or logic. The dispute is about nothing, and will come to nothing. Before the Charleston Convention meet the people of America will find this out. Let the politicians look out, for, as Senator Thompson, of Kentucky, says, 'it will be dangerous to stand on the outside platform when the cars are in motion.'"

With the adoption of a few more planks in the administration at the North, who avow extreme doctrines mainly to prove by some sort of logical hocus-pocus that those who have rebuked the treacheries of the President to the pledges of 1856 are traitors to the Democratic party, a sound and healthy sentiment prevails almost everywhere in the Democratic ranks, and as soon as it casts from itself the incubus of Buchananism and emphatically reaffirms its old principles, Democracy will once more become a giant power in the nation.

### Chickering's Piano-Forte Saloon.

It is a pleasant duty, now of frequent occurrence, to chronicle the architectural improvements of this city. Within little more than two years the half block extending from the Girard House to the northwest corner of Eighth street has been built up in a magnificent manner. First Sharpless's store arose, then Levy's beautiful place of business, so much frequented by the fair sex. Then Bailey's palace of jewelry. Next, Stone's, and now, constituting No. 807 Chestnut street, a very beautiful structure, in occupancy of Chickering & Sons, who thus and here complete their trio of distinct establishments for the manufacture and sale and hire of grand, square, and upright pianos. They have removed their Philadelphia house (at Boston and New York this firm are also located) from Chestnut street, near the Mint, to this new edifice on the Butler estate, recently erected for them. And a beautiful "local habitation" they have got.

Messrs. Chickering's store, which has a delicate pale Acadian stone front, has been erected by Mr. William Bucknell, at the cost of $70,000, and is held on lease by Messrs. Chickering for a term of years. It is twenty-five feet wide, by one hundred and sixty-five feet long—from Chestnut street to Grape street, back of the Girard House. On entering from Chestnut street, you find yourself in a room as capacious as an ordinary store. From this you pass to a truly splendid saloon, one hundred feet long, lighted in the day-time from above, and at night by gasaliers supplied by Cornelius & Baker. The walls have been painted in fresco, by Mr John Gibson. The floors are of solid red pine. In this saloon are a variety of piano-fortes, of all sorts and prices. The latter run from two hundred and twenty-five to one thousand dollars, and the low-priced piano has exactly the same works as the costliest—the extra expense being caused by the extra finish. At the end of the saloon or salesroom is a smaller apartment, some thirty by twenty-five feet, which is entered through folding doors. It is Messrs. Chickerings' purpose, we believe, occasionally to allow classical Chamber Concerts to be given in the saloon, and the performers could easily be placed, within sight and hearing, in the oval-room we have mentioned.

The first or ground floor and part of the sunk floor beneath will be used by Messrs. Chickering. The other three stories, and to which there is a good ascent, by a separate entrance, from Chestnut street, they mean to let out. The second floor would make a capital jobbing warehouse, and the third floor, with its capital north light, would be just the place for a first-class photographer. We should not be surprised to hear that our talented young friend, Walter Dinmore, (whose skill and success in photographic portraitures are fixed facts,) will start from his breakfast, on reading these lines, and rush down to Chickering's, eagerly inquiring for Mr. Burrell, and insisting on taking this particular floor without the delay of an hour! By the way, we must introduce Mr. B to the gentle public. In a word, Mr C B Burrell, who has been ten years with Messrs. Chickering, is their Manager here, and the public will find him a man of business as well as a courteous gentleman.

The staircase to the upper floors are nearly six feet wide, and made of walnut and white ash. There are hoistways to each story, at the back. The carpentery work was executed by Mr. John Ketchum, and the beautiful Acadian front by Messrs. Struthers & Co. When we say that the whole edifice is worthy of being placed, as it is, in companionship with the splendid stores of Messrs. Levy and Mr. Bailey, we say enough. It adds greatly to the harmonious beauty of the particular block in Chestnut street, of which it forms a portion. It is built with strength as well as beauty. The first work done on the ground it covers was as late as last April. It has literally sprung up in three months.

We have but to add that Messrs. Chickering's Boston establishment was commenced as far back as 1823; that they have sold 21,000 piano-fortes in that period; that the leading pianists of and in the country praise their instruments, and that, between 1837 and 1858, they were awarded thirty-eight medals for superior pianos, at various Institutes, Fairs, Associations, and Exhibitions They obtained a Prize Medal from the World's Fair, in London, in 1851.

### The Europa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 3.—The steamship Europa, from Boston, via Halifax, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock last evening, going east.

[It will be perceived, by the date of the various St. Johns despatches, that from two to three days have been occupied in transmitting them from their starting point to this city. All this delay occurred east of Sackville, N. B.]

## THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Three Days Later from Europe.

### THE STEAMSHIP VIGO OFF CAPE RACE.

### Accident to the City of Baltimore.

### NO BATTLES.

### Occupation of Lonato, Castiglione, and Monte Chiaro by the Allies.

### SANGUINARY CONFLICT AT PERUGIA.

### DENIAL OF GENERAL URBAN'S CRUELTIES.

### The Prussian Army moving on the Rhine.

COTTON DULL—CONSOLS 92¾@92¾.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 3.—The steamship Vigo passed here on Sunday, with European dates to the 25th ult., three days later than those received by the steamer Vanderbilt, arrived at New York on Sunday.

The steamship City of Baltimore, which sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult., was crippled shortly after leaving port, by the breaking of her propeller. She put back to port, and her passengers were transferred to the steamer Vigo, which took the place of the City of Baltimore, and sailed on Saturday, the 25th ult.

The steamer City of Baltimore put back to Queenstown, and the Vigo, belonging to the same line, was despatched in her place, leaving Cork at two o'clock P. M. She passed Cape Race at three o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., when she was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained. It has mostly been anticipated by the arrival of the Vanderbilt, with the exception of the news transmitted to Queenstown from London and Liverpool for the City of Baltimore. The repairs to the latter will probably be completed in time for her to leave Queenstown on the 28th.

The intelligence from the seat of war reports that no battles had occurred, but the Allies were still advancing, and had occupied Lonato, Castiglione, and Monte Chiaro, all of which had been abandoned by the Austrians in their retreat to the Mincio.

The Emperor Napoleon was at the allied headquarters.

The Austrian Government has declared in the most formal manner that the cruelties attributed to Gen Urban, in Count Cavour's proclamation, were entirely unfounded.

A sanguinary collision had occurred at Perugia, between the Papal troops and the inhabitants

Prussia is moving her army on the Rhine.

The Paris Bourse has declined.

The King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders had arrived at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen.

An alarming and destructive fire took place at Cork on Thursday evening last, and the amount of the loss was not ascertained.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—COTTON.—Cotton has declined 1 16@⅛d since Friday last; the sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, June 22.—Flour is dull. Wheat firm. Corn dull.

June 23.—The market to-day is firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, June 22.—Pork closed quiet but steady.

June 23.—The market closed to-day excessively dull, but prices are without change

NAVAL STORES.—LIVERPOOL, June 23—Rosin is steady, common & 1d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 40s 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, June 23—Noon.—Consols for account 92¾@92¾. The money market is slightly more stringent.

Consols closed, after official hours on the 23d, at 92¾@93¾.

The Paris Bourse on the 23d opened flat for Rentes at 69f 25c, and closed at 69f 50c, a decline of nearly ¼ as compared with the previous day.

## Still Later and Most Important News.

### STEAMER ADELAIDE AT ST. JOHNS.

### Napoleon Announces another Terrible Battle, and a Great Victory.

### THE ENTIRE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN THE FIELD.

### A SIXTEEN HOURS' FIGHT.

### Napoleon Demands Permission March through Hanover to the Rhine.

### PRUSSIA BEING INVOLVED IN THE WAR.

*Desperate Encounter between the Swiss Troops and the People of Perugia.*

COTTON ADVANCING—CONSOLS 92¼@92¾.

ST. JOHNS, July 4—9 30 P. M.—[Received at Philadelphia July 6—P. M.]—The steamship Adelaide has arrived at this port from Galway on the 25th ult.

The steamship New York, from New York for Bremen, arrived at Southampton on the 24th.

She furnishes London and Liverpool telegrams of Saturday noon.

They contain most important intelligence from the seat of war.

On Friday evening, the Empress of France received a telegram from Napoleon announcing that a terrible battle had been fought, and the Allied forces had achieved a great victory.

Paris was ablaze with excitement, in consequence of this exciting intelligence.

The entire Austrian army had formed in the line of battle, extending a distance of five leagues.

The battle lasted from four o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening.

The French captured a number of flags, pieces of cannon, and prisoners.

A despatch from Vienna says a battle was progressing, but gives no details.

The previous accounts from the seat of war said the Austrian force on the Mincio was fully 230,000 strong; that the entire French force had passed Monte Chiaro, and their *reconnoissance* was said to have been pushed as far as Gatee; and that the Piedmontese had advanced toward Pozchiera—the northwest fortification of "the Historic Square."

Napoleon had demanded permission to march 30,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

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

It was also rumored that Prussia had threatened to assist in suppressing the meditated insurrectionary movements in Hungary.

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

### THE SEAT OF WAR

The following are the accounts from the seat of war received at London up to the evening of the 24th, and before the receipt of Napoleon's despatch:

There had been no battle on the line of the Mincio, though the armies were face to face.

Prussia was about to move an army to the Rhine.

The attitude of the contending armies continued without change.

The main body of the Austrians were on the left bank of the Mincio.

The Emperor of Austria had removed his headquarters to Valleido.

Napoleon, prepara'ory to any offer of mediation, had demanded permission to march 30,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

The reported treaty between Austria and Prussia was denied.

Prince Napoleon was on the borders of the Medius.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings in England had been suspended until the ministers of the Government were re-elected.

It was rumored that the new Ministry would curtail the naval expenditures.

### THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.]

PARIS, Saturday, June 25.—The Emperor telegraphs the following to the Empress:

CANDIA, Friday Evening.—"Great battle!—Great victory!!..

"The whole Austrian army formed a line of Battle, extending five leagues in length.

"We have taken cannon, flags, and prisoners.

"The battle lasted from four in the morning till eight in the evening."

A Turina despatch supplies a partial confirmation of the above, in stating that a battle was progressing, but no details had been received.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 4.—The Adelaide has over 500 passengers. She leaves at daylight to-morrow for New York.

### Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Friday, June 24.—The Brokers' Circular reports the Cotton market dull, with a decline of ⅛d on the inferior qualities. The sales of the week amounted to 85,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators, and 2,000 bales to exporters.

The sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales, at the following (authorized) quotations:

| | Fair. | Middling. |
|---|---|---|
| New Orleans | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| Mob le | 7⅞ | 6 13 16 |
| Uplands | 7⅞ | 6¾ |

The stock in port is estimated at 755,000 bales, including 270,000 bales of American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester continue favorable

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, June 24.—The Cotton market is quiet; sales of 7,500 bales during the week at a slight advance. New Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 107f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market continued generally quiet. Messrs. Richardson & Spence's circular reports Flour very dull; holders were offering freely, but made no effort to press sales; the quotations for American are 10@6 1d@1s 6d. Wheat was dec at 8@9s 10d for Western; 9s 6d@10s 6d for white, and 10@12s for Southern. Corn is quiet at 4s for mixed; 4s 1d@4s 2d for yellow, and 8s@8s 6d for white.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is reported with a declining tendency. Beef heavy, and the prices for the inferior qualities are lower. Bacon steady, but nominally quoted. Lard heavy at 56s@56s 6d.

Tallow steady, but closed dull at 56s@56s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar buoyant, and advanced 6d@1s. Rice (Carolina) quiet. Rosin heavy and slightly lower. Spirits of Turpentine heavy at 40s.

Ashes were slightly lower, but an active business was doing; old Pots 26s@26s 6d; new do 27@28s. Pearls 30s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers report that Wheat closed with an advancing tendency, and Sugar has been buoyant

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—FRIDAY.—The Money market continues without important change. In American securities there is an average business doing, without quotable change. Consols are quoted at 92⅞@93¼, ex dividend.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[By the steamer Adelaide.]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon.—[Telegraphic.]—The Cotton market opened this morning with an advancing tendency, but closed quiet, with sales (estimated) of 6,000 bales

Breadstuffs are generally steady. Provisions continue quiet; the sales this morning were unimportant.

LONDON, Saturday noon.—[Telegraphic.]—Consols close at 92¾@92¾.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.]

### POLITICAL EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

### MINING NEWS FAVORABLE.

### Frazer River Affairs Still Gloomy.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—The overland mail, from San Francisco on the 13th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

A political excitement prevails throughout the State. Gov Weller will probably be renominated for Governor by the Lecompton Democracy, and John Curry by the Anti-Lecomptonites.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and most of the leading staples had declined.

Money was scarce, but the next shipments eastward will be large.

The accounts from the mines continue favorable.

The Oregon Legislature had adjourned without electing a United States Senator.

J. J. Stevens had been nominated by the Democrats as Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

FRAZER RIVER

The shipments of gold dust from Victoria during the month of May amounted to $245 000; but the accounts from Frazer River were extremely unfavorable.

Crowds of emigrants were returning to California, while many others were settling in Oregon and Washington.

Charles A. Angela has been committed to jail at Victoria, on the charge of embezzling from ten to twenty thousand dollars from the custom-house at that place.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Arrived at San Francisco, ship Mary Sutton, from Hong Kong.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Commander Farrand, Lieutenant Rolland and Master John Pearson, have been ordered to the Warrington navy yard, in Florida.

Lieutenant Armstrong has been ordered to the command of the steamer Sumpter

Lieutenant Doty and Assistant Surgeon Wiber have been ordered to the sloop-of-war Wyoming

Surgeon Mayo has been ordered to the receiving-ship at New York.

Passed-Assistant Surgeon Turner has been ordered to the laboratory at New York.

Indian Superintendent Forney writes from Utah that he has discovered two more children, saved from the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Official reports received at the Indian Bureau state that Captains Baylor and Nelson are reorganizing their forces to again attack the Indians on the Brazos Agency Reserves, and that the Indians can expect no protection from the Texas State authorities.

Two hundred and eleven thousand acres of land have just been certified to the State of Wisconsin for the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad, under the act of Congress of 1856

Dates from New Mexico and Arizona to the 21st of June state that the Navajo Indians had driven off seventy thousand head of Sheep from Albuquerque.

Mr. Otero's escort was attacked by the Apaches while he was returning to Fort Fillmore, a few miles above Doña Ana. The Indians, however, retreated without much fight.

Lieut. Mowry was unanimously nominated for delegate from Arizona by the Convention at Mesilla. Resolutions were also adopted adhering to the ground taken by the people last year, and against forming an independent government.

The services of fourteen clerks have been dispensed with by the Pension Office under operation of law.

### Sailing of the Persia, with $750,000 in Specie.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The royal mail steamship Persia sailed at noon for Liverpool, with upward of $750 000 in specie and 229 passengers. Among the passengers are William Nunn, British consul at New Orleans, Hon. John Van Buren, ex-President Comonfort, Senator Benjamin, Hon. Samuel Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs George Ruetz.

The steamer Glasgow also sailed for Glasgow, with 150 passengers. She will stop at St. Johns to take the Argo's passengers.

### Montreal and New York Cricket Match.

MONTREAL, July 6.—The cricket match between Montreal and New York commenced this morning. The New Yorkers went in first, scoring 119. The Montreal cricketers then scored 119, with seven wickets down. The game will be continued to-morrow.

### The Oberlin Kidnappers and Rescuers Discharged.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—The trial of Jennings, Lowe, Mitchell and Davis, for kidnapping, was called up today, when, at the instance of their counsel, an arrangement was made by which *nolle prosequis* were entered in their cases as well as those of the Oberlin rescuers, who were in prison awaiting trial. The prisoners on both sides were then discharged.

### The Balloon "Atlantic's" Express Bag Found.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 6.—The express bag sent by the United States agent from St Louis for New York, by the balloon "Atlantic," was picked up, yesterday, in the lake. It contains over forty letters, one enclosing a thousand-dollar draft on a New York bank.

### New York Politics.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, July 6.—The Republican State Convention will meet at Syracuse on the 7th of September next.

### Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—No cases of fever have yet been reported

### Adventures of a Criminal.

A PHILADELPHIA BURGLAR 