THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1859.

To the People of Pennsylvania. FELLOW-CITIZENS :

The Democratic State Central Committee

ive control over all their domestic institu-

have formally taken this ground, and from the

STALLAR RESORTS. and a second sec its Salphur and Chalybeats Soft

White Subject and Ohkybenty Spiring, Dothing and Freene bring, Passe Reviel, Oapt May, R. J. The Art and Essan. Atlantic Oir, New York, R. J. The Art and Essan. Atlantic Oir, New York, State of the Art and State of State of State Philosophics States of States of States and States of States of States States of States of States States of States of States States Sta

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KONDAY, JULY 11, 1869.

Frahr Piels - Detters from Isaly, No. 10. Th Route of the Fifth and Sight Street, Peasenger Ballerby The Fourth at Barnely, A.Femala Goy Destination, Hor Prevals, Mannes, The Court's, Scherne Merra, Forner, Rass.-Lies, of Letters Benalating in the Philadelphia Port Office for the Week soling Batarday; Jaly Dih ; Bhip News.

The War in Italy - Galishid - The Baitle of Bolferino. The future distorts of the present war in italy will find an abundance of materials to anothing one of the most elaborate and ining histories that have ever been written, in the voluminous accounts of it which are now being published in the newspipers of fories shall exercise as control whatever over the ditional step, that, in the event of their ab-Europe and America: Almost every morning a sort of deguerreotype of the important Declaration of Independence was prepared duty of the Executive, and of Congress, to to some correspondents into his camp, dosens of them have followed closely upon his footsteps, and they have given minute descriptions of nearly all the great events of the war, Among these is William Russell, femoue correspondent of the London Times, and his descriptions of incidents of the present war, forwarded to the same jour. nil, are not less able and entertaining than the fatters from the Orimes; by which he gained

a world wide fame. As newspaper, correspondents are also to bo found in all the European capitals, every manifestation of public sentiment, and every mportant rumor in relation to the war, is duly chronicled. It is true that errors and missp-presentions are not unfrequent, but a fair ap-preximation to acouracy is attained, and thus, while, Imperors, Kings, Ministers, Generals, and Boldiers are making history by their daily, deeds of folly, wisdom, courage, cowardlee, military shill or stupidity, busy pens are al-malianeously at work writing it for the enintemment of the present and future ages. While the Austrians are being over whelmed with defeat by the skilful manceuvres and invincible courage of the French army, and, while Mappings III and VIOTOR EMMANUEL are absorbed in the management of the mighty enterprise they have commenced, and us far successfully conducted, a large shave of the savels of the compaign have failes post the brow of GARIBALDI, and there is almost as much written and printed. about the exploits of his little band, of volucteers as about the whole Allied Army, which contains nearly a hundred times as mary men as his corps. One great cause of this is the fact that his division has preceded the Alliss in entering the Lowns of Lombardy. He has been the grant coarter of glad, tidings to an oppressed, people, the forerunner of a Liberating Army—and the first guabings of the

land and the Northwest, will be proclaimed for the isame doctrine." The motive which has led to these anspicious demonstrations miliations for the Democratic masses, com appeals not only to the traditions, but to the manding them to repeat in the capital of Penninstincts and the consciences, and to the high-stinute and the consciences, and to the high-stinuterests of the Democratic party. Taught had disgraced it in other portions of the by these traditions that if there is one element Union. broadly defined in Democratic history, it is that so immediately administered to that body of uplimited confidence in the people, and in- by the popular uprising at the same place, spired by the recollection of recent triumphs, on the 18th of April, would have taught the and the encouragement held out, by the thick officials at Washington a wholesome lesson. coming future, the sentiment has rooted itself But tyranny is always blind and always merciin the Democratic heart, that nothing can se- less, never conceding to popular sentiment are to us honorable and enduring victory but until concession is wrung from it by force, courageous perseverance and consistency in and clinging to power even in the very mo-support of ancient and well-understood De- ment of its dissolution. An address, purportmocratic principles. Only in Pennsylvania has the standard of Pennsylvania, but really uttering only the

weak of the proceeding day appears in the London and Paris journals. Nowithstanding the proclating of a great neople, free in their own the suppried refusal of the French Emperor in a proclating of a great neople, free in their own natural condition, and free by their own for Surveyor General-has caused it to be immortal manifesto, was organized, first in the understood that, to a certain extent, he sym-form of a written appeal to the nations of the earth, and alterwards prosecuted through seven how engaged-the Administration committee, *As showing the remarkable concurrence of entiment between the States Rights Democrats of | of the Federal Administration and to maintain

consylvants, at their Convention, held on the the dangerous doctrines alluded to, unhesi-Sth of April, and the lais Democratic State Con- | tatingly places that ticket upon the issue of | leading men of the Democratic party, declared entions of Ohle, Iowa, Vermont, and Maine, the ollowing are useful as matters of reference, and preve that not only did the Democrats of this slavery is concerned, and demands an endorse-Blavery is boundary in advance of others, but that ment of this issue at the polls in October heir bold and fearless example has been followed wherever their political brethren have been enabled to speak out, unawed by Federal power: of all Democrats is plain. They cannot evade or avoid it if they desired so to do. No RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATES BIGHTS DBHOCB :CY

Resolutions of the states and in spirit, can give his vote in the Territories as in the States, non interven-tion by Congress with alayery in the Territories, as well out in letter and in spirit, can give his vote for a ticket thus authoritatively advocated, because every such vote will be an endorse-the first place, and or spirit for lasting digrace in the first place, and or sating and deserved default the first place, and or sating and deserved default the first place, and or sating and deserved default the first place, and or sating and deserved default the first place, and or sating and deserved default the first place, and the states and the placed that are strict and in spirit, can give his vote stift the franchises of the poople of the States, and that server first in for lasting digrace in the first place, and for lasting and deserved default the second and the states and on principles. It is unnecessary these doctrines. these doctrines.

ine may place, and to reasing and userved deter-in the second. *Resolvid.*, That this principle of popular sove-reignly and non-intervention. Jying, as it does, at the bash of our free institutions, enunciated and accepted. North and South, by Logislatures and office, by Congresses and Osndidates, substi-uned in 1860 for an objecto Congressional rule, wid for asserted in 1864, after the repeal of the Milescart Compromise. is the only principle that will forever, remove the question of alavery from he halls of the National Legislature, and pre-vent the triumph of the ensuits of the Ameri-ist, Union. show how far it is proposed by the Federal Government to commit the Democratic party of Pennsylvania against the rale of the neo

esolved, That we regard, with undissombled dignation and niarm, the attempt of the Federa dministration backed by its dependants in the orsh, and the disunionists of the South, to comis a specimen :

usurpation will ever be tolerated. As an il-ustration of, the manner in which Federal power proposes to allow the people of a Ter-ritory, even when they come to form a State popular will, while those who stand enfrenched state of the state of th long years of bloody war against the armed hosts of a besolted monarchy-here, in Pennsylvania. a domestic Federal despotism, imitating the example which sought to crush out the epresenting the State Rights Democracy of Independence of the colonies when they were Constitution, to dispose of the question of upon the other construction insist that slavery nnsylvania, at their lest meeting, held at struggling for Popular Sovereignty, has directslavery, it is only necessary to recall recent shall be excluded, whether the people desire to Altoons, in the county of Blair, delegated to the undersigned the duty of addressing the Democratic party upon a heresy never before events in Kansas, when repeated majorities, have it or not. What a spectacle is presented righteously expressed, were set at deflance in this concurrence of action between the of the crown of France and driven into exile. people on all proper occasions, upon the fun-deponde on all proper occasions, upon the fun-damental isages involved in the approaching American people. Whether it is because men, advocated by any respectable portion of the by the mercenaries of the present Adminis. tration, and a State organization denied to the election, and in that which is to be decided in whose lives have been spent in effective anpeople, only because they would not declare in peouliar friends of the South; and what a election, and in that which is to be declared in 1860. Nearly every Democratic State Con-vention: in this section of the Union, held alree the sector at the committee, has planted itself broadly upon the enduring docfavor of the institution of slavery. Here was commentary upon the rapidly developing sen-Executive intervention against the popular that popular rule may operate! We must an- Mr. Coss in 1856, (though since abandoned trine that the people of the Territories, "like ciples which marked the earlier stages of his the instructive admonitions of the past. those of the States," should exercise exclu- political career, it is manifest that this usur-The Administration committee, in their pation is to be persisted in ; and also, that un tions, alworry inclusive. The Democrats of less it is promptly arrested, it will and must 'Ohlo, of lowa, of Vermont, and of Maine, overwhelm our great organization in a con-Pennsylvania from the solid foundation of prin- have been egregiously mistaken ! ciple, always, recognized by that party, and tinued series of mortifications and disasters. strongthened and advocated in every recent plainest, indications it is manifest that the It is upnecessary to recapitulate the scene at political contest, commit a fatal mistake in veice of the Democracy of New Jersey, New the Administration Convention which assem York, and all the other States of New Eng- bled at Harrisburg on the 16th of March, to

which point this same Federal despotism had

summoned its adherents to prepare new hu-

constituted to gratify the malevolent purposes

It was hoped that the rebuke

It is a truth which forcibly confirms the justice of the position assumed by the States-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, that no the construction they put upon the following such reasoning as that now employed by the resolution of the last Democratic National Administration Committee in this State was Convention. They say they are distinctly opever heard of from men pretending to be naposed to any compulsory relinquishment, in tional Democrats until that Administration rethe name of squatter sovereignty, of the solved to betray its trust. Never, until now. rights of the State of Pennsylvania, as one of has it been asserted that the attempt of a the sovereign proprietors of all the public do-Territorial Legislature to "form and regumain or Territorial property of the United late " its domestic institutions in its own way, States, and we (they) still occupy, without any slavery inclusive, would be an "act of retelchange of opinion, the ground held by the following resolution of the Uncinnati Cenlion." to be put down by the strong arm of

power; and never, until the present day, have ention of 1856, to wit : officials at Washington a wholesome lesson. But tyranny is always blind and always merci-less, never conceding to popular sentiment it until concession is wrung from it by force, and clingting to power even in the very mo-ment of its dissolution. An address, purport-ing to speak for the Democratic party of P Democratics in the rest of the dissolution with the other Badder and clingting to power even in the very mo-ing to speak for the Democratic party of P Democratics in the rest of the dissolution in the other badder and clingting to power even in the very mo-ing to speak for the Democratic party of P Democratics of perfect equality with the other Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the badder the speak for the party of the speak for the Democratic party of Badder and the speak for the badder the speak for the speak for the speak for the party of the speak for the speak for the speak for the party of the speak for the sp any set of men dared to place the Democratic party upon the retrogressive platform of opposition to the people of the Territories, on the one hand, and of approval of Congressional intervention in favor of or against slavery, on the other. The Administration Committee have now

States. "This resolution distinctly represents the Only in Pennsylvania has the standard of an odleus and adverse dogma been offensively raised. While all our disters north of the Po-tomic, without an exception, indignantly re-lect the attempt to rush the Democratic party ipen the perils of an aristocratic and feudal theory-mamely, That the people of the Terri-tories shall exercise no control whatever over the subject of slavery-here, in the State where the Declaration of Independence, was prepared and proclatined and founded, where the protest of a great people, free in their own the protest of a great people, free formally presented to the people of Pennsylvania a distinct and tangible isane. In doing this they have rejected the patent pretext that the question of slavery in the Territories is a settled question, and have deliberately reopened a discussion which would have been closed forever by a prompt and graceful submission on the part of the Administration to the only tribunal by which this question can be finally disposed of. We are again taught by this example the utter impossibility of bringing back to reason those who have flagrantly fied from it. Our rulers at Washington. blind to the admonitions of the times, un It is in evidence, unanswerable and histori-

cal, that after the last Democratic National influenced by the appeals of the Democratic Convention adopted this resolution, now so press and the utterances of the Democratic differently construed by an Administration people, in support of the doctrine of Popular Committee, assuming to speak the voice of Sovereignty, have resolved to make their new the Democratic people of this great State, heresies a test, at the hazard of destroying the President BUOHANAN himself, and nearly all the organization to which they owe their own ofhostility to the will of the majority and the that this and the other resolutions of that Conbattle-field in 1856, upon which the principle popular rule in the Territories, so far as vention, referring to the Territorial question of the exclusive right of the people of were susceptible of but one practical and simple solution. Said the President, in his letter next. In view of this state of facts, the duty of acceptance, with the resolutions of the Conwhere it gloriously triumphed, it is right that vention that nominated him in his hand, and upon her soil the same battle shall again . be dred and sixty-four, consisting of householdwhile surrounded by a number of the most Democrat, even reasonably impressed with distinguished members of the Convention that crats may regret that the President, chosen freemen. Captain Souranter was elected by now the leader of those who are opposed to THOMAS HERBERT. respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has it, they do not despair of the issue, but will cheerfully accept the challenge, confident of

itself, and in accordance with this simple decla One or two extracts from the address of ration, THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE TER-

the Administration committee will, however, RITORY, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, SHALL DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL | mit the Democracy to the extraordinary doc-NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS." ple in the Territories, and in favor of the in- And the present Secretary of the Treasury.Mr. tervention of the Executive and Congress for COBB, put the same direct and practical conthe protection of slavery in the Territories struction upon the resolutions, now construed against the will of the people. The following exactly the other way by this committee, in his speech at West Chester in 1856

Administration bases, the steend by its dependants in the North, and the disminutes of the South, to omn-mit the Democratio regarissified of the South, to om-mit the South to see a Territory of the United States is the popular will, not merely by the court, but by the secontive of all landsembraced in the Territory is log our the popular will, not merely by the court, but by the secontive stating of a Territory is log or the South has, regarding the resolutions of the South that, regarding the resolutions of the South the secontive atther to discourt of a Territory is log or the Join Of March as having accepted this mon-the Join Of March as having accepted this mon-the South between the states as to the strow increase of a Territory is log or the Join Of March as having accepted this mon-the South between the states as to the strow increase of the States, and the States as to the strow increase of a Territory is log or the States as having accepted this mon-the States as having accepted this mon-the States as having accepted the states as to the strow increase of the States, and the States as to the strow increase when the states as the states of the States, and the citizens of the strow increase when the states as to the strow increase when the states as the states as to the strow increase when the states as the states of a the states of a the states as to the strow increase when the states as the states as the states of a the states of a the states of a the states of a the plant slavery upon the soil of any portion of God's earth against the will of the people;" " that the Government of the United States should not force the institution of slavery upon the people, neither of the Territories nor of the States, against the will of the people;" and that " practically the majority of the people re-presented in the Territorial Legislature would decide the slavery upon (it is the the states as to the presented in the Territorial Legislature would decide the slavery upon (it is not into the states as to the presented in the Territorial Legislature would commen for the majority of the people re-presented in the Territorial Legislature would the slavery upon (it is not people) in the states as to the presented in the Territorial Legislature would the slavery upon (it is not people) in the states as to the presented in the Territorial Legislature would in the states as to be presented in the Territorial Legislature would in the states as to be presented in the Territorial Legislature would in the states as to people in the slavery and the states in the the states as the the the states the the states the the states the states the states the states in the the states when the states the state decide the slavery question. common faith-not vet lost to us, we trust, by continued, they decide it by prohibiting it acthe successive treasons of men elevated cording to the one doctrine, or by refusing to to power by our confiding suffrages-the pass a law to protect it, contended for by the State Bights Democracy of Pennsylvania are other party, is immaterial-A HAJOBITY OF THE as dovotedly attached to all portions of the PROPLE, BY THE ACTION OF THE TERRITORIAL Union, and as sincerely resolved to protect LEGISLATURE, WILL DECIDE THE QUESTION, their Southern fellow-citizens against the en. ever been. And they believe that they are en. ALL MUST ABIDE THE DECISION WHEY "DEIN if the majority of the people are opposed to gaged in a movement, the end of which must the institution, and if they do not desire it.enbe not only to rescue the Democratic party grafted upon their Territory, all they have to do from the evils now impending over it, but to is simply to decline to pass laws in the Territostrengthen and to perpetuate that organization rial Legislature for its protection." Now we upon those eternal principles which have hereire told by the committee of the General totors made it the bulwark of the Union of Administration that the exercise of this anthese States, and the indomitable champion thority by a Territorial Legislature would be of the rights of man. like the rash proceedings of a mob-would be JOHN W. FORNEY,

converted into an independent Sovereignty. In 1880, contrary to those Treaties, the elder branch of the Bourbons were deprived men whose creed is opposition to the South LOUIS PHILIPPE succeeding them. In 1846, contrary to those Treaties, Gra-

and those who put themselves forward as the cow, made a free republic in 1815. was seized by the Emperor of Austria, and incorporated with the dominions which he timent in favor of Popular Sovereignty, so rule at the very stage when we are now told elequently set forth by Mr. BUCHANAN and had inherited, conquered, and stolen.

Lastly, in 1848, contrary to the Treaties of ticipate and arm ourselves for the future, with by both,) for the adjustment of the Territorial 1815, one great specific purpose of which was to question, and in regard to which even those exclude the BONAPARTE family from ever again who have contended for the Wilmot Proviso ruling in France, the President of the French anxiety to drive the Democratic party of are being daily compelled to confess that they Republic, by popular election, was Louis NA-POLEON ; in 1851, he was elected President for ten years; and in 1852 he was elected Emperor.

So much for the Treaties of 1815. . They have been broken, over and over again and cannot, therefore, be any obstacle to a new arrangement of European principalities, if occasion should render it desirable.

Captain Schenley, M. P. The United States have been collaterall represented in the British Parliament, by the BARINGS (descended from the BINGHAMS OF Philadelphia, where Lord Asnaurron, the present head of the family, was born, in 1799,) and by WILLIAM BROWN, of Liverpool, of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS of New York. Mr. BROWN has resigned his seat for South Lancashire, but another gentleman, with American connexions, was reformed at the recent General Election, for the borough of Dart-

nouth. He is well known in Pittsburg, where he married, and is thus described by Captain DOD, in his Parlumentary Companion, just published :

SCHENLEY, EDWARD WILLIAM HARRINGTON "SCHENLEY, EDWARD WILLIAM HARRINGTON: Son of the late Major Schenley, of the Royal Artillery. Byrn 1799; married : 1st daughter of William Inglis. Esq. of Edinburgh; 2ndly, Jane Marie, daughter of Sir William Templer Pole, of Shu'a. House, Devon: 3rdly, Mary, daughter of. William Oroghan, Eq., of Pitts-burg, United States. Educated at the Military College. Marlow Served with the R'fis Brigade in the Peniceular War, and was severely wounded at Waterloo Afterwards cutered the Consular Service, and was suployed in the com-missions for the repression of the Slave Trade with Spain and Holland. A Liberal; and in fayor of extending the franchise 'to the indus-trial classes.' First elected for Dartmouth in May, 1859. If the date of his birth be here given cor-

. If the date of his birth be here given correctly, Captain SCHENLEY must have fought in the Peninsular campaign at the age of fifteen, and have been at Waterloo at sixteen In one part of Captain Don's "Companion," ficial existence. As Pennsylvania was the bis second Christian name is given as Wynd-

ham ; in another as William. Dartmouth is a Parliamentary borough in the Territories over their own domestic in- Devonshire, with a population of four thoustitutions, slavery inclusive, was tried, and sand five hundred and eight. The registered electors qualified to vote are only two hun fought in '59 and '60. And although Demo. ers paying fitty dollars yearly rent, and seven alone because he was true to this principle, is a majority of seven over his opponent, Sir

Accident on the New York Central Rail-

a lit, they do not despair of the issue, but will coheerfully accept the challenge, confident of an overwhelming verdict at the ballot-box. It is a fact painfully proving the tendency to despotism on the part of the men who assume to control the organization of the Permocratic party—the servants of the people at Washington, and their dependents and para-sites in different parts of the country—that while they are bending every energy to con-mit the Democracy to the extraordinary doc-trino of ignoring the rights of the people of the adopted citizons, thus furnishing another setdence of their hostility to the absolute sour-reignly of the individual man in this free country. Those who deny equal rights to our country with themealnes whon then sittem the sittem to the free of the country. Those who deny equal rights to our country with themealnes whon the sittem to the stander of the country with themealnes whon the sittem to the stander of the train were Gen

jury then, and was equally fortunate this tim Messrs Gould, Richmond, and Chedell were goin Messrs Gould, Richmond, and Chedell were going to Albany, to attend a meeting of the directors of the Central Railroad. Mr. Chedell received some injury, but how much we could not learn. Gen Gould and Mr. Rickmond were not hurt Messrs. Wile and Britenstool and Mrs Bler were travelling to New York in company. They were in the first car which went of, and all of inam re-olived some injuries, compelling them to turn David Tody Tenced Bome Inservening. Mr. Wile has a cut on the back of the head and is con-siderably bruised, and Mrs. Bier is severely cut in the face and also foliy buttered Mr. Britenstool. met with some contusions. Neither is seriously hurt The children eccaped with some slight soratches. ums. It is said that the present such of goods from Buror scratches.

and a second second

cond clean and, is jethen conducted into a preven which and it into various eises, while the date's a cride off with the water, and taken up in buckets, delivered is to cats to be carried away. This is not simply a lator-aving machine It goes as well in wit most welther as in dry, and so facilistes business. Under the old system this mass of coal and dust could only be spowrated well in dry weather, which frequently compared that yurtherwore, it a machine washes coal cleaser that the suc can do it. The coal compare, our without a stain of dust upon it, looking as bright as when freahly broken." uportant to Exporters of Munitions of War---Cruchties of the Austrians at Trieste, sc. Washington, July 9.—The Manhattan Manu-

Trieste, &c. Wasting Company have applied to General Cars for information as to tariff on firearms and mathi-fions if war by the several Europian Governments. General G. ss, nonumutioating the desired infor-mation, has also informed the company that, by an understood law of nations such articles are contraband of war if corveyed to a country er-aged in warfare, and therefore a rightful prise to the opposing belligerent country if captured by it. In other wordt, that the exportation of muni-protection to their own Governments. Advices have been received have from the figure main there two or three weeks, and then procend on ber ornise. She attracted universal attention wherever she went. At Trieste the authorities were very severe with all classes of people, and wherever she went. At Trieste the understal attention wherever she went. At Trieste the number protocol on ber ornise. It is a day and to for the barness the demark of the severe with all classes of people, and the price of old stord is mestiled at 3150 with we have and there two or three weeks, and then procend on ber ornise. It is the the internet work of three hundred prisoners had been incarcerated since the war broke out fry ratios political offences, all of whom would shortly be puit to death. It was dargerous even for per-had been incarcerated since the ward belied of the war. The Great India-Rubber Case. Pennsylvania Corn Meal at \$3 76 W bil, but we hear of no sales of either to day Wheat There is intere-offering, aud prices are usefulled and droubing, with sales of about 1 200 bus prime new Delsware red to holice, at 145c; 200 bus good, while at 150c; and 400 bus prime old Kentody do, on terms heat private Bye is strady, with a small sale of old at 88 cents, and new at 80 cents. Corn is, dull and lower, and a sale of 2,000 bushels prime Pennsylvania yellow is reported at 870 afford. Oats continue dull, and Pennsylvania are offered at 420424 o, but we hisr of no sales of any con-sequence. Bath Constitutes for no sales of any con-

The Great India-Rubber Case.

The Great India-Rubber Case. BALTIMORE, July 9—The great India-rubber one of Horace H. Day and others against John Stellman is now being tried in the United Staies Circuit Court in this city, before Judge Giles. This case with others involving the same issue, is now undergoing a final hearing, before going to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the slaim of the plaintiff to the exclusive right to ma-nufacture and sell what is technically known ag w von elastic India-rubber goods A preliminary injunction had previously been granted in all the ouses in this district, and the argument now pend-ing is to have a permavent injunction issue, wholly restraining the defendants from vending vulca-nized rubber goods A strong array of legal talent is engaged on both fides. sequence. Bark-Quaraitron continues in steady de-mand, and a further annil sale of first No. 1 was made at \$27% yP ton, at which rate it is warked. Contem-The market is less firm, the high risws of holders Inition porsiless, and shout 250 bales have beside-posed of at irregular rates. In Grocertes the movement is cohfard to Sugara, with rates, partly for refining, at fall priors. Provisions-There is no change, and s moderate tuniness doing in the way of sales Whiskey is selling rather more freshy ; some 350 bbls were taken and the selling rather in the first of the selling rather in the selling at 26% e for Pennsylvania, and 28e for prime Ohio ; drudge is worth 25% c, and hbda 26% e dr galles

Upparalleled Despatch of News. New York Stock Erchange, July 9.

Upparalleled Despatch of Nevys, Montranal, July 9 — A rrivate letter from R. Stuart, Eq., agent of the New York Associated Press at Liverpool, received by the steamer Hun-garian. yesterdar, agent "The great advantage of the Farther Point station was clearly demon-strated on the arrival of the steamer Hungariau, 1 which, thanks to your liberal supply of news from that station, placed us in possession of the effect of the news taken out by the steamer North Briton in the short space of eighteen days, after the said news-left this port-a feat without a parallel."

Rewarder this percent to a trade without a parameter. Fires at Monigomery, Ala. Monroeurser, Ala. July & --There were three fires in this place on Thursday, and the following properties were, destroyed .: Fountain & Abbott's ostringe and wagon factory, the adjoining build ings, and the residence of Alexander Fhotwell, together with stables and negro tenements. They were all incondistics.

Firemen's Fight in New York.

New York July 10 - A disgraceful fight co-current his afternoon, between two fire companies, near the Rawling Green. The combatants used pistols, bricks, and stones, but no one was killed, though several received sovere injuries.

Sale of Collins Steamships to the Pacific Mani Steamship Company. NEW York, July 9 - Three Cilins steamers were bought to day by the Pacific Mail Steamship Jompany. The price at which they were pur-thesed has not transpired.

to Pac Mail St Oo sco 65 THE MARKETS. CCFFER - The market is quick, and prices steady; sales of 50 bags Bio at 126 Corrow - The demand continues Hmited, and prices a restrict the buyer the demantic light-mice of 4 GOO bast 31:50 for new Western; St 53 for dor 51 100-1124 for Milwanke O no and S1 702178 or white Kantu ky. Byo is better and in fair demand; sa eso' 4,000 bu at 88 oBio better and in fair demand; sa eso' 4,000 bu at Collision on Chess peake Bay. BALTINORE, July 9 -- The scenar Potomso came into collision with the schemer A. B Badell, bence for Alexandria, on the Chesspake Bry this morning. The latter vessel wassenk, but her orew were rescued.

Ste 880. Oats are quiet but firm; sa'es of fists at 48.651c and old Western and Ossaina at 50.652. Com is better and 1: tess plants; the arrivalsars not so large. Baiss of 25.000 but at 85c for old Western m'med in store; i506 92c for round y-llow; 50c for choice West-ero mixes, and 95c for a small lot of choice yellow. Georgia Politics -- Congressional Nomi-

nution. Augusta, Ga., July 8 - John W. Underword has been nominated as sandidate for Corgress in the Fifth district, in place of Hon. A. W. Wright, deslined

Lynch Law in Kentucky. Louisvitus, Jaly 9 — On yesterday, a mob at Sauford, Lincoln county, in this State, took from the county juil James Rousers, (who was awaiting trial for the murder of Mr. Jas. Oldham in May tast.) and hung him to the nearest tree.

From Havana. NEW ORLEANS. Joly 9.—An strival furnishes Iavans dates to the 3d lost. The news is unim-

hugars were active and huoyant.

Marine Intelligence. SAVANNAH, July 8 .- Arrived brig Morning Light,

the United States is owing, in a great degree, to th

lesive of European manufacturers to fill their contract and deliver the goods be over the expiration of the give

ne, lest the parties should take advantage of any acol atal delay to throw up the contracts. The smouth o ods thrown upon the market last week was much be-

ow that of the corresponding week in 1857-the fit

It is thought by many well-informed merchants that after the next fortnight we chall witness a very decided

hange in the reports of importations. They hold that he current idea that our importans, having done

reek under the operation of the new tariff

siculates the chances of profit as follows :

The Miners' Journal speaking of the coal trade

first-class steamors are to be put on the route from

Boston to Charleston, or Savannah, as the director

PHILADELPHIA STOOL EXCHANGE SALES.

JU'Y 9, 1859 JU'Y 9, 1859 ABFORTED BY MANLEY BROWN & CO., DANE-KOTH, STOOJ ADD RXCHANC'N BROKRED, KORTUWERT CORSER THIR, AND CHESTNUT ATERETS.

FIRST BOARD.

in slove ;:GeV2 to round y-llow; 300 for thild Wet-ero mixey, and 355 for a small blo of dxiole yellow. White is nominal. MrLasses continues dull ; sales of 30 hhda Perto Bio at 22. Navi, Frazza -Spirits Turpentine is in fair regreat, and with a very light stock of shipping qualities off-ing pices are alightly better; the sales notifies 100 bis in shipping offer at 400, 101 do. at 45 400 di in merohantable order at 400, 101 do. at 45 400 di in merohantable order at 400 and 100, do at 43 40 di in the maket is firm at the glavies'. Common venti 's fan ight notok, and is alively better; males of 60 hbis at 31 76, and 1200 do at 31 55; fisse qualities are will neglected We have but to sole sales 1500 bbis pale trigie at 55 60 per 150 Bis Tart is 150 bbis at 13 13 30 25 for prime. Bet far 21 bords at 5 bitter; the sales sets 550 bbis. at 516 1350 25 for prime. Bet far sithout charge, the demand is lingited with at 10 bbis at \$3667 for p 100, \$35 75. Bet far sithout of for p 100, \$35 75. Bet far sithout charge, the demand is lingited at 150 bis at \$3667 75 for p 100, \$35 75. Bet far at 150 rotopic of an 315 25. Bet far at 150 rotopic at 55 60 55. Bet far at 150 rotopic of 55 for bis at 55 for disar, at \$31 50 repacked mean at 3150 150 for \$35 for disar, at \$31 50 repacked mean 3 3150 150 for \$35 for disar, at \$31 50 repacked mean 3 3150 150 for \$35 for disar, at \$31 50 repacked mean 3 3150 150 for \$35 for disar, at \$31 50 repacked mean 3 3150 150 for \$35 for disar, at \$31 50 repacked mean 3 3150 150 for \$35 for disar, at \$31 50 repacked mean 3 3150 150 for \$35 for disar, at \$31 50 repacked mean 3 3150 150 for \$35 for disar, at \$31 50 repacked mean 3 3150 for \$35 for disar, at \$31 50 repacked mean 3 3150 150 for \$35 for disar, bas at seady at \$360513 for \$30 and \$315050 for \$35 for disar, at steady at \$360513 for \$30 and \$315050 for \$35 for disar, at steady at \$360513 for \$30 and \$315050 for \$30 an B-of sams are steady at \$16015; Baton is inso

Beef sams are strady at \$ 10011. Detune a set of 14 bods and 04 010. Out mosts are in fair demard; sales of 14 bods and for at 05 40 6% of or for abounders; 7X of or pickled do, and 800 Ko or dry hams. Land is. held, while more formoses, but is duly also of 212 bble and tes at 103 0113, and restil four s-13 %. Butter is without evenue and in fair dramad at 11 also. Cheese is given is the 30 % of the set of or good to mines.

The Money Market. PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1859.

All the fancy stocks continue to be neglected at the All use tady server orders for investment in first-class secu rities constitute the principal businers Schuylkill Narigation preferred rold at 17% West Philad-ipb's Gailway at 51%, Record and Third street Hallway at Schurz at 51%, Record and Third street Hallway at Schurz at 51% at 51\% at

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

sires for rescue from Austrian dominion are about to be gratified, have therefore been la. vished upon him. Contributions continue to be endered to him with prodigality, and volunteers flock to his standard to fill the mournfal sans made in his ranks by Austrian bullets. The trend of his foot, so far, has been fatal to Austrian dominion; and as he has driven the dy now liberal municipal governments have instantaneously been formed, and order admirably preserved. Some of GARTBALDI's forced marches are military marvels. Liberally supplied by the people with all that his troops require, and unencombered by baggage, he has travelled from point to point to organize popular, movements, to attack. Austrian corps, and to further the great object to which all his energies, are devoted, of driving his hated foes out of Italy, with almost magic celerity. He bears to the present war in Italy, in some respects, the same relation that MABION beld to the American war of Independence ; and BRYANT's beautiful " Song of Marion's Men'' is, in several particulars, a graphic delineation of GARIBALDI'S opera-

joyful suthusiasm which the Italians feel

In the absence of full details of the battle of Solferino, it is difficult to form a correct esti-mate of the milliary prospects of the bellige. rents. If the Allies continue for the next month or two to be successful in their opera-tions, the rule of Austria is Italy will probably be destroyed forever. On the 28th of June it was expected that an attack would be made upon Venice and Tagliamento. In the former elfy, it is well known that an intense hatred of Austria prevails, and the success of the Allies would be halled with as much joy by the population of Youles as has been syinced by the people of Lombardy. Against the Austrians are arrayed the brave troops who have so far been successful in all their encounters, and they will shortly be aided by the di-vision of Princes Nirotzon, which his been marching from Inscary to the seat of war, as well as by the French fleet before Venice, and by large reinforcements on their way from France to Haly ters, and they will shortly be aided by the di-

well as by the French neet Defore Venice, and by large relationsments on their way from France to Italy Bat the Austrians are evidently still buoyed up by a hope of ultimate success. All their available military strength in Italy has been consentrated to defend their present strong po-sition, and to render their present strong po-sition, and the command of the army, and in the absence of the Emperior, will probably be allowed to freely are inverments to this troops. Besides, 175,000 of the best soldiers of the Austrian strong are reported to be on their marce to reinforce him, and if this body can be naintained of the Austrian strongbold. Bases Hum has apparently ma-terial snough under his confiel to cast some doubt for fiftees from the Austrian strongbold. Bases Hum has apparently ma-terial snough under his confiel to cast some doubt for fiftee full the Austrian strongbold. Bases Hum has apparently ma-terial snough under his confiel to cast some doubt for a the full issue of the Austrian strongbold. Bases Hum has apparently ma-terial snough under his confiel to cast some doubt for a the full issue of the Austrian strongbold. Bases Hum has apparently ma-terial snough under his confiel to cast some doubt spen the full issue of the Austrian greats are the fullowities w

greet as are the difficulties which the Allies have slready surriounted, they have before hear a still greater obstacle before the objects of their cambaign can be fully accomplished. The steamstilp Poismac, which arrived at New Tak on Sainday, report that on the /th instant at one of slock A. M., when of Payantanek, Ohesa-pecke Ray asses in collicion with the schooner A . Poiss the Same in collicion with the schooner A brought these the Same is complete and for a statistic of the Same is a statistic of the Same is a statistic of the statistic

tain sensed that it was his own fault, as he had no lights up at the limb. Hawnsons Gankawows Emstoarces, Fauss, and Orr Paorusey. -Thomas & Bons' tale at the Enchange to morror evening will gomprise two hands me new residences. Generating will gomprise two hands me new residences is the faust two series Chargent Hill, a number of city dwall is agained to a solution of the secient of the outlead two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust two series the second faust and the second faust the rights of all the States, and the officers of every portion thereof, and maintain the prosperity, proce, and harmony of the Union. HAUDSON GRANANTOWT ADDIDNICHS, BANNA, C AND CITT Piopuner, --Ihomin & Bons' sale at the Handarme to morrow wreating will somprise two hands me user residences, Germanisway & farm near Bustleton, forty acres near Darby, Ici over d Court, executors, and thers. See pamphogue and advertisements. Desis suce GERMANTOWN - Lot -- Included in Russet Thomas & Sons' tale to morrow symilar, is one of this most desirable lots in Germaniown, D war issue, immediatoly opposite. Shoemaker's 1999, and in the immediate visibility of some of

the 16th of Mirch as having isospited this mon-strow, "herear, we hereby repudiate the platform and candidates of that Convention." "Resolved, That representing, as we believe, a large mejority of the Democratic party of this State, we do hereavy most solemnly protest against the betryal, abridgement, or mutilstion of this great principle, of the "majority ruling," appli-"ships allke "to the Territories the same as to the States", "and we therefore reject, as an innovation that abridges and limits the right of the people of slavery to the one particular time when they come 't to organize their State Governments!" that we continue to hold to the finite. Application of the principle to the Territories, and cannot but ex-press our alarm and astonichment at its threatened entire desirantion, as disclosed by leading South ntire destruction, as disclosed by leading South in Senators, in the recent debate in the Senate e he United States.

VOICE OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Las United Bistes. The Poles OF THE ONIO DEMOCRAOT. Resolved, That the organised Territories of the United Sizies, although not endowed with all the stiributes of soveringty, are only held in the Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient pumber of inhabitants to authorize their admis-sion into the United States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any stiempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original dooring of our American institu-tions; and that we adhere immovably to the principle of the intervention by Congress with

ions; and that we adhere immovably to the principle of "non-interestion by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories," as de-slavery in the States and Territories," as de-slaved in the Kansas Nebraske bill, and openly disclaim followship with those, whether at the South or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or 'avoidance of that principle. A state of the Foderal Govern-meth, sitce the year trade by the Foderal Govern-meth, sitce the year ofghteen huddred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and 'our Union of slaveholding and mon-slaveholding States firmly obtained, that is revival of that trade would not obly remer slave trade low which once provoked stabilished; that a revival of that trade would not only rensw those brusities which once provoked the indignation of the olvilised world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of sorvile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border; like Ohio, to sil the mischlefs and appropriate of a free black population. For these reacents, with totiers, the Democracy of Onio are opposed to any such revival, and to any mea-sure tending in that direction

and the Territorial Legislature, Congress

pesses and harmony of the Union. yoids of ris Mains Disconter. Menoided, That the Government of the United states should not fore the institution of slavery mics the Territories against the will of the people Lareof, but that the people of sach Territory should be allowed to determine the question for themselves, without the interposition of Congress. States

ing of a Federal Judieiary. Where is the le-three power? Every one knows it did not ex-ad that it could not legally exist, until called being by the Federal Congrees, in the organic f Territorial Government. In all these de-teritors of commend themes into being by the rearray congress, in use organic act of Territorial G vertiment. In all these de-monstrations of power, and there can be none others outside of them in a Tetritorial Govern-ment, we behold the direct, positive, and tangible evidences of the presence of the sovereignty of the Government of the United States, excluding the sovereignty, or popular sovereignty when used as a convertible term with these, as being allke unstenable in fact, and preposterous in logio "But it must be borne in mind that the Federal Government cannot abt in a Territory as a despot, or arbitrary ruler; and here is the difference be-timent cannot abt in a Territory in the sense of the Constitution, from which it derives its life and its every function, and it is bound to respect, with strict impartielity, the rights and interests of all parties concerned, these parties being the States and pooplo of the States respect-ively. Now the Government of a Territory is not patural and indeseible, but derivative from the Congress; otherwise, the few thousand inhabitants

natural and indefeasible, but derivative from the Congress; otherwise, the few thousand inhabitants of a Territory, after its acquisition by purchase, or as indemnity for war expenses parhaps, would have the right to sat themselves up as a foreign State, if they so liked, and to deny the jurisito iton of the United States. But Congress, when establishing a Government in a Territory, damod impart to it authority to do, by feeble Territorial enactments, what Congress likelf cannot underlake to perform under the Constitution, and can never venture to undertake, except in flagrant usurpa-tion of powers not delegated, but reserved to the States.

venture to undertake. Except in insgrant usurpa-tion of powors not delegated, but reserved to the States. "We are opposed, however, to the introduction of any provision particularly protecting slave or any other kind of property; into an act organizing. a Territorial Government. But if a Territory at-tempt nullification or rebellion, in the shape, of resistance to acts of Congress, or to judicial de-pleases, or to any other legitimate acts done in and by virtue of the constitutional authority of the United States over the same, then the Federal Government should at once interpose and put it down, not so much for the sake of slave, or any other kind of property, or even of the perional rights of clinens that may be thereby invaded, though constituting a sufficient reason for the movement, as looking to the accessity of its ores preservation. But before the happening of any such act of nullification, or rebellion, and at the time of organising a Territorial Government, the presumptions are all in favor of a legal and peaceful course of political conduct on the part of the inbaltants of a Territory; *voluceas, the doc-time of Congressional intervention would as-sisme its reverse*. In fine, we are disposed to maintain on this question and at all times, the fundamental principle of the equality of the States." . It is not difficult to discover in this may a of

- It is not difficult to discover in this maze of phrases and abstractions the design of the Administration to ignore the popular rule in the Territorics, and to substitute Congressional intervention for the protection and perpetuation of slavery. The Democratic senti-ment is, that the people of a Territory are sovereign; that a citizen of Pennsylvania moving into any one of the Territories of this Union loses none of the rights he possessed in his own State, or becomes less a citizen by changing his residence. That sentiment indignantly denies that slavery is inviolable, as

against the popular rule, and rejects, with contempt and scorn, the monstrous assumption that the people of a Territory may legislate upon all their domestic institutions, save and excepting slavery alone. The direct tendency of the argument of the Administration Committee is to consoli-

date the Federal power in the Territory; to plunge Congress and the country into irrerievable and constantly-renewing excitement to keep open the whole Territorial question in the several States; and to render necessary the most stringent Congressional legislation, in order to protect the institution of slavery against the people. There is no middle ground on this great question. Those who deny the entire right of the people over all their domestic institutions in the Territories of this Union must go a step farther, and demand the interference of Congress against the people of the Territories. If the popular will is to be disregarded, and the institution of slavery held in deflance of the ballot-box

must authorize, and the President must execute, the most despotic intervention prior to the formation of a State Constitution for the people." What has the Democratic party meant by its resolutions, and covenants, and committals

on this Territorial question, during many long years, if the sequel is to leave us in the shame less attitude of denying to the people all right to "form and regulate" all their domestic institutions, while in a Territorial condilion, and to leave them at the mercy of the changing majorities of Congress, and the varying factions of the day, while undergoing the trials of Territorial existence? Is it possible in the country since the Cincinnati Con-

that all our boasted professions of justice and vention, the committee are still more unfair-dealing to our fellow-countrymen in the fortunate in trying to show that there is a Territories of this Union are to close in such difference between their doctrine and that a farce as this? It is an insult to the chi-

esistance to acts of Congress ; and that the Chairman Democratic States Rights Com exercise of any such authority would authorize the interference of the Federal Govern-A New Map of Europe. ment at once to interpose and put it down

t will be observed that when Mr. BUCHANAS rote, and when Mr. Cons spoke, and when the entire Democratic party stood squarely united upon the honest construction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the odious theory advocated by this committee was not a novelty,

or was the subsequent vague and indecisive obiler dictum, as it is, of the Supreme Court, an unanticipated event. But it was notorion that every conservative Union-loving states man in Congress, from HENRY CLAY in the South to Lewis Cass in the North, had denounced the idea of an Executive or Congreslonal protection for the Territories, on the TEMART. subject of slavery, as unworthy of the consideration of a free country, and that more than one eminent Southern leader had de clared that the political opinion of no court high or low, could be wielded against the sa cred and inalienable franchises of the people when they came to exercise their highest acts of sovereignty in regard to this very ques tion of slavery.

Contemplate, for a moment, the position of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. loaded down with the monarchical theories of this ad dress! Opposed, on the one hand, by the array of its own pledges, running through more than a generation of time, it would be attacked in the rear and the flank by an indignant and or ganized public sentiment, aroused to madnes by the cool defence of these theories, made i the name and assuming to speak with the sane tion of the Democratic party. First, we should have it contended, against the Democratic party, that slavery is carried into the Territo. ries by the Constitution, to be maintained there in defiance of the popular will ; and next, as a fair deduction from these startling prem ises, it would be argued, (and the organ of the bruck and Sarrelouis; to Bavaria a portion of Federal Administration of November, 1857. quoted in support of the assertion,) that slavery may be carried into the States them. selves, and held there, too, in contempt of th and to cede Landau to France; lastly, 1 400 protest of the people. In harmony with this, we should have the accusation that the Democratic party stood upon the narrow and destructive platform of denying the sove reignty of the American citizen; that the Con tral Government was to control the peopl in their sanctuaries and in their municipalities, and that the army and the navy were be quartered in the Territories to punish ever act of the people, through their represente tives, on the subject of slavery, as an act rebellion." Thus, after a long career of gallant struggles for progressive ideas-after having made American history bright with the triumphs we have achieved in the name of the people-our great organization would be driven back more than a hundred years to imitate the exactions and oppressions of that British Government whose armies were expelled from our shores because they had dared to interpose the authority of their master

against the people of the thirteen colonies. What organization could stand up against such an antagonism and such a record as this ? But if this Administration Committee are fa fally involved in their attempt to prove that any act of a Territorial Legislature in opposition to slavery in the Territories, would be neither more nor less than nullification or " rebellion to be put down by the Federal Government and if in this attempt the committee are confronted by the frank and patriotic construction put upon the Nebraska bill by Mr. Bu-CHANAN and nearly all the leading Democrats of the extreme enemies of the South. The and over again.

valry, and integrity, and sensitive spirit of principle is the same in both cases, only In 1829, contrary to those Treaties, Greece, ter on the steamer Marion, has been found guilty the Democratic party to suppose that this the committee, assuming to speak for encouraged by France, England, and Russia, of aiding asiave to run away.

Margaret Fuller's Brother Drowned. Frem the New Orleans Ficayune June 30] We regret exceedingly to learn that Mr. Eugen

uller, of this city, who was a passenger on th camship Empire City. on her last trip, was low erboard before the vessel reached Havana. Th ad information was conveyed in a letter of the 23 inst, from the officers of the steamer, at Havan

o the agonts here. Nothing is known of when or how the accident took place. Mr Fuller was missed, and the mos scruthring and general search gave no trace o bim. He had been for some months in very feelig health, and, we believe, was not expected to re There has been some speculation, since the War commenced, as to the future division of

Europe-provided that the Austrians were Mr. Fuller was for many years connected with driven out of Italy. Six months ago the Pahir. Fuller was for many years connected with the New Orleans press as a telegraphic mess and commercial reportor. His industry, reliability, and intelligence were equalled only by his inva riably mild, correct, and gentlemanly demenor, and he was liked and respected by all who knew risian and London journals described a new map of Europe, in which considerable changes were made, by anticipation, in the dimensions and boundaries of the different States. It him. Our own relations with him on business, were always of the please appears now, from a statement in the *Gazette* de France, that this division project is by no

Mr. Fuller was a brother of the celebrated Mar Mr. Fuller was a brokar of the celebrated Mar-garet Fuller. Countress d'Ossoli Hie faite strange-ly recembled hers-the sea has claimed both bro-ther and sister. A widow and several children are left to mourn this lamentable catestrophe. means new, and that, in 1830, immediately before the Revolution drove him into exile, OHARLES X had actually made overtures to

The following is a list of patents issued from the United.States Patent Office to Pennsylvanians for he week ending July 5, 1859 :

Robert Brown, of Stroudsburg; for impro washing muchines. Michael Celerico, of Philadelphia; for improv-ment in machinery for webbing single strands of hread. Philip Kribbs, of Jefferson Farnace; for im

provement in cultivators. Philip Letzetter, of Lancaster; for improve aent in horse-rakes. A. A. Moss, of Philadelphia ; for improved elas io friction roller Andrew Patterson, of Birmingham; for improve ment in manufacture of hoes. Albert Potts, of Philadelphis ; for improvemen

in setting gas meters in the wells of buildings. James Spear, of Pailadelphia; for improved Austria was to add to her possessions Bosnia, Wm. Stratton, of Philadelphia; for improve-Turkish Croatia, the Merzegovina, and Servia. Tarkish Croatia, the Merzegovina, and Servia. Servia and Boania, better defended by nature and art than Moldavia and Wallachia, were to serve as counterpoise for what Russia gained on the Danube. Prussia was to be extended and sirengthened towards Austria by the an-varging of the Hursdom of Sparsen, abo

and strengthened towards Austria by the an-nexation of the kingdom of Saxony; she was thus to become a maritime Power, by the arquisition of Holland, and anti-English; but she was to yield up to France Sarre-DESIGNS.

Wm. W: Wilson, of Pittsburg; for design for her Rhenish provinces, which enabled the sun dials Gerrettson Smith and Henry Brown, of Philalatter State, by means of exchanges, to delphia, assignors to J G. Abbott and A. Law-rence, of same place; for designs for stoves. join two detached fragments of her territory,

YE ANATOMIE OF TE ENGINSEBE .- The In-000 Oatholic subjects of Prussia would recover in their Rhealsh nationality, with a capital recover the reststed by the "logitimate" Prace has the following: Although an any cher man, he piqueth himself on being al. and though the domenth and blusteth more than any cher man, he piqueth himself on being al. and though the domenth and blusteth more than any cher man, he piqueth himself on being al. bination Prussia would no longer touch the prench frontiers; a state incapable of injuring for which a V is needfal; he is a very Nonh at the bonds of religious unity would connect france also acquired three fortified places. If france also acquired three fortified places for which increased her security on the northere frontier. The King of Holland, it is true, load the convent of the Constructions, and cokes for his possessions, but he was to place upon his the ad the crown of the Constructions and const kites, unberg, and cokes for his possession of the Bolgian provinces to the Rhine and the interests of the Continer in the states of a corstick in the states are not access this rate, and cakes for and was susceptible of every modification of a nature to satisfy them." Thus, it would appear that, even if NAroo 1815, it is only what that Bourbon of Bourbons i Stif, it is only what that Bourbon of Bourbons i Stif, it is only what that Bourbon of Bourbons i Stif, it is only what that Bourbon of Bourbons i Stif, it is only what that Bourbon of Bourbons i Stif, it is only what that Bourbon of Bourbons i Stif, it is only what that Bourbon of Bourbons i Stif, it is only what that Bourbon of Bourbons i Stif, it is only what that Bourbon of Bourbons i bourde al the the arrangements made by the Treaties of 1815 cannot be interfered with, To hear British, Austrian, and Prussia state in mustable laws of the Medes and Presians. Yot, these Treaties have o the Medes and Presians. Yot, these Treaties have o the Medes and Presians. Yot, these Treaties have o the would think that the Treaties of Tails were as inviolable as the immutable laws of the Medes and Presians. Yot, thes dian Punch has the following: Although an area man, yet be is never forgetfal of gravity; and though he domneth and blasteth more than their Rhealsh nationality, with a capital at Aix-la-Ohapelle, and a sovereign of their own

or he only regards it in the light of the con

Conviction of a Slave bductor.

firm ; sales of 160 bals at 27.027%c fall of %. The business was quite limited. The money market is somewhat tighter to day that

drm; sales of 160 bbis st 27 67 % c BOSTON MARENT, Jule 9 - PLOUR. - The receipter since rest. Ada have been 2010 bbis. The demand is moderate S. les of Western superfine at \$565 50; favor \$5.0065.75; extra \$506 50 f. common, \$5 600 .75 or family, and \$5.7509 for super or brads. 'outhern is dall; small sales of facey at \$7; extra, \$7 108 50 gF bbi Gauss - There have been no receipts of Grain since rester sy. Corr is higher and in more demand; sales of yellow at \$50 97 GF bunkst; white is nominst. O the ard dull; asles of No there and Gausta at \$76 180; Yrino- E'ward Island 400 150 \$F bunkst. Rye isseling at \$103 \$57 bunkst. it has been since the 4th of July, yet there is no diff culty in obtaining money on call, with good collateral or in selling fret-class paper within one and a half per bent, of bank rates. The fall business is as yet too far of for exert any decided influence upon the money mar-

on to exter any acoust innerse upon the modey mar-bet, and all that kneps the rates from failing considera by lawer is the neerstably which a state-of war on a grant goats in Europe beeps up in the minds of expite-lat. This source operates upon the morey market with a wurd greater effect than aren the report of expressive t \$1 03 49 bashel. TOB4000 AT BALT(MOBE, July 9 -- We have ations and the exportation of specie in larg

TOBAGOO AT BALTCHORE, July 9 - We have rey little activity to note in the market this work [In Marjiand soure seles are making within the range of quotations, but purchasers generally assan rather back-ward We quote. Ith rates as follows-ver is commo-5508 50; good reliesry 34; m ddling 35,6006 50; good in due borw 35:d3; Bue h; own 3501 We have of so transactions writhy of note in Oh'o Tobucco for the week and comtinue our last week's quotation a-ws: It ferfor to good nord mar tod 360; and go and fue yel-low 51:00 3. Ken'u ky Tobucco is quiet, and we sre-entirely without seles to report. We quests the 'ollow-ug as the rates for it : Maeon county Tobucco common to fair Leve. 54 2506 75; gow do 5506; for wmon 'af 15 b b005; fair 36 5007 50; fance chies 35°0 Kentacky waers from 55 to 18.50. The inceptions for the week are 421; hbde Maryland, 811 hhds Ohio, 109 hhds Kentucky. Total, 1340 bbds.

sudsome business last spring, are now about to overd acters, is a mistake. On the other hand, it is repor

RALTINURE COFFAE MARKET, July 9 — There has not been much animation, and the irquiry has been after limited awing probably to the small stock of sommon to fair Nic, on private terms and shout 400 yes good to primedo, in lon, at 114, 2012 of D was not be market firm, but not active, at the close at 104 will or low grades of Ric, 11, 2012 of of far do, and 113, 20 25 for do to prus do 113, 2012 of far do uvrs, sad 143, 2016 for Java. To-day there wire 600 bigs fair Ric sold at 112 d that the manufacturers of, England and France, cu off by the war from several of their accustomed ma tets, will send their good out to the United States of consignment, and so bring about equally disastrons r ults to themselves and the importers. Whicheve heavy may be adopted as to who is to blame for to reat receipt of foreign goods, one thing is pretty cer ain, and that is, that buyers will not be in a hurry

age of the time when the necessities of the swhere a Markets by Telegraph. porters shall fi'l the auction rooms, and enable they

Markats Dy 101024000. Markats July 8.-Cotton-On'y 130 belies ware sold to-day; middlings are quoted at 11% of 1%. The wistor the week have been 1400 bales, not there-wistor 780 bales, sgainst 1,200 bales, the receipts of the ane work listyper. Teelphten notion in liverpool, \$4; to Havre, %; Sterling Xxabange 983% & cent. ; etm ym supp y the wants of their country cust-mers at lo Theoremies of the Pennsylvaria Central Pailr fompairy are very busily engaged in representing the allors of the Pitteburg. Fort Wayne, and Obiesgo Ball.

The on The Second Secon onl Comprey to pay the interest on some of its obliga-ions as a filtere of the Pennylvanis Central Esilycod Jompavy. Some of the New York papers gave the allistive to this petry slander, and their trail of folsles of the week..... owers through the West are re schoing it with commen mpon it is a result of President Thomso's mail sland in the reilr ad war. The course of Mr. Thom son, in bringing to an end the troub'es caused by th

atty squabbles of Mr. Corning, of the New York Can perior questions of mr. Commig, on the tree for then trai, and Mr. Moran, of the New York and Erie, by which injury has been done to the whole country, and thousands upon thousan's deprived of the means up of which they had reasonably hoped to live, merits al

08 bales. Piour has a declining toudenor; sales at \$5 30. Corn-vired isgnited at \$1.125. And the closed form at 11% of ; 'ook to port \$0.00 bags = 6 000 bags more than were in orta the same time last year. Barannak Jalv 8 --Antto --Sales of 550 bales to-day, ill % Dikko for middlings Baltnuoka Jolv 9 --Fiour is doil but nrohanged. These has decline d 102167; sales of white a; \$1 300 50 ad red at \$1250135 Coro is unobrared in rice Provisions generally are unobanged. Whiskey will at 200 praise; and the efforts of pairy defamers in detract from his high character and ability, and to higher the Per-sylvani tentral Raifroad Company, will only reco-upon themselves and the New York masters whom they

The bid of Mr. Horace E Browne, of Baltimere, NEW ORLEANS. July 9 .- Cottop-The nows by the urcish filteen thousand tens of Black Heath cosl, de ivered on board vessels at Philadelphia, at three do teamor Hungarian had no effect upon the market; sale n-day of 800 bales. Coffee is steady. Sugar alosed firm - day of 500 Dales. Voure is stand to be a standard of the sta ars and twenty five cents per ton, has been scorpts by the Gov. minent, and the costract awarded to him the Min rs' Journal says. "This is a pretty for the Min rs' Journal says. "This is a pretty for sure for coal The Black Heath coal of Schuylki ounty is a superior article, and the contractor is n

likely to make much at the rate at which it was taken." The United States Railroad and Mining Registe Franklin's Son the Governor of New Jer

Sey Speaking of the sen of Dr. Franklin, the Newalculates the charces of profit as follows: The coal, at the contract price, is deliverable at Phi-delphis; ard as Black Heath oral is now selling in this market at 53 10 per ton, by the carzy, the successfu-bidder has but a scrall in markin to cover probable in crease in cost of fransportation from the mines to thi-city whill, he has a margin to begin upon, though, a the coal trade auticip for a bids fail business it is no improbable that the carrying lines will, from time t ime, avance the toils and charges, in which case Mi Browne's margin will disappear

Fpeaking of the son of Dr. Franklin, the New-bury ort *Herald* says: "As the pame of Franklin is prominently be-ore the public, it may not be uninteresting to give iome account of his only son. William, about whom we think little is known by the community it large. Unlike his father, whose oblef claim is or the invaluable services be tendered his coun-ry in her greatest need, the son was, from the irst to the last a devoted loyalist. Before the revolutionary war he held several civil and mili-ury offices of importance. At the commence-nent of the war, be held the efficient for the revolutionary which appointment he received in 1775.

says : "The Fourth of July has interfored with business i week in Schuy'kill acunty, bat it is not to be denied b the trade here is unu-unly duil. Every effict w made to purb coal forward byfore the advance in trac portation tock place on the lat inst, and many parch ser are holding back until prices are more astiled 75 "When the difficulties between the mother country and the colonies were coming to a crisis, he threw his whole ir fluence in favor of loyalty, and ideavored to prevent the Legislative Assembly of sera are boiding bick until prices are more seried as far as we can learn, no reinction has been effected in the prices of coul here, the operators preferring a res pension rather than submit to any further reduction in prices. Of the increase in the samply of this year board; the balance was all communed on the lines by the resumption of iron works, dc., leaving only a littl upwards of 360,000 trees for the increase on the sea board so far this year " man Washington Gras-Light Company have declare New Jerrey from sustaining the proceedings of the denoral Ourgress of Philadolphia. These efforts, nowever, did but little to stay the tide of popular board so far this year '' The Washington Gas-Light Company have declar a somi-annual dividend of five per cent. A Southern steamship company has been organize at Boston, with a capital not to exceed \$225,000. To

however, did but little to stay the tide of popular entiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from effice by the Whigs, to give place to William Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained two years in Bast Windsor, in the house of Captain Rhomeser Graut, where the Theological Saminary now stands. In 1773 he was -xobanged, and soon after went to England. There he spect the remainder of his life, receiving a pen-ton from the British Government for his fidelity. He died in 1813, at the age of eighty two "As might have been expected, bis opposition to the occur of liberty, so dear to the heart of his

"As might have been expected, his opposition "As might have been expected, his opposition to the cauve of liberty, so dear to the hear; of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse—when, in 1784, the son wrote the father. In his reply, Dr. Frank-l'n says, 'Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and affected me with such deep sensation, as to find my-real description of the sold caube the train the sold sense. all deserted in my old age. by my only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up srms against me in a cause whereon my good fame, for-

against me in a cause whereon my good tame, ave-tune, and life, were all at stake." "In his will, also, he alluded to the part hisson had acted After making some brquests, he adds: "The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavor to deprive me of. "

A BUILDING in Silver Mine, (near Norwalk, Con.) occupied as a store, was blown up on Mon-iay night last by the accidental igniting of a keg of powder. Focur persons were in the building at he time Mr Free, the occupant, and a boy were oneiderably injured.

The Honesdale Democrat says : "The Dei, and Hurson Caual Company have mopera lonon the dock a Washing Machine," which is a novelt "The Del, and Hurson Canal Company have in opera-tion on the dock a Washing Michines," which is a sovely worth inspection. It is not used to wash solided linen, how the hands and faces of begrint d we kmen, not the reputsions of dury politicians. It is only employed to the curs into the canal boats, are intestices through which the small lumps and dust esteps. These are

immutable laws of the Medes and Persians. Yet, these Treaties have been violated over

Ruísia, through his ambassador. M. DE MOR-The Gazette de France says this : " In the month of September, 1829, a memorandum was read at a Council of Ministers, presided

over by the King, (CHARLES X,) and approved by him, containing the whole plan to be carried out, either by means of a Congress, or by a separate understanding with Russia and Prussia, and by the swords of the French soldiers. We shall simply give here the subs ance of the paper, which was based on the enfranchisement of the Greco-Slavonian soil. and on the throating back of the Turks on their Asistic provinces. Russia was to receive, in Europe, Moldavia and Wallachia.

