The Press.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1859.

The News.

By the City of Baltimore, one day's later news from Europe has been received. Count Portales, the Prussian ambassador, had arrived at the headquarters of the Austrian army, which have been removed to Verona. France is preparing to move an army on the Rhine. General Gyulai, late Austrian commander-in-chief, has taken command as colonel of the regiment bearing his name. Further details have been received of the battle of Solferino, from which it appears to have been well contested and terribly destructive. The Zouaves are said to have been much cut up.

The steamship Arago has arrived at New York, with dates to the 29th ult., which have been anticipated.

The case of William Murphy, charged with murder in killing William Neal, on board the Peytona, while coming up the river Delaware from Gloucester, was called up for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. A full report of the proceedings will be found in our court report this morning.

In the United States Circuit Court an opinion was delivered by Judge Cadwalader yesterday, over ninety-nine pages long, in the famous gold-dust case, which has occupied the attention of the court for fully eight years.

The corner-stone of the New York State Agricultural College, at Ovid, Seneca county, was laid on Wednesday last, by ex-Governor John A. King, with appropriate ceremonies. Three thousand persons were present. The college is located to the east of the farm house, on an elevation overlooking the lake. The architect is Mr. S. E. Hewes, of Albany. One peculiarity of the edifice is the perfect system of ventilation adopted by him. Every room in the college will be abundantly supplied with pure air, a desideratum that cannot be too highly prized in the construction of public buildings. Besides, water will be introduced in every room. It is brought from a never-failing spring, between one and two miles from the college, at an elevation of seventy feet above the level of the college.

The weekly bank statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up to yesterday afternoon, presents the following aggregates: Loans, $25,248,246; specie, $4,896,111; deposits, $14,794,683; circulation, $2,940,103.

Mr. Seaman, late Superintendent of Public Printing, and under an indictment for malfeasance in office, has returned to the city of Washington.

It is reported that the Liberal forces in Mexico, at Guanajuato, have been defeated by Gen. Woll, and that a revolution has been attempted in Campeachy.

The Doings of Death.

Death has been busy in this State within the last month. Some of our most prominent men have been called hence in the very prime of life. The accident which resulted in the decease of the Hon. James Burnside, of Centre county, has already been noticed in these columns. He had many friends in Philadelphia, and throughout the State, and we are not surprised at the intense excitement which prevailed at Bellefonte, where he resided, when his death was announced, and the wide-spread sympathy for his bereaved family. The *Central Press* of Thursday last comes to us in mourning in consequence. We regret we have not room for the eloquent editorial of the *Press*, and must therefore content ourselves with the following sketch of the accident from the same paper:

"As near as we can gather them, we give as follows the particulars of this melancholy and heartrending accident: Judge Burnside was standing in front of his residence, in company with his wife and children, when his nephew, Harvey Mann, Jr., with his mother, (a sister of Judge B.'s,) drove to and stepped out at the door. Mrs. Mann alighted, when an invitation was extended to the uncle by the nephew, to take a seat in the buggy for an evening ride. The horse was of a fractious disposition, easily excited, and disposed to run at a furious and dangerous speed. He had torn from the hold of young Mann on Friday morning, and completely demolished a carriage. Knowing this, Judge B. seemed to hesitate; but being assured that there was no danger, he seated himself in the buggy, and before his nephew could seat himself by his side, and while he was in the act of stepping in, with one foot on the side of the buggy, the horse became frightened, began to rear and started to run. Young Mann could neither remain clinging to nor get in the buggy, and in this position threw the lines to the Judge. The horse dashed off at a furious rate. At the corner opposite Rev. Linn's, and in full view from the residence of Judge B., where his wife, children, and sister, Mrs. Mann, were standing, as the horse attempted to turn the corner, one of the front wheels was broken, upsetting the buggy and throwing the Judge violently to the ground. In a few minutes an immense assemblage gathered to the spot, and promptly by his side were Drs. McCoy, Potter, Mitchel, and Dobbins. He made but two or three convulsive gasps, and expired.

"Judge Burnside was in the fifty-first year of his age at the time of his death. He was the oldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Burnside, for many years president judge of the Fourth Judicial district, and at the time of his death one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He leaves a wife (a daughter of the Hon. Simon Cameron) and three children. His loss to this community seems now to be almost irreparable."

On the 24th of June, Hon. David F. Robison, late member of Congress from the Franklin and Adams district of this State, died at his residence in Chambersburg, from the effects of the Washington city National Hotel disease. Thus is added another to the long catalogue of victims of the mysterious malaria which has baffled the skill of the scientific men of all parts of the country. In the Chambersburg *Times*, of Friday morning last, we find a beautiful obituary sketch of Mr. Robison, in which we think we recognise the style of an old friend. It is a faithful tribute to a noble, truthful, and generous man. The following is an extract:

"A lawyer, he was acute, able, and learned—an advocate he was bold, eloquent, and fearless. His talents commanded the admiration; his truth and integrity won the esteem, and his frank and manly deportment gained the confidence and respect of all his brethren of the bar. Endowed by nature with high and vigorous faculties of mind, culture had adorned them with the graces of music and the accomplishments of scholarship. His fine powers of reason were warmed with the glow of imagination; and his compositions were striking specimens of chaste, strong, and beautiful English. With great force of character and decision of purpose, he had yet the simplicity of childhood—almost the tenderness of woman. A friend true, sincere, and devoted—a man high-minded, honorable, and honest. In every feature of character, and in every feeling of nature, he was kind, social, and generous. Courteous and upright in every walk of society—steadfast and faithful in every place of power and of honor. And what a delightful companion—making the path of all around him joyous and happy by the sunlight and sympathy of his own bright and genial nature. But how shall we speak of him in that other and more sacred relation of husband? His love had still all the fervor and tenderness of early attachment. His devotion had still all the pathos and enthusiasm of the youthful heart. It is, perhaps, more fittingly answered by the all-abiding and the all-absorbing fondness and affection of her who was the pride of his existence, the joy of his heart, and the comfort of his home—her who adorned the daily hours of his life—sweetened by gentle voice and triumphant love, the last dread agonies of death, and now weeps the mingling tears of sorrow and hope beside the unanswering grave.

"But his whole character was shaded and rounded by the soft and elevating light of religion—the great picture was touched into the manly beauty and full proportions of immortal feature and radiance by the unfading colors of all-redeeming love. And now David Fullerton Robison sleeps in an honored grave, amid the regrets and blessings of the people."

Acknowledgments.

[For The Press.]

The Vice Regent, for Pennsylvania, of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, has the pleasure to acknowledge the following receipts since the last report:

Through Miss [illegible], Lady Manager for Fifth ward	$14 00
Through Mrs. W. H. Hart, Lady Manager for Sixth ward	68 00
Through Mrs. E. S. Handy, Lady Manager for Seventh ward	15 50
Through Miss J. E. Dickson, Lady Manager for Ninth ward	70 85
Through Miss Mary C. Smith, Lady Manager for Tenth ward	25 00
Through Miss Ida Goodwin, Lady Manager for Twelfth ward	55 00
Through Mrs. N. L. Hatfield, Lady Manager for Thirteenth ward	102 26
Through Miss Edith Henderson, Lady Manager for Sixteenth ward	83 91
Through Mrs. W. H. Holstein, Lady Manager for Montgomery county	407 86
Through Mrs. G. W. Farquhar, Lady Manager for Schuylkill county	240 50
Through Mrs. W. H. Keim, Lady Manager for Berks county	206 00
Through Mrs. R. D. Morris, Lady Manager for Delaware county	131 32
Through Miss Catharine Yeates, Lady Manager for Lancaster county	124 87
Through Mrs. C. L. Ward, Lady Manager for Bradford county	124 00
Through Mrs. M. L. Bowman, Lady Manager for Luzerne county	62 00
Through Mrs. Ann R. Parker, Lady Manager for Juniata county	44 00
Through Miss Anna L. Purviance, Lady Manager for Butler county	82 00
Through Mrs. [illegible], Lady Manager for Northumberland county	25 00
Through Miss [illegible] Searle, Lady Manager for Susquehanna county	17 00
Through Miss [illegible] Snyder, Lady Manager for Union county	10 00
Through [illegible], Lady Manager for [illegible]	10 50
[illegible] to the Vice Regent	58 00
Total	$1,994 86

Stocks and Real Estate, this evening, including valuable city and country property, by order of Orphans' Court, executors, &c. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogue and advertisements.

Sunday Travel upon the Passenger Railroads.

The manifest determination of several of the passenger railway companies of this city to run their cars upon Sunday, unless they are prevented from doing so by effective legal interposition, has aroused a warm feeling among those who wish to avail themselves of the facilities thus offered, on the one hand, and those who are determined to use every possible exertion to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath, on the other.

Under the laws of our State, we believe, travelling on Sunday is expressly permitted; and, at all events, it is extensively practised. On all the great lines of travel one or more trains are run on that day for the accommodation of through passengers and others, and to carry the mails. Every railroad running out of our city runs one or more trains on that day. The steamboats also ply up and down the Delaware. Many persons who own horses or carriages, or who can afford to hire them, are in the habit of riding out, unmolested, on Sunday, both in this city and throughout all portions of the State. Many of the citizens of Pennsylvania go to church in this way, and in the country many of them pay friendly visits on Sunday to their neighbors and friends. Sunday travel by steamboats, by locomotives, by private or hired conveyances, is, therefore, sanctioned alike by law and custom, and no one dreams of interfering with it.

Now that it is proposed, however, to extend facilities for Sunday travel to the great body of our city population, the laws are appealed to to prevent this extension of privileges, and practically, the principle is laid down, that while facilities for Sunday travel can be freely enjoyed by those who have the means to travel long distances, or who can afford to keep or hire carriages, the many thousands of our citizens who are confined to their workshops and their routine of hard labor on the six secular days of the week are to be debarred from one of the few kinds of travel which their limited means and their onerous duties render available to them.

While we deeply respect the religious sentiment which aims to enforce a rigid observance of the Sabbath, we think the principle referred to a false one. There is no class of the citizens of Pennsylvania to whom the privilege and opportunity of riding on Sunday is more important, for the preservation of health, and the recuperation of their exhausted energies, than the very class which it is proposed to debar from this privilege by harsh legal interposition.

Through the summer a very large portion of our citizens—nearly all indeed whose means and business engagements permit—go off to pleasant resorts by the seaside, to fashionable watering places, or to country retreats; and though their city homes are commodious and cool, situated in pleasant streets, and fitted up with luxurious furniture and "all the modern improvements," they consider it essential to their health that these summer journeys should be made. While they thus pleasantly enjoy themselves, hundreds of thousands of human beings are packed away in little houses in narrow streets, and through all the secular days of the week the heads of these families are compelled to toil unceasingly, in confined workshops, or beneath a broiling sun, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and to provide the necessaries of life for those dependent upon them. If the cool and balmy air of a rural district is ever to be enjoyed by these men and their wives and children, it must be on Sunday. All their week days are wholly dedicated to hard toil. And when the hope of a little recreation is held out to them, is it humane, or even Christian-like, to snatch it away from them by a harsh law, which no one thinks of creating or invoking to destroy the Sunday travel of the rich, and of those who can travel any day of the week if they wish to do so? In England, we believe, railroads are not only *allowed* to give workmen opportunities of travelling on Sundays, but, in some cases, they have been *compelled* to run trains by law, even against their own interests, for the purpose of giving workmen such facilities. We do not believe that any good moral end is served by compelling men to be penned up on Sundays in dingy alleys, and preventing them from going to Fairmount or any other open rural neighborhood in which they can breathe the pure air of heaven on a sultry summer Sunday. Those whose aims is vice and criminality cannot possibly get to worse spots than those which are festering sores in every quarter of the city. If they do not attend church, they will in all probability enter an improved moral as well as physical atmosphere by going to the rural depots of the passenger railway lines; and while such travel ministers to their physical welfare, it does not necessarily surround them with new moral dangers; for all familiar with the phases of city life know full well that those who are disposed to evil can most conveniently gratify their propensities in the very heart of the city, and that they do so, on Sundays as on all other days.

We are aware that these views differ from those of many of our readers, whose opinion we respect, and whom we should be sorry to offend. But the question we have discussed is one of considerable public importance, and we have not hesitated to express our honest convictions upon it. At the same time, however, our columns will be open to communications of reasonable length upon the other side of the question.

How Does the War Stand?

Bit by bit, details of the last great Italian contest, fought on June 23d, and to be called the Battle of Solferino, are oozing out through the foreign journals. The *City of Baltimore* steamer, which touched at the Cove of Cork on the 30th ult., brings telegraphic news a day later than any previously received.

Little appears to be known of the battle beyond what was previously reported, except that, after twelve hours fighting, the French reserve of 50,000 men was brought up to oppose the Austrian reserve of 80,000, and that, after three hours fighting, (making the contest extend to over fifteen hours,) the Austrians had to retreat, with great loss. They retired to Villa Franca, and subsequently to Verona, a strongly fortified city, through which runs the railroad from Milan to Venice. It is considered one of the strongest fortresses in Lombardy. The Emperor of Austria had returned to Vienna. His interference with the plans of his military commanders had been any thing but pleasant to them.

The *Moniteur* exhibits a careful avoidance of all particular facts respecting the late battle which would indicate the actual loss of the Allies. The Piedmontese *Gazette* estimates that one thousand Sardinians were killed and the like number wounded. The *Moniteur* avoids estimating the French loss. But it has transpired that the Zouaves suffered greatly; that one general was killed, with four wounded; that orders had been sent to Milan to prepare fourteen thousand beds for the wounded, and that Napoleon directs large reinforcements to be sent to him from France. The National Guards, of whom, as citizen soldiers, the Imperial rule has been very jealous, is to be reorganized, so as to garrison Paris, while the regular troops go on active service. There was a rumor, too, of an intention to move a French army to the Rhine.

It is evident, though the Allies won the Battle of Solferino, and the Austrians had to retread their way beyond the Mincio, that the Allies also sustained losses so very severe as to prevent their pursuing immediately, or following up the victory, by a subsequent attack, between the 24th and the 30th of June. History shows us that some victories are so dearly purchased as to be nearly as bad as defeat, and it would not surprise us to learn that the victory of Solferino is one of these. Napoleon's non-mention of his losses on that hardly-won field has a suspicious look, to say the least of it.

Mr. H. D. Saunders.—This eminent sculptor (whose studio is at 811 Locust street, opposite Musical Fund Hall) has returned to town, after an absence of nearly three months. During this time, he has been professionally engaged at Washington; subsequently at Georgia, where he executed a fine bust of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens; and finally to Savannah, where his splendid marble bust of Pulaski (removed from the Rotundo of the Capitol, at Washington) is highly appreciated, and will be purchased, we hope, by the city to whose fame that of Pulaski is brilliantly associated.

Germantown Peremptory Sale.—We would call the attention of our readers to Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons' sale of this evening, in which are included two very superior residences on Tulpahocken street, the most fashionable locality in the place, and within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad depot. These properties are well worth the attention of persons desirous of purchasing in this healthy and rapidly improving neighborhood.

The Clearfield Senator as Clear as Ever.

Our distinguished Senator, the Sage of Clearfield, has again illuminated the nation, by writing a long and confused epistle to the Tammany Society at New York, in answer to an invitation to join in the celebration of the 4th. The following is an extract, remarkable for opaqueness and bad English:

"Then, as to the question in the Territories, the policy having been settled by various acts of Congress, and made part of the Democratic creed, to which I doubt not that party will adhere with unyielding fidelity, that the *people*, clothed with whatever authority it may be competent for Congress, under the Constitution, to confer upon them, and *not Congress*, shall *legislate for the Territories*, in order that they may do what they please as to slavery, and other matters of domestic concern, through the agency of their local Legislatures, 'subject only to the Constitution of the United States,' accompanied with a pledge for their admission into the Union, on terms of perfect equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as they may determine when they form a Constitution and a State Government. And the Supreme Court, having defined the meaning of the Constitution to be, that a Territory deriving all its law-making powers from Congress is a dependency, and not a sovereignty; and that Congress, not being possessed of power to exclude slavery or slave property from the Territories, cannot confer that authority upon a Territorial Legislature; and further, that slaves are property; that the Territories belong to the States in common; and that the citizens of each and all the States have an equal right to the occupancy of such common domain, there to possess, use, and enjoy property of every description, including that of slaves. There would, therefore, seem to be but little room for further controversy, either in Congress or in the States. As for a code of Congressional laws for the benefit of one species of property in the Territories not necessary for the rest, I am emphatically opposed to any such measure, and think the proposition for it as impolitic as the effort for it will prove vain and fruitless. For what end, then, shall Congress legislate? Whose rights have been violated in any of the present Territories? Or where in has the people or the Legislature of any Territory attempted to nullify the constitutional laws as expounded by the Supreme Court, or in any other way transcended their legitimate authority? I have heard of no such case. Even Kansas—factious and insubordinate as the spirit in that Territory at times has seemed to be—has done none of those things. Then, are we to legislate on some speculative theory, in anticipation of wrongs which may never occur? But, even if these wrongs had already been committed, the proper remedy is with the judiciary, and not with Congress.

"Whoever imagines himself aggrieved in the use of slave or any other property in the Territory, should seek redress through the courts, and not through Congress; and, further, should it at any time be alleged that the Legislature of a Territory has transcended its authority, *to the detriment of private right*, it will be for the judiciary, and not Congress, to ascertain that fact; and by its decrees vindicate the injured party. It is for Congress to confer the law-making power upon a Territorial Legislature, but it is the province of the judiciary to determine the extent of that power. Indeed, in the cases of Kansas and Nebraska, because of difference of opinion about the extent of the power possessed by Congress, this question was expressly referred to the courts, should the occasion arise for its decision. The authority of the local Legislature over the concerns of a Territory, under the policy in view, is restrained only by the Constitution, and that instrument will restrain Congress to an equal extent. It is not pretended that Congress is possessed of authority to create rights for slave property in the Territories, and it need not be claimed that Congress should attempt to define what those rights now are; because, as I have already intimated, that is clearly the province of the judiciary. There is, therefore, nothing—absolutely nothing—for Congress to do on the subject. It has been referred to the people and the courts, and there it should be permitted to rest; unless, indeed, some overt act of rebellion to the laws, as in the case of Utah, should demand the attention of Congress or the Executive Department of the Government."

We are not exacting about grammar ourselves, knowing little of philology, and caring less; but some of Senator Bigler's friends should rescue him from the perils of pen, ink, and paper. We have not the slightest doubt that he sincerely turned his senatorial coat when he left the people of Kansas to take care of themselves, after he promised to take care of them. It is therefore no business of ours to inquire into motives; but he should have employed somebody to make out his case for him. It is clear he does not understand what he writes about. When a man brings bad grammar, and a bad style, and confused sentences, to clarify a very bad cause, it seems to us like sending a toad into a puddle to muddy it still more. The above passage from Senator Bigler's letter to Tammany Hall is a most dismal illustration of this rule.

If some of the Southern Senators are asked whether they agree with Mr. Bigler, that the people of a Territory derive all their powers to make their local laws from *Congress*, and that a Territory is a *Congressional dependency*, they will say, we think, that they once regarded this as the *extreme doctrine of the Abolitionists*. It is, indeed, the doctrine on which the Wilmot Proviso was introduced. The corollary from it is that *Congress is sovereign*. We are not stupid enough (although Senator Bigler may be) to see how it is that Congress has the power to *authorize* and *empower* the people in a Territory to make such laws as *Congress* deems right and constitutional, and *yet not enact such laws itself*, and we deny and repudiate the whole as a heresy. We are for the *inherent, inalienable, inextinguishable, right of the people of the Territories to make their own laws* as they see fit (provided they are constitutional), without asking leave of Congress. This right is not derived from Congress. Congress cannot, and does not, "*confer*" the law-making power. The Supreme Court of the United States have not determined any such nonsense in the Dred Scott case, or in any other case. Senator Bigler is right when he says "the authority of the local Legislature over the concerns of a Territory, under the policy in view, (what the phrase means we cannot divine,) *is determined only by the Constitution*." But how he can reconcile this with the assertion that all its law-making powers are *conferred and derived from Congress* we are at a loss to comprehend. Does he understand them himself?

Outspoken Public Men.

Among the best signs of the times is the candor of our leading public men on all the great questions of the day. There seems to be a rivalry to avoid all equivocation. The day for Delphic phrases has evidently passed away, and we are happy in felicitating ourselves upon the fact. The letters of Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Mr. Rives, of Virginia; Judge Douglas, and Governor Wise—though expressing different views on the various questions of the day—are fine specimens of outspoken frankness. In the same school we are glad to rank the late speeches of Senator Brown, of Mississippi; Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Mr. Botts, of Virginia. This example has had the happiest effect upon the Conventions of the two great parties. And now, instead of ambiguous resolutions and double-meaning declarations, it is a matter of frequent occurrence to see these political assemblies laying down their doctrines emphatically and clearly. In this connection it is curious to notice how rapidly the great principle of Popular Sovereignty is working its way under the process of public investigation and frequent discussion to which it has been subjected since Mr. Buchanan assumed the arduous and responsible task of betraying it. We have already shown what the Democrats of New England and the great Northwest have to say on this subject. The decision of the People's Convention, held in this State last June, was a strong demonstration in the same direction, and the Republicans of Maine, in their Convention of Thursday last, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we hold unequivocally to the doctrine of genuine Popular Sovereignty and the right of the people in every State and Territory to establish their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitutional powers of Congress and the restraints of a just morality."

M. F. Maury.

An apprehension having been entertained that Commander M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory, Washington, would be required to go upon active duty, we have the gratification of stating that both the President and the Secretary of the Navy are too deeply impressed with the value of his eminent scientific services, to think of permitting his removal, upon such a pretext as this. Nautical science owes much to Commander Maury, and it is only just to say that successive Administrations have shown themselves aware of this, by giving him all the facilities in their power for his studies and observations. Mr. Buchanan's remark, on a recent occasion, as we know from good authority, was thus brief, but emphatic, "Maury is in no danger of being removed from the Observatory, where he has rendered so much valuable service." We cheerfully give Mr. Buchanan the credit of appreciating this able and earnest man, and of desiring to retain him where he has done so much for science, and, we hope, where he will long continue his labors.

Phil. Herbert, Sam. Flowers, and some thirty or forty Americans, were recently ordered out of Hermasillo, Mexico, by a mob. Herbert will be remembered as the California Congressman who killed a waiter at Willard's Hotel in Washington city. He was about starting for the Gadsden Purchase.

A Philosophical Statesman.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is one of the boldest and most original statesmen of the day. His speech lately delivered at Augusta, Georgia, on his retirement from Congress, an imperfect report of which we find in Col Gardner's *Constitutionalist*, is filled with novel and striking suggestions, among which are the following:

"The Missouri Compromise doctrine, the Texas doctrine, the Territorial doctrine of Rufus King in 1817, have all been abandoned. In the admission of this principle, it was not a triumph of the South, but a triumph of justice, truth, and right. The settlement was fully up to the demands of the South. She never asks but for what is right. The principle is now settled that Congress shall abstain from all legislation on the subject of slavery in the Territories, whether as to the North or the South; and the Territories are now open to all sections, and have the privilege of adopting slavery or not, as the people may choose, when they come to form a Constitution. These measures, however, did not go as far as he wished; he would have Congress to give protection to slave property in the public domain as long as it remained in a Territorial condition.

"A majority at the South differed with him—not more than twenty five men in Congress agreed with him—but he finally yielded to the doctrine of non-intervention, because it was not aggressive; and because it secured, for all practical purposes, what we wanted. *If climate and soil do not favor slavery, it will not go into the Territories.*

"Many thought all the discussion on the slavery question had nothing in it; slavery wouldn't go to Kansas, Nebraska, &c. What harm would be done if the Wilmot proviso was passed? It is true, it was an abstract principle which had been gained; but some of the greatest questions in the Governments of the world have been abstract. He would advise as strong resistance to abstract as to practical questions. Nations which submit to abstract questions of wrong will not long maintain their independence. Let no man, then, say that all their discussion about slavery in the Territories was for personal motives, and that all the details amounted to nothing.

"Mr. Stephens repeated that he had endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully. The settlement of the questions to which he had alluded was a practical good, if we are but true to ourselves; the settlement was affirmed by the judiciary as well as the Executive; and we can divide Texas into five slave States and get Chihuahua, Sonora, &c, *if we have the slave population.*

"He had been asked what are the prospects for the future, what is to become of the anti slavery sentiment of the North, and whether slavery is as secure as it was?

"As he said in 1850, he would repeat now—*there is very little prospect of the South settling any territory outside of Texas; in fact, little or no prospect at all, unless we increase our African stock.*

"This question his hearers should examine in its length and breadth: he would do nothing more than present it; but it is as plain as anything that unless the number of African stock be increased, *we have not the population, and might as well abandon the race with our brethren of the North in the colonization of the Territories.* It was not for him to advise on these questions—he only presented them; the people should think and act upon them. If there are but few more slave States, it is not because of Abolitionism or the Wilmot proviso, but simply for the want of people to settle them. We cannot make States without people; rivers and mountains do not make them, and slave States cannot be made without Africans. I am not telling you, he said, to do it, but it is a serious question concerning our political and domestic policy, and we do not want voters and declaimers so much as thinkers and reasoners. It is useless to wage war about abstract rights, or to quarrel and accuse each other of unsoundness, unless we get more Africans

"Many had asked him what he thought of public sentiment on this question. He would reply, that the institution of slavery was now stronger than it was sixteen years ago, when he entered Congress. Nothing improved like it—and it is now fixed firm and secure in its position.

"In his judgment, ours is the only Government consistent with nature. He did not agree with some as to the manner of meeting our opponents; while many persons were offended and astonished at the higher-law doctrine of Seward, he believed, himself, in a higher law. He believed in a higher law of the Creator, and the Constitution must sustain and rest upon this higher law. The opponents of slavery were endeavoring to make things equal (black and white people) which the Creator had made unequal. Our opponents, then, are warring against a principle, while we are warring for it.

"Negro slavery is but in its infancy—it is a mere problem of our Government; our fathers didn't understand it. I grant that all the public men of the South were once against it; but they didn't understand it. It is for us to meet questions with the firmness which they did. The problem is yet unsolved. Ours is not only the best, but it is the only Government founded upon the principles of nature. Aristotle and other ancient philosophers had failed in their theories of government. Gradation is seen in everything in Nature—in the flowery world, from the japonica down to the violet, in the vegetable kingdom, in the stars, and even in men. All government comes from the Creator. Statesmen never looked to this principle of gradation, but our Government is the only one founded on it; and our policy, our institutions, and African slavery is founded on it. It is not for us to inquire into the great mysteries of Nature; and it is most foolish to attempt to make things better than God made them. [Applause.]

"He had been asked, with these views, what is to become of the country? Fanaticism might be spreading at the North, but slavery is getting stronger, and will continue to get stronger, whether in the Union or out of it.

"If the worst must come, let it come; he was not afraid of the consequences. In or out of the Union, slavery will grow strong as time goes on.

"When he entered Congress the Missouri Compromise excluded slavery from the Territories; now it is not excluded from a portion of land over which floats our national flag!

"He alluded to the anti-slavery sentiment which prevailed in Virginia in the early days of the Commonwealth, and argued that it is useless to war against the progress of events. Every restriction has been taken off slavery; a fugitive-slave law has been granted. There are more men at the North to-day who believe in the social and moral condition of slavery than when he went to Congress. Wilberforce's theory has failed; Carlyle has repudiated his Abolition doctrines; and even the London *Times* has partly kept up with him in his opinions. Freedom for the negro has been tried in the West India islands, and failed, and the defeat is now attempted to be remedied by the introduction of Chinese coolies, under the title of 'apprentices.' They had better resort to the original state of things.

"All, he continued, depends upon ourselves for the future. With our constitutional rights, and with the present principles of political policy, in his judgment we are just as safe, and even safer than we ever were. We must remain united; if we are ever divided, our day of doom will surely come. All nations, when they cease to grow, begin to die; we should, then, endeavor to expand and grow. Central America and Mexico are all open to us. He does not believe that the country is large enough, but believes that a diversity of interests will strengthen the Government better than if all were homogeneous. He looks forward in the future to the acquisition of Cuba, but was never in favor of paying much money for it—not more than one or two millions of dollars. If Cuba wants to come into the Union, he would not ask Spain, but would be in favor of repealing the neutrality laws, so as to give our people a chance to help her in her wish.

"He saw no reason why we should pay thirty millions for it; we have already spent several millions in preventing Americans from going to Cuba—and he wants the United States to quit holding the island while Spain skins it. [Cries of go on! go on!]

"The best time to quit, resumed the speaker, is when nobody wants you to quit. What I have said about the principles of slavery is a new thing. Philosophers never thought much about a government founded on nature. All things now are slow in development, &c. He alluded to the theories of Copernicus, of Galileo, of Adam Smith, of Watts, of Newton, of Fulton—to the steamboat, the telegraph, &c.—all were slow in development, and the same principle will apply to our Government."

Now, while there is much in these thoughts to which we take exception, any fair mind will perceive that there is much eminently worthy of reflection. Mr. Stephens states, in the first place, a great truth in the declaration that abstract questions in a free Government often contain the germ of great practical issues, and that the true statesman should never despise them. In illustration, take the allegation, now so common, that the agitation in favor of the revival of the African slave trade is an abstraction, and compare this with the remark of Mr. Stephens, "that the South must increase its African stock if it desires more slave States." It requires little sagacity to perceive that the moment the South is impressed with the soundness of Mr. Stephens' advice it will proceed to act upon it, precisely as the extreme men are now acting in favor of a code to protect slavery in the Territories. Where he counsels the Southern people that it is impossible for the South to compete with the North in the Territories until she has people to send there, he displays the highest and most consummate wisdom. In this tribute to the practical advantages of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories he is consistent with himself and with his own frank and fearless character. The prevailing error of Mr. Stephens, and his school, is the heresy that there is a distinction between slavery and other property in the Territories of the United States, and that, while conceding to the people a full right to legislate on all their domestic institutions while in a Territorial existence, they deny to them any control whatever over slavery until they come to form a State Constitution. On this proposition there can be no union between the North and the South, and it is folly and madness to expect it. We commend the theory of Mr. Stephens, as to Cuba, to the admirers of the thirty million project of the Administration.

The Crops in Illinois.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Paris, Edgar county, Ill., July 7.

In looking over the agricultural items in *The Press*, I see considerable complaint and apprehension expressed in regard to the prospect of the crops in the West. I can speak for the counties of Edgar, Coles, and Clark, and can assure you that the promise of an abundant yield of wheat and corn was never better. Our farmers are now about finishing up their wheat cutting, and a better quality of grain was never harvested anywhere. The straw is bright, the head large and full, the kernel plump. The corn crop was never more promising. A richer and more heart-cheering sight is hard to imagine, than to see its luxuriant blades waving in the prairie breeze. From present indications the yield must be enormous, altogether above what has ever been produced, in one season, for the last ten years.

Aside from the crops, the principles of Democracy, as expounded by the gallant Douglas, have taken deep root in the hearts of the people here, and promise an immense harvest. J. T.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, July 11, 1859.

The misfortune of Washington city has always been, that whenever an effort has been made to promote its substantial welfare, jobbers and speculators have intruded their plans, and the result has been conflict and delay. I belong to neither of the parties interested in the passenger railroad intended to run from the navy yard to Georgetown, but it is notorious that if there had been proper concert at the last session of Congress, the road would have been laid down before this, and would have been doing a successful business. The prosperity of your passenger railroads in Philadelphia is an earnest that a similar enterprise here would be a profitable investment, and it will be a great shame if Congress does not, early in the coming session, pass a bill incorporating a company to construct such a road. One of the great curses of this town is to be found in the exorbitant charges of its hackmen. When we contemplate Washington from the present it is easy to see that it must become a great centre of population, for many reasons, political, social, and otherwise. A railroad connecting the Capitol with the departments would be a source of constantly increasing revenue, whether extended along the side street north of the avenue or running along the avenue itself, or both. Facilities would be cheaply furnished to the multitudes having business in the departments or with Georgetown, and the Capitol and the navy yard; and as population increases, as it must increase, the income of the roads would also increase, and the hack-drivers would be compelled to charge moderate fares. My own opinion is, that a road should be run directly through Pennsylvania avenue. Strange as it may appear to say so, the avenue is too wide, and a passenger railway laid directly along the centre, and flanked on either side by rows of trees, would give this magnificent thoroughfare the classic and beautiful appearance of the great promenade in Berlin, which is spoken of as being refreshingly beautiful on this very account. I understand there is to be a rivalry between certain companies composed of local and distant politicians, to take possession of the railroad along Pennsylvania avenue; but I hope that after the jobbers have surveyed the ground they will agree to come together, and do something for the general welfare. I am not objecting to speculation, because in all such schemes as this speculation is almost unavoidable. I plead only for the good of the people.

It is a great source of satisfaction to me to announce that Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who has lately been sorely afflicted with an affection of one of his eyes, is doing much better. He enjoys fine health, but has been considerably disturbed on account of this affliction. The amount of labor performed by Mr. Johnson in the last forty years as a member of the bar, alike in his own city of Baltimore, and in New York and Washington, would hardly be credited if stated to the people, and yet, while he is conscientiously attentive to his clients, and always on hand when needed, he has never failed in the most refined hospitalities, and is always ready to serve his friends.

Governor Wise has placed himself in a singular attitude before the Southern people by assuming to lay down a platform on the slavery question which refers that question to the Territorial Legislatures, and demands that these Legislatures should only *protect* slavery. This is denying to them the right to prohibit it. I notice that some of the Alabama papers are quite indignant that the Governor should not accept the whole responsibilities of his position, instead of standing on this most illogical dogma. If there is to be intervention, let us have it on both sides.

Mr. Theodore S. Fay, resident minister at Berne, Switzerland, is, I perceive, roundly rated in one of our local papers here, and his removal demanded. This is all wrong. Is not Mr. Fay a most eminent fossil? Has he not earned continuance in office by long *residence* therein? Has he not belonged to all parties in turn and to none in particular? If he were to die, would it not be a national calamity, and could any man be found to fill his place? Besides, he has the advantage of having been one of Mr. Buchanan's models of diplomacy, of having been held up as one of the few Americans fit to serve his country abroad, and he has learned to serve it so well that he has almost forgotten it entirely. I wonder that the newspaper in question should have ever dreamed that such a man as Mr. Fay could be removed by the present dynasty. Having been abroad during the best part of a quarter of a century, I suggest that he should be permitted to close his career where he may be said to have begun it. It is clearly impossible to find any one among the early and most devoted friends of Mr. Buchanan in your State to take Mr. Fay's place, now that the list of those who have always most bitterly opposed him in your State seems to be about exhausted.

I am indescribably amused "occasionally" when I happen to be present at the morning receptions of President Buchanan. Since it has been given out that he intends to be a candidate for re-election (for notwithstanding his denial he receives every intimation to that effect with undissembled satisfaction) every applicant for place makes it a point to congratulate him upon his irresistible popularity; and yet I think he is not so easily fooled as they suppose. For instance: the other day a gentleman took occasion to remind him of his great strength in Pennsylvania, upon which I thought I could perceive an expression of intense contempt on the Presidential physiognomy. You know that Mr. Buchanan has always been anxious to be considered strong in his old Congressional district, composed of the three counties of Chester, Delaware, and Lancaster. He came very near carrying this district in 1856 by industriously causing it to be understood that he intended to be true to his declarations; but since then the ballot-box has convinced him that he is himself more hopelessly in the minority in the three counties alluded to than any man that could be named. At the election in 1856, if I am correct, the majority against him, counting the Fillmore vote as against the Opposition, was not more than twenty-five hundred, while in 1858 the three counties alluded to declared against his Administration, in the election of members of Congress, taking the votes of his candidates for Congress as the strength of his Administration, by a majority of nearly fourteen thousand. I need not add Berks county to this list, because "comparisons," as Dogberry says, "are odorus," but Mr. Buchanan doubtless remembered whilst his flatterer was before him, that the falling off in his old Congressional districts, to say nothing of the reduction in other quarters of Pennsylvania, was quite enough fatally to damage the compliment that he had any strength whatever in his native State.

Douglas seems really to be the Democratic "man of destiny." The Democrats of St. Louis, a few days ago, laid down a series of flat-footed popular sovereignty, Douglas resolutions, in their late convention to nominate county officers and members of the Legislature. It was a clear Douglas triumph, the Administration leaders retiring under a declaration that "the resolution would sink the Democratic nominations in 1860, so deep that forty thousand hyenas could not disinter them." You will perceive that the Orleans *Bee* and the New Orleans *Crescent*, the New Orleans *Delta*, the Mobile *Register*, and other Southern journals of similar influence, take the strongest ground in favor of Douglas since his celebrated Dorr letter. It is well known here, that in Baltimore, at the late delegate election in that city, nothing prevented the triumph of the Douglas delegates but the most offensive interference of the Government officials. I am enabled to assert, and to defy contradiction, that in the city of Richmond Judge Douglas has many active and devoted friends in the Democratic party, while in Raleigh, North Carolina, Montgomery, Alabama, Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee, Louisville, Kentucky, Little Rock, Arkansas, and even in Jackson, Mississippi, there are to be found hundreds of Democrats who look upon him as the only man to save the Democratic party next year. So much for the South. The North can take care of itself. As an old politician said to me yesterday, "The Democratic party is a wise and sagacious organization, full of practical instincts, and never indisposed to yield to availability when consistent with principle. Judge Douglas is the double availability of the day. He has proved his fidelity to the South by his past experience, and he is rallying the North about him by his present war upon an Administration which has deserted the Democratic party." There is a good deal of hard sense in this observation.

I regret to be compelled to say that Mr. Buchanan is about setting another example of disorganization in the Democratic party. He countenanced the war upon regular nominations in Illinois when Judge Douglas was a candidate, and he is now at the bottom of the intrigue in New York against the Softs, who are unmistakably in the majority of our party there, and who have determined to ignore the Hards. Headed by such enthusiastic Administration men as Fernando Wood and Daniel S Dickinson, Mr. Buchanan insists that if the Softs do not recognise the Hards, the latter must break, and set up an independent organization. You will be surprised at this announcement; but when I tell you that Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, has laid this down as the New York programme for 1860, you will, of course, be convinced of the justice of my predictions. Occasional.

The *Green Mountain Farmer* states that a little girl, daughter of Mr. George Cady, of Northfield, Vermont, recently met with an accident by which five of her front teeth were displaced and fell from her mouth. In about fifteen minutes after the accident Dr. Gilbert replaced the teeth in the child's mouth, and under his treatment they became firm in their sockets, and are now, to all appearances, as substantial, useful teeth as they ever were.

The following catalogue designates the order of merit and the place of the new passed midshipmen on the navy list:

George A. Bigelow, R. F. Crawford, W. L. Pythian, Augus P. Cooke, William E. Evans, George S. Shryock, Leroy Fitch, Joseph W. Harris, Thomas H. Eastman, Chester Hatfield, Charles J. McDougall, Thomas R. Porter, James O. Mosely, George H. Perkins, George Blodgett, W. W. Allen, Nathaniel Greene.

One Day Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Details of the Battle of Solferino.

Prussian Ambassador at the Austrian Headquarters.

VERONA THE AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Consols 92⅞a92¾.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at New York yesterday. She left Liverpool on the 29th, but brings Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., received by telegraph to Queenstown, where she stopped on her passage.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Turin, Tuesday.—The official bulletin published to-day contains details of the operations of our troops in the last battles fought. The best troops and the most skilful generals of Austria had been sent against the Piedmontese. The principal combat in which the Piedmontese were engaged was fought at San Martino, where they performed prodigious acts of valor, and took formidable positions defended by superior forces, but a fearful tempest prevented the soldiers from remaining in those positions. The French, with valor and noble impetuosity, won the heights of Solferino, and forced the enemy to withdraw towards Gaito. Our troops also drove the enemy from San Martino, leaving five pieces of cannon in our hands, and the Austrians, having withdrawn to the bridges, recrossed the Mincio. The victorious results compensated for our serious loss.

THE WOUNDED AT SOLFERINO.

Paris, Tuesday.—Bos'des General Auger, Generals Forey, L'Admirault, and Dien, were wounded at the battle of Solferino, but happily their wounds are unimportant.

THE DAY'S NEWS.

[From the Northern Times June 29.]

We are still without any details of the battle of Solferino, and imagination is at its stretch to find out how many have fallen, how many prisoners taken, and the other trophies left in the hands of the French in the great event of the 24th of June. The inference from the official telegram is that the French army suffered so severely, that two days after the battle it was still unable to resume the offensive. Large accumulations of coal are being made at Cherbourg and Rochefort. The Austrians have sunk five small vessels, a large frigate, and three Lloyd's steamers, in the port of Manolocco, to prevent the passage of a French squadron. The generalship of the Austrian commanders seems to have been of an inferior order. The first rule which the military student has to learn is that he should never engage with a deep stream in his rear. Nevertheless, the Austrians crossed the Mincio at four points, and attacked the camp of the French. Their right wing pressed forward to Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana. The former of these towns is a little to the southwest of Peschiera, and the last lies two miles or so east of the high road from Mantua to Castiglione. The left wing of the Austrian army, passing by Guidizolo, pushed on as far as Castelgoffredo, which is only a short distance from the river Chiese, driving the enemy before them. But this success was of small avail. Before ten o'clock Louis Napoleon had advanced the French troops from Montechiaro, Carpenedolo, and Visano, which encountered the Austrians with their irresistible *élan*, and pressing hard upon their centre, especially around Solferino, which was heroically defended, forced them back towards the river.

It must have been, throughout, a fearful struggle, for when evening came each of the belligerents stood exhausted on the field of battle. The Austrians, however, *withdrew*, as the Imperial telegram describes it, to the left bank of the Mincio during the night, whilst the French did not attempt to follow or molest them. This is in itself a significant circumstance, and speaks volumes for the courage and military discipline of the soldiers of Francis Joseph. If they cannot obtain a victory, they do not allow their adversary to win his laurels cheaply. If they are compelled to abandon their fortified positions, they so cripple their enemy as to render pursuit impossible, or at least imprudent. The Milan *Gazette* states that the number of political prisoners whom the Austrians carried away with them amounted to one hundred and seven, who are now in the fortress of Verona.

FRANCE.

Paris Monday Evening.—About eight o'clock last night a supplement to the *Moniteur* was published, containing a despatch from the Emperor to the Empress, dated Cavriana, 26th, 11 55 A. M. It was published with avidity; all the world expected to find in it the confirmation of the first telegram announcing the victory. When, however, it was found that the French army had not crossed the Mincio, that the "numerous standards" captured amounted only to three, and that the only details given of a pitched battle, which had lasted sixteen hours, was that General Auger, who commanded the artillery, had had his arm shot off, the enthusiasm of the previous day was suddenly checked. But it was presumed that the *Moniteur* this morning would set all right again. The official print, however, has no further news. It only contains the not important information that the battle is to be called the "Battle of Solferino." One cannot be surprised at there being some disappointment at this want of information, and, in fact, but for the despatch from Vienna, which admits that the Austrians have been defeated, the issue of the battle would be open to considerable doubt. The inference which is drawn from the official telegram is that the French army suffered so severely that, two days after the battle, it was still unable to resume the offensive. Meanwhile a few details are beginning to ooze out. The Piedmontese, who were at the extreme left, suffered very severely. The *Patrie* publishes the subjoined paragraph, which has all the appearance of having been communicated by Government:

"Castiglione, June 24, 7 P. M.—This morning a trifling outpost engagement took place, but the enemy advanced with immense forces, and offered battle. On arriving here at seven this morning the Emperor heard the cannonade going on on every side. His Majesty, accompanied by his staff, immediately proceeded to the scene of action. The enemy defended their position with the greatest energy; but our troops, electrified by the courage, amounting even to rashness, displayed by the Emperor, soon drove them back. While I am writing (7 P. M.) we are victorious on all the line. The Emperor exposed himself throughout the battle, and the soldiers were divided between the apprehensions with which his noble boldness inspired them, and the admiration they felt for their chief."

On this I will make only the remark that such preposterous absurdity could only emanate from official quarters. When a battle lasts sixteen hours, the enemy cannot be said to be soon driven back. In fact, it appears beyond question that the Austrian soldiers fought at least quite as well as the French, but that the Austrian generals are not fit to hold a candle to the Niels, McMahons, and Canroberts, and the less known, but equally efficient staff, that second their efforts, and intelligently carry out skilfully-devised plans. The *Patrie*, in a second communicated article, states that the Emperor was personally in the thickest of the fight, that M. Larrey, the head surgeon, who was riding close to the Emperor, had a horse shot under him, and that two horses of the imperial escort of Cent Gardes were killed. Matters are looking very gloomy here. The indecisive character of the battle holds out no hope of a speedy termination of the war, and there are vague rumors of "very bad news from Prussia." People contrast these hardly-fought fields with the victories of the first Empire, and the official papers with characteristic indiscretion, record the anniversaries of that glorious era. Thus, in to day's *Patrie*, I find the following:

"28th June, 1767.—General Senurier arrives in Paris with *twenty-seven colors*, taken from the enemy by the army of Italy."

Marengo had been fought on the 14th. There is some difference between the three colors of Solferino and the twenty-seven of Marengo; yet if report be correct, the loss of life was quite as great, not to say more, on the 24th of June, 1859 than on the 14th of June, 1797. The *Gazette de France* states that preparations are making at the War Office to bring together within two months from this a force of 450 000. I have heard from a certain source that great naval preparations are making at Cherbourg. None, however, are more significant than the accumulation of coal that is taking place there. At the beginning of last month there were 18,000 tons in store. Since then 17 000 tons have been imported—12 000 from England, 5,000 from other quarters. At Rochefort great quantities of coal have also been collected, the coal mines of Decazeville, in the department of Gironde, have, I am told, furnished the greater part. The *Patrie* gives it to be understood that the atrocities committed by the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope, at Perugia, have excited so much indignation in Tuscany, that Swiss subjects residing there are threatened and insulted. The Federal Council announce through their official organ that they are taking steps to protect them. What steps? Considerable reinforcements are ordered to Italy. Besides the two divisions from the camp at Chalons, which I mentioned last week as being under orders, another division from Paris has received the route. In addition to this, a force of 40,000 men is to be sent to the Adriatic *dit on*. They may, however, be wanted on the banks of the Mincio before they can reach the Adriatic.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Vienna, Tuesday.—The report is current that the Emperor of Austria will shortly have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia. Two decrees favorable to Protestants and Jews are expected.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION AND THE WAR.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saxony has addressed a despatch to M. de Kœnneritz, Saxon minister at St Petersburg, in reply to the circular of Prince Gortschakoff. After elaborately examining the Russian circular, the Saxon minister continues:

"This is not the first time that the Diet of Frankfort has been called on to discuss the extent of the federal obligations of Germany to the two great Powers which form part of the Confederation. It is not without utility to recall precedents of a very recent date. They will prove in what manner its defensive character has hitherto been understood, without giving rise to any objection on the part of the great Powers which signed the treaties, on the basis of which Germany entered into public European law.

"Some years ago, Russia, owing to a difference with the Ottoman Empire, caused her troops to occupy the Danubian Principalities. The intervention of the great Powers having for its object to bring about an understanding, remained fruitless, in consequence of the refusal of the Ottoman Porte to accept purely and simply the arbitration of the conference of Vienna, and Turkey then declared war on Russia. She had for her allies England and France. At that epoch the Germanic Confederation, on the proposition of Austria and Prussia, took a resolution that any act of aggression against the non-Germanic possessions of Austria and Prussia should be considered as an equivalent to an attack on the Federal Territory, and when some months after the Austrian troops occupied the Danubian Principalities, the Confederation amplified the said resolution to the effect that an attack on that armed force, which was not only out of the Federal but even of the Austrian Territory, should be considered as an aggression against the Confederation.

"I am not aware that these decisions drew forth protests or remonstrances from Paris or London, or even from St Petersburg; and yet the Imperial Government of Russia would certainly have found cause for opposing them if the attitude of the Confederation had been contrary to treaties. But if the Confederation then remained within the limits of its rights and its duties, why should it now falsify the object of its institution, and disregard the spirit of treaties, by taking similar resolutions? Or is there no analogy between present circumstances and those which then existed? There is in truth a difference to be noted. In 1854 the Confederation had in view the eventuality of an aggression coming from the east, and it now turns its regards towards the west. But at that epoch the intervention of the Diet was not preceded by any act or demonstration tending to menace the Austrian or Prussian territory; but now, on the contrary, the intervention has not yet taken place, but the Austrian territory is already invaded.

"Will it be objected to us at St. Petersburg that at that epoch Germany had more to dread from Russia than she now has from France? The despatch of Prince Gortschakoff reminds us that the French Government has solemnly proclaimed that it has no hostile intention toward Germany. It at the same time informs us that this declaration was received with ready assent by the majority of the great Powers. We, however, remember a manifesto proclaiming the intention of delivering Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. Has this declaration also obtained the ready assent of the great Powers?

"This despatch of Prince Gortschakoff states once more the intention of the Imperial Government to watch over the maintenance of the European equilibrium. We are profoundly impressed with the reassuring character of this manifestation as regards the future of Europe. We can appreciate, in the same degree, the importance of the interest which the Imperial Government professes to attach to the integrity of Germany. We flatter ourselves with the persuasion that if Russia has made sacrifices in favor of Germany, she does not regret them, for, as stated in the despatch of M. de Gortschakoff, Russia acts in accordance with her own interests, and circumstances have arisen in which Russia, in her turn, has had reason to be satisfied that Germany was equally inspired by her own interests. Germany at present calls for no sacrifices; she only claims her independence in the accomplishment of her federal duties. In thus speaking we have no pretension to be the organ of Germany; but in matters concerning federal affairs and the maintenance of the rights as well as the obligations of the Confederation, we think each of the Germanic Governments is called upon to speak, and, on our part, we do not fear any contradiction from our confederates. You will please to read the present despatch to Prince Gortschakoff. "Beust."

"It is quite certain that the petty States which demanded the most loudly that Prussia should adopt military measures, have suddenly thrown difficulties in the way of the movement of our troops. In addition to Bavaria, Electoral Hesse is now doing so. The ordinary trains have been suspended on the Frederick-William Railway to allow the military trains of Prussia to pass, but these latter have been countermanded. From the positions which the six corps of the Prussian army are to take, it appears that Prussia will not participate in any military measures decided on on the Upper Rhine. The Prussian troops will not go beyond Coblentz and Frankfort in the south, and will allow the petty States to dispose of their troops themselves."

TUSCANY.

The *Monitore Toscano* of the 24th announces that the Neapolitan consul general at Leghorn, having announced his intention of recognising the authenticity of the acts emanating from the Tuscan Government, has been reinstated in the exercise of his functions. The same paper publishes the following official note:

"The despatch addressed by the British minister plenipotentiary at Florence to the Earl of Malmesbury, dated June 2, gives an account of a conversation between the diplomatist and the undersigned. The undersigned regrets that in the account of this conversation, addressed to his Government, Mr. Scarlett, no doubt led into error by an imperfect recollection of what had passed, should have attributed to him opinions which he does not entertain, and expressions which he never uttered, the undersigned having simply declared that to the causes which render a restoration of the dynasty of Lorraine in Tuscany impossible, there must also be added its having taken refuge in Austria, and remained there permanently. "C. Ridolfi."

AUSTRALIA.

Falmouth, Tuesday.—The ship Result, Dickenson, master, from Melbourne, arrived off the port this morning, and landed 27 passengers and mails. She brings 200 passengers and 36,400 ounces of gold dust.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

A Naples letter, of the 22d inst., in the *Morning Post*, says:

"The new King of the Two Sicilies inaugurates his Government by continuing the system of the late King. Arrests are every day made in order to intimidate and prevent any public manifestation of sympathy for the war of Italian independence. To form part of any demonstration; to raise a hat when the new Piedmontese envoy passes; to talk of the victories of the Allied armies; to wear in the button hole a pink, white, and red, which, with the green stalk, would together form the tricolor, and a thousand other futile causes, is sufficient to cause the offender to be thrown into a dungeon. The ministers add insult to injury by making the King sign decrees of which I have given you the analysis. In Bossa, a Milanese, the director of the electric telegraph, and his deputy, have been imprisoned for having well interpreted the cipher of the Government. The first act of the Minister Filangieri was to cause himself to be paid a sum of fifty-three thousand ducats, which he pretended was due to him. The Count de Salmont, the Piedmontese envoy, is followed even to the theatre by the *sbirri* and an inspector of police; the celebrated spy, M. Schimardi, is constantly stationed at the door of the hotel where he resides. Great agitation prevails in the provinces and in Sicily, and it is manifested by numerous acts contrary to the Government. The prefect of police insults the prisoners by telling them that the liberators of Italy, Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon, will soon come and release them from their cells. Filangieri and other generals have visited the forts of the city and prepared a plan of defence for the kingdom; and, from remarks which dropped from one of the generals, it appears that the King had it in contemplation to attack the French troops at Rome, and put down the insurrection in the Romagna. This surmise is confirmed by the departure from the frontier of nine battalions of troops, commanded by General de Benedictis. The ambulances have been ordered, as well as the military chest. Numerous promotions have lately been made in the army, which is now composed of eight divisions, one of which is Swiss."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Rio Janeiro advices to June 7th had reached Lisbon. News from Buenos Ayres had been received, stating that 2,000 men had invaded the Argentine Confederation.

Paraguay had promised to assist Gen. Urquiza with four steamers. The Brazils are to remain neutral, but are increasing their naval forces in the river La Plata.

Four steamers had been purchased by Buenos Ayres.

No political news from Brazil.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

[From the London Times, June 29.]

The Emperor of the French has named his new victory. The village of Solferino is to be identified with the tremendous battle of the 24th of June. The action is not one of unmitigated triumph to the conquerors, nor of utter defeat to the vanquished. It resembles rather Wagram than Austerlitz. It is, as usual where Austrian troops fight and Austrian generals command, just an inclination of the balance in favor of the enemy. It is an example of stubborn discipline contending at once against an enterprising and intelligent enemy, and against the evils of a divided command.

While the Zouaves were being borne back by the Austrians in position at Buffalora, and Napoleon himself was engaged in an unequal contest, four Austrian generals were quarrelling as to the manner in which supports should be sent up, and quarrelled till the victory was torn from them. Let us apply the lesson as the facts march forward before our eyes, changing as they go the rank and precedence of nations.

The recent battle has been properly named. The Austrians write of it as the battle of the Mincio, but this is incorrect. The conflict took place on the narrow district which is bounded by the course of the Chiese on the west, and by that of the Mincio on the east. All the places mentioned in the telegrams will be found about midway between these two rivers. Great as was the force assembled, and enormous as was the amount of ground covered, the battle did not reach down to the neighborhood of Mantua, nor extend southward beyond half the distance between that fortress and Peschiera.

The tide of the battle did not roll parallel with the course of either river. In this campaign, which is fought in a network of waters, great rivers do not appear to play their usual important part; they are passed and repassed, they are bridged and forded, they are fortified and abandoned, but they are never seriously defended. The Ticino and the Sesia submitted to the passage of the invader, and even the Po was crossed and recrossed several times with impunity. When in their turn the French and Sardinians wished to pass the Ticino, the *tête-de-pont* at Buffalora was discovered to be untenable, and the invaders of Lombardy marched over almost as unresisted as the invaders of Piedmont.

After the battle of Magenta the Lambro was not an obstacle, the Adda was reached only to find broken bridges and dismantled fortresses, but no enemy such as one had before defended that bridge of Lodi. The Serio and the Mella were passed by both hosts, and the Chiese, which had been so often and so fiercely defended, was swarmed over by the Zouaves as though it had been a river of France. This is a novelty in tactics. Perhaps it has been discovered that the old masters of the art of war were wrong, and that the passage of great rivers is not an operation during which an enemy may be taken at advantage.

Perhaps this is the new principle of those "strategetic considerations" which have been developed with such marvellous results in this campaign. However this may be, it certainly is not the battle of the Mincio or the battle of the Chiese which was fought on Friday last, and the Emperor of the French has full title to name the victory after the centre of the Austrian position, and, if it shall so please him, to create his new Marshal Duke of Solferino.

It is singular that we are indebted to the vanquished for all our reliable information as to the circumstances of this great battle. Not only is the Austrian bulletin the most candid acknowledgment of a defeat ever given to the world, but it is also the most satisfactory history of a battle ever put into the same number of words. By the light of these seventeen lines of print and a tolerable map one can almost see the situation of the combatants and the great features of the engagement.

The ground upon which this battle was fought differs much from the spongy plain through which the Austrians had been so long retreating and the French had been so long advancing. The southern end of the Lago di Garda consists of hills and broken uplands, which have always been considered as favorable to defensive operations. When the Austrian Emperor changed his tactics so suddenly that the command to recross the Mincio appeared rather the result of a caprice than a deliberate judgment, it was into these uplands that he led his army.

The village of Pozzolengo, which he describes as having been occupied by his right wing, is about six miles to the southwest of Peschiera. Solferino, which played so important a part in the battle, is a little village about six miles to the southwest of Pozzolengo, and is situate at the foot of the uplands, and just at the point where they descend into the plain. Away to the left, across the plain, another six miles distant, is that Castel Goffredo, which, we are told, was occupied by the Austrian left wing. Here we have the line of battle.

The three places are nearly equi-distant, and form a straight front, in a southwesterly direction, from the Garda Lake. Moreover, the line is as nearly as possible of the length which the French Emperor mentioned in his message to the Empress. Its right extends over the highlands from Pozzolengo to Solferino. Its left passes along the plain from Solferino to Castel Goffredo. Solferino is the centre and the key of the position. Behind these three points lies a second line of posts marked in the despatch, and important in the events of the day:

Guidezzolo and Cavriana are the villages that afford this second line of stations; and Volta, also mentioned in the telegram, is a town about four miles in the rear of that second line of posts, and within a very short distance of the western bank of the Mincio. We have thus the Austrian order of battle and distribution of force perfectly indicated. What the French positions may have been we can only conjecture. They probably formed a line which would have Castiglione for its centre.

As the Austrians say that their left wing advanced beyond Castel Goffredo and nearly reached the banks of the Chiese, it is probable that the allied force was principally concentrated in the higher district which approaches the shores of the Garda lake. The Austrian line seems to have advanced in a crescent form, pushing forward its wings from Pozzolengo and Castel Goffredo with great energy and some success, and attempting to force forward their centre along the slopes of the uplands towards Castiglione. Here, however, they were met and defeated; Solferino, "heroically defended," was the last carried by the French troops.

The Austrians had extended their line too far even for their immense force. Having thus lost the key to their whole position, the Austrian centre must have been forced back to the village of Cavriana, four miles in the rear. They must again have been dislodged by the pursuing French and Sardinians, and again must have retreated upon Volta, six miles still further in the rear. Volta is, we believe, an open town, and the Austrian centre, which now occupied it, was ten miles in rear of the position it had held in the morning. The French were following up their success, and were preparing for an attack upon Volta with their main body. If this should succeed, the Austrian army must be cut in two and entirely routed. The Austrian Emperor therefore called in his wings, now so greatly in advance of his centre, and drew off his entire army; not, however, retreating very far, but, as it would appear, retiring only to the bank of the Mincio, which, after Volta had become his central position, was close in his rear. Next day he crossed the river, and we have now the significant announcement that General Hess takes the command, and that important business requires the presence of the Emperor of Austria in Vienna.

The most wonderful part of this battle—and, indeed the most wonderful characteristic of the whole campaign—is, that the Austrians when beaten were allowed to evacuate the field of battle without pursuit. Whether this is moderation or policy or necessity on the part of the French Emperor we cannot yet tell. Nor can we tell whether he looks upon this Austrian army as a sportsman looks upon the game in his preserves, and manages them with a design of getting as many *battues* out of them as possible, or whether it has always been a chance—happily decided in his favor—whether he should drive back those obstinate Austrians, or fall himself in the effort.

Napoleon III keeps his own counsel too closely to let Europe know this interesting truth. It appears certain, however, that when the Austrians were content to retreat, the contemplated attack upon Volta was suspended, and the advance of the French ceased. Was it the bridge of gold to the flying enemy, or was it the accord of peace to the beaten and yet abiding foe? We cannot quite comprehend the restraint of the French upon this and other occasions, except upon the supposition that they had good reason for avoiding any further conflict at that particular moment.

But, whatever may be the determining cause of these tactics, it certainly is not the want of any personal enterprise on the part of the French Emperor which has allowed the Austrian army to remain unbroken after this defeat. He has shown himself to be as personally brave as any one of his own grenadiers, and we must not cavil at the steps of progress which are so leisurely but apparently so surely mounted. We should rather look forward with interest for tokens of that moderation in victory which, after all, must test the ultimate prosperity of even this most prosperous of men.

Turin, June 28.—Deserters from the Austrians state, unanimously, that there were 40 000 Austrians at Pozzolengo. This position fell to the Piedmontese. Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers won Solferino, and marched against Cavriana. The heights were occupied by the French, and the Austrians were forced to retire along the whole line.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, June 30.—Sales of Cotton yesterday 9 000 bales, closing steady. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet.

London, June 30.—Consols 92⅞a92¾.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Arago.

New York, July 11.—The steamer Arago, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived. Her dates are to the 29th ult., and have been anticipated. Senator Fish and his family are passengers on the Arago.

From Washington.

Washington, July 11.—The State Department has recently had under consideration the subject of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, in connection with their privileges in Washington Territory, and it is understood that its notion thereon is, to the effect that their possessory rights ceased by the limitation of their charters on the 30th of May last, as well as under the Oregon treaty. It will be resolved that these companies, some years ago offered to sell their rights to the United States for $1,000,000, and subsequently expressed their readiness to be satisfied with $600,000 for their possessions.

The Catholic missions at Vancouver and other claims are involved in this decision, which, now falling under the administration of the Interior Department, is likely to present some important features, if not controversy concerning the titles to valuable lands.

From Mexico.

Washington, July 11.—A special despatch from New Orleans, published in the Charleston *Courier* of the 9th, says that General Woll has defeated the Liberal forces under General Zesuva at Guanajuato, and proclaimed Santa Anna Dictator. This statement has caused great confusion at San Luis Potosi.

Ex-Governor Barrera had attempted a revolution in the province of Campeachy, which was followed by similar demonstrations in the other provinces. The Government was making vigorous efforts to suppress the outbreaks.

New Trial Granted.

Charleston, July 11.—A new trial has been granted to Nutchell, the porter of the steamer Marion, recently convicted on the charge of abducting a slave, the verdict of guilty against him having been obtained corruptly.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St Louis, July 11.—The overland mail arrived last night with San Francisco dates to the 17th ult., which have been anticipated by the arrival of the steamer W. B. Webb at New Orleans.

From Campeachy.

New Orleans, July 11.—The brig Disli has arrived from Campeachy with dates to the 4th inst. She brings no news of a revolutionary character.

Return of Mr. Seaman to Washington.

Washington, July 11.—Mr. Seaman, the former Superintendent of Public Printing, now under indictment for malfeasance in office, has returned to this city.

New York Bank Statement.

New York, July 11.—The bank statement for past week shows the following results:

Decrease in loans	$775,000
Decrease of net deposits	1,140 000
Increase of specie	55,000
Increase of circulation	182,000

Gold from Pike's Peak.

St. Louis, July 10.—A party of five persons reached Leavenworth, yesterday, from Denver City, with $7,500 in gold dust.

Fire at the Alton Penitentiary.

St. Louis, July 10.—The carriage shop in the Alton penitentiary, with its contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $10,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, July 11.—Flour has declined 25 cents; sales of 4,000 bbls City Mills at $6. Wheat has declined 10 cents; 30 000 bushels offered; sales of white at $1 20 a $1 40; red at $1.20a1.30. Corn is firm at 80a83 for white and yellow. Provisions quiet at former rates. Whiskey dull at 27 cents for Ohio.

Charleston, July 11.—Cotton—Market unchanged; the sales for the last three days were 1 400 bales.

Cincinnati, July 11.—Flour declining; sales at $5 85 a $6. Whiskey 25c. Provisions unchanged.

New Orleans, July 11.—Sales of Cotton to-day 600 bales; cotton freights to Liverpool 7-16ths.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steam-frigate San Jacinto is ready for sea at last. A crew of three hundred sailors and a band of marines have been allotted to her at the Brooklyn navy yard, and she will be put formally in commission. The San Jacinto is a steam frigate of the second-class, 1,445 tons burden, and is, we believe, the first American steamer ever detailed for a regular cruise on the coast of Africa. Her armament consists of thirteen heavy guns. Besides being the pioneer of steamers on her new station, she will be accompanied by three others, as well as by two of the best sailing sloops in the service. As placing steam vessels on the coast of Africa is quite an epoch in the history of the American navy, we append a list of the new squadron, premising that never, until now, have we had more than four vessels, and those all propelled by canvas, on that station:

STEAMERS.	Officers.	Men.	Guns.
San Jacinto	20	400	13
Mohican	16	300	6
Mystic	10	100	3
Sumpter	10	100	3
SAILING VESSELS.			
Corvette Constellation	15	350	22
Corvette Portsmouth	15	300	22
Total	86	1,550	69

CITY ITEMS.

An Elephant Taking a Bath.—An elephant took a bath, a few days since, in the Frog Pond on Boston Common. Mr. Elephant was expected at seven o'clock, but did not arrive until half an hour later, and the ladies had begun to denounce him as "a beast" for his lack of punctuality. At length he made his appearance, escorted by a detachment of policemen, but carrying his own trunk. It is scarcely necessary to say that the latter did not contain anything from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, in this city.

Deaf Made to Hear.—Instruments to assist the hearing in every variety, and of the most approved construction, at P. Madeira's Ear-Instrument depot, No. 115 South Tenth street, below Chestnut street. jy11-6t

Wanted—A nerve from the tooth of a comb.
A cap for the head of a pin.
A glass for the eye of a needle.
A leaf from the branch of a river.
A glove for the hand of Nature.
Some buttons for a coat of paint.
Some fish caught with a book-worm.
A man who don't believe that the best summer clothing is from the palatial establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 607 Chestnut street.

Left his Measure.—Last Tuesday as a vessel was lying at anchor in the outer harbor, Gloucester, Mass., with her jib hanging loose, nearly touching the water, a horse-mackerel, said to be one of the quickest fish that swim, leaped out of his element, and, to the astonishment of all, went directly through the sail and disappeared. Probably the fellow was a star in some submarine circus company "on leave of absence."