SUMMER RESORTS. House Reading, Pennsylvania.

Barab Mountain Springs, Lancaster county, Pan Mountain Springs, Lancaster county, Pan Mountain Springs, Union county, Panarylvania.

White Majbur and Chalybeate Springs, Doubling Pennsylvania. Watted States Hotel, Vape May, N. J.

Rosinan United States Hotel, Cape May N. J.
(Percett Bosses, Sand's Lake), New Jersey.
The Ashland House, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Restaus Rouse, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Restaus Rouse, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
The publish Bolish Revise; Atlantic City, New Jersey.
The publish hall Revise; Atlantic City, New Jersey.
The House, Cape Linard, Cape May, New Jersey.
Datamere House, Cape Linard, Rew Jersey.
United States Hosel, Long Ranch, New Jersey.
United States Hosel, Long Ranch, New Jersey.

United States Hotel, Long Branch, New Jersey.
Considers, Hall Long Branch, New Jersey.
The Ocean, Leng Branch, New Jersey.
Strigation House, Relgantine Beach, New Jersey.
Pages House, White Mountains; New Hampahire.
College Man Surfage, Delayane County, Ohl

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1869.

Territories should be allowed to introduce and protect slavery if they saw proper to do so; they made no demand that slavery should be for sale. It is in comparatively good condition; they made hatter than that mad on many country be forced into the Territories, or that it should be forced into the Territories, or that it should be retained there in defiance of the popular will install the said desay in quantities will until State Constitutions could be formed. Type for Sale.

to milt purchasers Brast Pins Letters from Abroad No. 11 Boate of the Fifth and Sixth street Ballroad No. 2; Stroll through Lauret Hill-No. 8; History of the High School-No. 8; The High School D moulty; Ganeral News, FOURTH PAGE.-Ma-

The Einish of the War. Woodless discussions are going on in the loading journals of Europe, as to whether the armistice in Italy was solicited by the mperor of Austria, or voluntarily granted by the Emperor of the French. As far as lookers on can judge, though they sometimes see the game better than the actual players, NA-POLEOK intimated to FRANCIS-JOSEPH, whom he was about besieging in Verons, that the French navy were prepared to storm Venice; that, therefore, a situation thus between two first could neither be pleasant nor safe; and that if he chose to ask for a suspension of to do so. Now we are told that alavery is legally of Boldin & Pannoss. lies, it would be granted. It was soli- extended to, and fortified in, every Territory.

cited, and was granted at once. That this armistice should so speedily end in a peace was scarcely looked for. But it such understanding prevailed when the danger was expected that, having gained decided ad. of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso was vantages, for the Austrians were beaton in every combat, Louis Napoleon should desire to terminate the war was fully anticipated by those who are familiar with his usolo's policy, and who remembered his own conduct in the Orimes, after the downfall of Sebastopol The Csar had risked all upon maintaining that position, and was broken in mind, body, and estate when he lost it. Instead of pur- was, at usue, the people of the Terrisuing his advantages, at that crisis, Napo. tories might as well have had that freedom Luon drew off the English and Sardinian, as well as his own French forces, and stretching souri Compromise, as under the present the wing of his protection over Russia, made Administration version of Territorial liberty. eace with the Czar upon remarkably favora. In short, the allegation is that compulsory ble terms. He thus put the Czar under heavy, obligations to him, and from the relations which then grose, out of that clemency, subsequently apring that amity and alliance which lately placed Russia in antagonism with Austris, and in alliance with France.

Towards Austria, in her present predica. ment, Marounos obviously is playing the ferred upon them, carries with it no right to same game. There is not much doubt, we suppose, save in the minds of thick-headed ry; that while Territorial Legislatures may German beer-bibers, that, had NaPOLEON continued the war in Italy, he could have driven Austria out of it. A war with Germany might have subsequently arisen out of this, we grant, but Germany is not very heartily disposed to sacrifice blood and treasure for Wilmot Proviso—the intervention of the Fedethe abstract principle of supporting the House ral Government is as conclusive—the only of Hapeburg. NAPOLEON is attempting to make FRANSIS-JOSEPH his friend-with what people of the Territories are compelled by a ulterior views, time will show.

Nor, in the consideration of these circum- tion slavery, and in the other prevented from Italian contest had lasted only a couple of months, it had seriously been disastrous to the French army, however it may have added of the Territories all power at the only period glory to the French arms. Austria, which when power is valuable or important to them brought a much greater number of combatants into the field, had suffered much more severely. But France had sustained heavy lossest and might well desire to discontinue a after passing through a pretracted period of contest, which had arready with the people of a Territohonor and so many advantages. As for Na-Pornos himself, he has shown himself, to his army and to Europe, a great general, as well as a bold soldier. This was a point on which, from want of war-experience, his character was the weakest. He returns to Ballen.

To have prolonged the war in Italy might have involved him war with Germany. what France cannot sustain. The first Napo-LEON's great error, and the cause of his downfall, was the Spanish war, which drained away his best troops, during six successive years. and cramped him elsewhere. To have invaded Russia, without first ending the Spanish war, was the source of all his subsequent dis-

Peace, which, as yet, are known to us only by the brief summary telegraphed by NAPOLEON to Eugenia. We have the simple fact that Austria retains Venice, which may mean, and the Territories—to rescue them from antiprobably does mean, that she will keep the city of Venice, with that portion of North Italy which has constituted the Government of Venice, under one Austrian Archdukecombardy being governed by another. If so, two of the great fortresses, Verona and Legnano, will remain to Austria. Peschiera and Kantas, which are located in Lombardy, will The Democratic party has nearly always selong to the King of Sardinis, or to whatever found in the new States of the Republic its Mantas, which are located in Liombardy, will ombardy may sventually be assigned. It would not surprise us to learn that the four fortresses are to be dismantled.

What disposition will be made of the Italisa Duchies, which were under Austrian rulers | they were as certain to cast a majority of their until their subjects expelled them; is not mentioned. Neither is it stated whether Naples is to come into the Italian Confederation. Nor as Berks county herself before she broke out is it known whether the Pope will accept the in indignation against the treacheries of JAMES onorary Presidency of the said Confederation. Placing this spiritual Prince as a temporal ruler over Italy, when he cannot maintain his own position in Rome without wind of popular excitement, was stricken French bayonets, is surely a very absurd idea, to the earth in many of the old States, Is this prelate, however amisble his personal it was still firmly horne upright in the character, calculated to aid in the political regeneration of Italy? Were he to dismiss Car. 1844, Mr. Pork carried every new State, and dinal Autoralit, and organize a Council of although Mr. CLAY received 105 out of 275 sensible and practical laymen, he might be of electoral votes, all of the States which voted some use. As it is, he will be a mere figure- for the latter had formed part of, or had been head to the vessel of the State, which would speed its way quite as well as if that useless year 1800, except Ohio, which was admitted lornment were not there.

The King of Sardinia comes, off the best. in the Senate of the United States grew com-The annexation of Lombardy makes him, with paratively weak, or formed but a minority, his military subjects, the leading Power in new States were looked to to strengthen it, Italy—greater than Naples, with more territory, and more population, He must not expect that it will be very easy to govern mere partisan considerations are taken into Lombardy. But Austrian rule had become so view, that the Federal party strenuously opbhorrent there, that any change would be posed accessions of new territory, for such scopted as an improvement. If he be wise, regions were certain to be represented in the little neighborhoods of this valley. During the will extend to Lombardy the freedom of National Legislature by devoted adherents the press, and other liberal institutions, under of the Democratic party, and while old States which Piedmont has rapidly thriven.

were occasionally won over to the support of After all, the chance is that the new arthe Opposition, their infinence, at least in the rangement will be only temporary. Venetia hates the Austrians quite as much as Lombarcould be added to our republican galaxy. dy does, and will scarcely bear with them long. If the Austrian rulers are restored to the Italian Duchies, causes for revolt may littical position of the new States has become our again arise there. Naples may protest against is doubtful one. If the Democratic party fully the Confederation. The Pope may refuse the and, unequivocally adopts the doctrine of Presidency, or may misuse it. In fact, the present arrangement, as far as we know it, tains it, it can carry every one of them. If it sems likely to be what back gammon players call "the father of a blot."

For the fature beyond Italy, it is difficult to pecalate. Narozeon is as much the Man of Destiny as ever his uncle was in reality, though not in name. He does not dismiss a New non-slaveholding States. This is a quesclass, with the words "Your dynasty has tion upon which they are peculiarly sensitive, comed to reign, but he disposes of territories, for, having but recently emerged from the said had the pride of Austria even as he did. Territorial condition themselves, they have a Residual to humbled in 1855. Austria in 1859, hetter practical comprehension of all that re-There remain Protein and England. Waterloo. lates to it, and a clearer insight into the injusat which Private and England defeated his United of the despotio theory levelled against the also have been been declared. At this mement, he pioneers of the Territories by the ultralists of the John E. MoDonough takes a benefit, this bers of the Cabinet will take some public and the control of the despotio theory levelled against the Public Amusements.

Public Amusements.

Mr. John E. MoDonough takes a benefit, this bers of the Cabinet will take some public against the pioneers of the Territories by the ultralists of evening, at his own "Galeties," Race street, be-sion to expel him from their presence. the English coast, while the whole military know nothing, practically, of Territorial force of England, including the militis, numpolitics. bers only 100,000 men, and the French feet, But for the just position taken by Judge ilable for immediate service, is superior to Dovokas on the Lecompton question, the At Archierost Theatre, Morris Brothers', Pell question: "Are you the 'X.' of the Sun, and the Minerican War whole Northwest would inevitably have been and Trowbridge's, Minerica are drawing good observer of the Ledger?" "Yes, sir," said to the Democracy. As it is, Iows, Wisher west to consin, Michigan, Indiana, and Minnesota, the Company consists of street are the which are naturally Democratic in their in spectable and responsible.

The Rights of the People of the Terri- | stincts, will inevitably become thoroughly Republicanized if Popular Sovereignty, in a tories. During the long and bitter contest waged clear, bold sense, is not made the very shibby the Democracy of the North against the boleth of the Democratic creed. In Califor octrine of the Wilmot Proviso, the strong | nis, the Democratic party is hopelessly divi point which they constantly pressed upon the ded on this question, the incorruptible Demo-attention of the people was that the inhabitants cracy of the State standing fast to its ancient of the Territories possessed the sovereign right principles, and the officials of the Nationa o decide for themselves the character of their Administration deserting them to do homage institutions. Nobody ever seriously questo their betrayer. In Oregon, the power of tioned the right of the people of a Territory, when they formed a Constitution preparatory litical future will evince a firm devotion to Presidential question may be regarded as on the when they formed a Constitution of decide by Popular Sovereignty, and to the men who in all conscience, for the public journals and their my good faith sustain it. and in that Constitution whether they would good faith sustain it. have a slaveholding or a non-slaveholding

will until State Constitutions could be formed.

Now, however, those who assume an ultra

position on this question, maintain that

lavery is established by law in all the Terri-

tories of the Republic, under the Dred Scott

decision; that Kansas, Nebraska, Washing-

ton, Utah, and New Mexico, are as thoroughly

onsecrated to slavery as South Carolina or

Georgia; and that the present or future inha-

midst, before they form State Constitutions.

the old Wilmot Proviso doctrine. It prohi-

nission into the Union under it was accom-

time when State Constitutions were framed,

under the Wilmot Proviso, and the Mis-

slavery extension has been substituted for

compulsory slavery prohibition; that the lib-

erly of the people of the Territories, for which

here was a great outcry raised by the Demo-

cratic party a few years since, is no liberty at

all; that the power to "form and regulate

their institutions," which was solemnly con-

resort to unfriendly legislation against slave-

make such laws as they please in regard to

all other kinds of property, slave property is

utterly beyond their power and control.

as powerful as under the operation of the

"Popular Sovereignty" can properly be used

reason that it denies the exercise of the pre-rogatives of apvereignty, as long as it is pes-

sible for any Congress, Supreme Court, or po-litician to deny it., Only those communities

which can "form and regulate their institu-

tions" enjoy the attributes of Popular Sove

should be withheld from the people of a Ter-

ritory, aims to deprive them of all the bene-

fits and privileges which that doctrine, pro-

perly applied, proposed to confer upon them.

is, that important new powers were conferred

upon the people of the Territories by the le

pro-slavery intervention was to be substituted

consigning them to pro-slavery propagandists

of the Territories, and not at taking off one

The New States and the Territorial Question.

suffrages for the chosen nominees of the De-

mocratic party in State and National contests

BUCHANAN and the shallow pretensions of his

chosen favorite, the famous Jones. When

new ones. In the great political contest of

admitted into, the Union, previous to the

in 1802. When the Democratic representation

and the expectations thus founded were al-

most always realized. It is not strange, if

Senate, was neutralized as soon as a new star

But since the Territorial question has as-

the Democratic banner, amid a whirl-

yoke to fasten on their necks another.

-it simed at the enlarged liberty of the people

reignty, and he who declares that this right

Under this ruling, the central despotism is

In Kansas, the Constitutional Convention State. The controversy which has so long now in session contains a large majority of Opposition members—a thing almost unprecesgitated the country has not been in reference to the rights and condition of the people of a dented in the history of the country. Nearly the protection of naturalized citizens, (without Territory at the moment they form a State all the Democratic members are of the Dou-Territory at the moment they form a state and the constitution or after they are admitted into case school, and a large proportion of the opposing this dostrine was sincere,) has, unquestionally form a state was sincere, and the constitution or after they are admitted into case school, and a large proportion of the opposing this dostrine was sincere,) has, unquestionable to the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincere, and the constitution of the opposing this dostrine was sincered to the constitution of the consti te Union as a State, but in regard to their Republicans in the Convention were Demologal rights as citizens of a Territory during crais previous to their removal into Kansas, and would be Democrats to-day if "fair the continuance of the Territorial condition. When the Democracy of the South appealed play" had been enjoyed by the people of that distracted Territory. After a long battle on to their brethren of the North to resist the application of the Wilmot Provise to the Na- the soil of the Territory, not one of a hun- in New York, including Mr. Banks of Massachu tional Territories, they only asked that Condred of her citizens would sustain the ultra setts, and many others lately so prominent in the gress should not prohibit the establishment of slave code theory, and if it is to become American order, have all spoken the same opinions gress should not prohibit the establishment of the state order than a satisfactory and in the name of that order. The Administration lavery in them, and that the people of the | the settled creed of the Democratic party, she will be as bitterly Republicanized as Vermont. erritories should be allowed to introduce and protect slavery if they saw proper to do so; If it is rebuked and demolished, there is a fair they made, no demand that slavery should prospect that Kansas will become a Democratic

Changes in Business. By reference to our columns, since the first instant, it will be found that the following mutaions in our business firms have taken place:

The partnership herotofore existing between Messrs John M. Pomeroy, George J. Lincoln, and J. Nevin Pomeroy, has been dissolved by limitaion, and a new firm has been formed for the purpose of transacting the staple and fancy dry-goods jobbing business, at No. 305 Archstreet, under the

bitants of these Territories can neither directly or indirectly do anything, legally, pre- Lincoln. The copartnership between Messrs. Joseph B. Hanson and Norwood Penrose has been dissolved judicial to the continuance of slavery in their This is, practically, a complete reversal of by mutual consent, the former being authorised to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. Mr. Hanson will continue the tobacco commission business, and agency for the sale of Sombrero bited the extension of slavery to any of the Territories of the Republic, but it could not guano, as heretofore, at No. 106 North Delaware avenue. The retiring member, Mr. Penrose, has prevent the inhabitants of a Territory, when they formed a State Constitution, or after adassociated with him Mr. George Boldin, with whom he will in future conduct the tobacco, oil, plished, from establishing slavery if they wished and general commission business, under the firm

A partnership has also been formed between Messrs. Jonathan H. Smith and William Rowses, utterly beyond the reach of the people, until under the firm of SMITH & KOWZEE, who, as the they form their State Constitutions. But no successors of H. J. Smith & Brother, will continue the wholesale fancy goods business, at No. 28 South Fourth street. int, or when the restrictive act of the The old firm of Bancroft & Lee has been dis-

Missouri Compromise was repealed. At those solved by mutual consent, Mr. Lee retiring; and periods the Democracy were rallied under the a copartnership has been formed between Messrs. Harvey, Bancroft, and Robert S. Caldwell, who flag of freedom to the settlers of the Tarritowill continue the business (fancy dry goods) at the ries, while they were Territories, to decide the old stand, No. 330 Market street, under the firm character of their institutions. If it had been of H. BANCROFT & Co. supposed that mere freedom to act at the Messrs Wm J. Savage and Wm. M. Gallagher on the 1st instant formed a copartnership for transacting a dry goods commission business, at No. 203 Church alley, unier the firm of SAVAGE &

GALLAGHER. The firm of Wm. H. Brown & Co. has been dissolved, Messrs. Cornelius J. Bradford and Samuel Lutz, two of its members, being authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of its busi-

Mr. E. F. Prentiss has withdrawn from the late firm of Samuel Grant, Jr., & Co, Mr. Grant to use the name of the firm in liquidation, who will also continue the drug and dye-stuff business at No 139 South Water street. Mr. Prentiss, now associated with Messrs. Elias Stilwell and Thomas A. Reeves-trading under the firm of PRENTISS, STILWELL, & Co -has purchased the interest of Samuel Grant, Jr., & Co. in the Ashland Chemical and Dye Wood Works, opposite Manayunk, and will hereafter carry on the manufacture of dyewoods and chemicals at the above named works. Office in the city, No. 123 South Water street. Messrs. B. H. Feustmann and Jacob Kaufmann have formed a copartnership, under the firm of FRUSTMANN & KAUFMANN, for the purpose of transacting the wholesale millinery goods, embroidery, and trimming business, at No. 25 North

at No. 22 North Front street, will in future be I hankrupt themselves upon a programme intended as citizens of Territories. The idea that The Union Hotel, Arch street, above Third. heretofore conducted under the proprietorship of to designate the doctrine which assumes that Messrs. Evan Evans and Upton S: Newcomer, will dates thrown upon the surface in the Republican be carried on in future by the latter, who has pur-Territorial vastalago, the people of a Territo-racan decide the slavery question, when they form a State Constitution, and not before, is chased the interest of his morner has been dissolved now really as unpopular in their present organisa. The material consent, the business to be settled by tion as ever they were in ours,) intend to put themby mutual consent, the business to be settled by tion as ever they were in ours,) intend to put from the "fancy" are on the gut vive in anticipation of the settled by the the height of absurdity, for the very good new firm has been constituted by Messrs. Charles H. Lay and Joseph C. Molloy, for the purpose of

manufacturing printer's inks. The copartnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Ulrich Lindenmeyer and Charles Mett-lach, in business at "Engel & Wolf's Farm," has also been dissolved, the claims upon the firm to be settled by the member first named. The firm of Warnick, Chadwick, & Bro., in the

house to be conducted in fu'ure by Messrs. John

K. and Francis A. Chadwick, under the firm of

The true position of the Democratic party CHADWICK & BROTHER. The Misses Fanny and Ines Heron. gislation of 1850 and 1854; that their politi-These young vocalists, after a successful musical campaign in South America, have latterly been filling a popular and profitable engagement at cal privileges were extended -- not that despotic Porto Rico, and arrived at Santiago, in Cubs, three weeks ago. The last night of their appear-ing in Porto Rico, their enthusiastic admirers acfor despotic anti-slavery intervention. It did not battle for a mere change of masters over tually took the horses from the carriage and drev slavery agitators merely for the purpose of them home, with the brilliant accompaniment of fire-works, and the complimentary companionship of a band of music. This was at St. John's, where they have made "troops of friends." The loca newspapers are crowded with eulogistic notices extremely complimentary, and the Boletin, of June 23d, contains a card, signed "Fanny & Inc. Natali," (their professional name,) in which they gratefully acknowledge the kindness shown them It is their intention to give four concerts in Cubs' after which they return, crowned with triumph, to their native Philadelphia, which has every staunchest supporters. Its ancient faith so strongly commended it to the hardy settlers of the frontiers, that no devices of the Oppocause to be gratified at their success, and every claim, we think, to hear them, in Italian opera, sition could seduce them from its ranks, and at the Academy of Music, in preference to any

into temporary notice and notoriety. A Letter from Wyoming Valley.

second-rate foreign vocalists puffed and advertised

[Correspondence of The Press.] Perhaps some of the many readers of The Press may be a little interested in reading a short letter from Bloomingdale. If you think they will, is one of the finest and richest farming districts n Luserne county, and will compare favorably with the colebrated valleys of Westorn Pennsyl vania. Its handsome cottages, surrounded with a grove of fruit trees, now bending with their load; its beautifully situated farms, now pro-mising to their industrious owners a greater reward for their labor than during the few years last past; its thriving villages; its excellent schools and especially the New Columbus Academy-all tell, to every traveller, that the inhabitants of Bloomingdale are a rich, intelligent, and happy people. Ministers of many denominations are well supported, and listened to by interesting crowds; physicians receive a scanty subsistence by being kind to the aged and the mothers; but mentioned. The Bible, which all have, and The tions, then a cardinal principle of the Demo-Press, which many have, and lead to their neighbors, are the fountains of much conversation in who lived in crowded office, and less populous but hooking the finny tribes that swim by the thou-send in our waters.

We visit each one of our friends, and are glad to

But since the Territorial question has assumed an overshadowing importance, the political position of the new States has become is doubtful one. If the Democratic party fully and, nequivocally adopts the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and in good faith sustains it, it can carry every one of them. If it from that the doctrine, and assumes the political party sale and the come and the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the party called Republicans, that the Democratic of this region never know how to vote until Col. Wighteomes around and tells them what the ticket is, and urges them, in very emphatic language, to stick to that; but some now have a styopial on their own about these things, and as not obtain and as not obtained in the proposition of the proposition repudiates that doctrine, and assumes the position that slavery can be thrust into all the Territories of the Republic, and maintained therein in deflance of the will of the inhabitants; it will soon be overwhelmed in all the new non-slaveholding States. This is a question upon which they are peculiarly sensitive, for, having but recently emerged from the Territorial condition themselves, they have a heiter practical comprehension of all that re-

"Galeties" will re-open.

At Arch street Theatre, Morris Brothers', Pell

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL. Letter from "Occasional."

rrespondence of The Press.] .. WARRINGTON, July 26, 1859 The close of the conflict in Italy and the rem val from the field of newspaper and popular dis-cussion of the war, and all its present and possible complications, have only sharpened the appetite of the world for a new excitement. What shall it LANE is waning, and it is evident that her po- be? My own opinion is, that for this country the riads of intelligent readers. A glance at the field will show a somewhat nevel condition of politics The recent demonstration of the Americans against the new doctrine of General Cass in reference to stopping to inquire whether the original motive in that organization in regard to that large class of citizens which they have heretofore violently an-tagonized. I believe there has been no exception the rule, but that Mr. Zollionffer in Tennessee, Mr. Botts in Virginia, and the New York Express nay, therefore, congratulate itself, that while it has lene much to alienate the confidence of the adopted citizens in regard to its own policy, it has furnished a chance for an act of wise repentance to those who have heretefore opposed these citizens. There s no predicting what results will flow from this dereleasent. The Democratic party (by which term do not mean, in any sense, the Administration reanization) occupies on this question a very forward position, and although General Cass and the Administration have done much to induce it to make a disgraceful retreat, it is a fact marking signally the consistency of that party in its devo tion to adopted citizens, that it has everywhere repeated this devotion since the enunciation of the style of Pousnor & Co., in which the name of John A. Ryder is substituted for that of George J. lity of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet. The follow ing resolution, adopted by four Democratic National Conventions, and reiterated at Cincinnati in June of 1856, proclaims to-day, as it proclaimel nearly twenty years ago, the exact attitude of the attention here. I doubt whether the public moDemocracy. If you will read it carefully you will rais of Philadelphia are much higher than the mosee what a rebuke it is to the late attempt to cut down and to destroy the rights of the adopted citizens:

"Resolved. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution,
which make ours the land of liberty, and the
asylum of the oppressed of every nation, here
ever been cardinal principles in the Democratio
faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilegof becoming citizens and the owners of sail among
us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which
swentthe alien and sedition laws from our statute. swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute

Thus, in the course of evente, have the Ame-

rican party moved up in sympathy with the Democratic party on one great and enduring prin-ciple. But while the Democrats have, on this last issue, opened between themselves and the Administration of their choice a deep and an impassable guif (which work had been pretty effectually accomplished in the disgust growing out of the events in Kansas), the Northern Democracy, impelled by the instinct of self-preservation, had been compelled to dany and to ignore the course of the Administration in regard to Kansas: and now nothing is more palpable and conclusive than that the Democratic masses of the Northern States are as bitterly hostile to the Administration on the Territorial question, as they are in re-ference to the rights of the adopted citizens. That Mr. Ruchanan will possess vast power to avenge all opposition, however honest, to his policy, and that he intends to wield this power for vengeance, are unmistakable indications of the times. This element is the peril impending over our success in 1860. It is the poison at the beart of our organization. There are wave of avoiding it, and the next few months will show whether the remedy will be accepted by those who have it plainly presented to them. And what of the Republican organization? Two

lions are frowning in its pathway—first, that which demands an emphatic, practical, and harmoniou loctrine in regard to slavery; and second, that which demands an available candidate for the Presidency. If the Republican platform of 1856 is laid down next year, it must be a sectional party, distant; and, to them, foreign power, to sancdistant; and, to the first and the St. Petersburg Cabinet disspoprover free more of the London Times.]

VIENNA, July 8.

In well-informed political circles it is said that the Brien of the Brien o and without the advantages that surrounded it to secure a mere triumph for office, which must be neither mere nor less than a repetition of the conflicts for patronage of 1840 and 1848., The candiorganization, (more than quant when had left the must load down the Republicans precisely as they wid Byr. After what transpired on Saturday loaded down the Democrats, and with the same so pight, it is not seen how Hyer can decline a fight. quel. Thus the historian will write of them anew precisely what he has recorded of their connection with another organization.

Alocf from all these interests, and wat calmin sympathising with the great mass of the people of the leading principles of the protection of natu heater, range, and stove business, Second and of the Territories, (within the Constitution of the Race streets, has been dissolved the business of the United States,) are the States Rights Domecracy, whose individual representative in this country i whose individual representative in this country is Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. The time has allow hose who have merely visited Camden come when these men are being appreciated at heir proper value. Maligned and misrepresented as they have been, they can refer to a record such as no organization has ever yet presented to the American people. They began the struggle with the Administration when it was flushed with victory and filled with power. Derided as a minority n Congress, they seized upon a great principle, and, with this for their panoply and shield, they broke down a recreant Administration, and compelled other organizations to accept their doctrines Every blow simed at them only made them more steady in the fight. Persecuted, they persevered; hunted like wild beasts, they neither fled nor fal-Democratic party preserved the exact organiza-ation that centained its principles, and held thousands of men who must otherwise have wholly lofe

the party. There is not a county in the North, there not an independent man in the South, that does not stand ready to furnish aid and comfort to this noble organization of men. A remarkable simi larity exists between the States-Rights Democracy champ'oned and led by Douglas, and that brave and resolute minority, led by Bright, Cobden. Milner Gibson, Villiers, and others in Great Britain These latter, after long years of struggle against the Tories and the Whigs, have at last been com pensated and vindicated in the construction of the new Palmerston Ministry, and have won by their courage, that which, if they had not been true, they would unquestionably have lost. Ridiculed because their numbers were few, they worked and waited, and the hour of their triumph has been the hour of enormous concessions to the popular rule in the United Kingdom. In my belief, I think we are on the eve of repeating this interest ing drams in this country, and I will not be sur orised if, by an act of magnanimity and wisdom, the Democratic Convention at Charleston should place Stephen A. Douglas before the America people as a candidate next year. His name will be found the shibboleth of a great national organization, and the salvation of the Democratic party, upon old fashioned Democratic principles. Old Hickory in his inaugural said that one of tive was that of repressing the influence of Fede ral patronage and Federal officers in popular elec-

A Exposed 3 Grand arrived here yearlers 3. However, the state of the s · Francis J. Grund arrived here vesterday. H more disagreeable towns, and wondered why they pean Powers to perform military duties. It is undid'nt come out here and breathe the purs, fresh derstood that he is to be compensated for the loss air, (if it was hot,) and spend the cooler days in low Third. He will have a tremendous house | would in this follow the example of Colonel Benfail. This performance terminates the season. (ton, who, when Grund called upon him, after After an improving recess of three weeks the having assailed him in the Baltimore Sun and the

Benton, nothing could excel the attacks he made

of any account. General Pack resched town yesterday, and is [Correspordence of the London Times] General Paes reached town yesterday, and is among the guests at the Union Place Hotel. He has not yet had the honor of a public reception, but comething will doubtless be done—must be done—to keep the old gentleman before the people. He is one of our standing llons—a jolly, good sort of llon—always ready to have his daguerretype taken, or to assist at the reception of any patriot who has the honor of "running" his win country as an alternative for being sent to sail. I mean no disrespect to General Paes.

"He's a very good man, but can't'"—&c., &c.
An extraordinary scene has recently transpired it Albany in the Dudley family—the Observatory and type of the London Times of the London Times of Correspondence of the London Times. In the London Times of Correspondence of the London Times of Correspondence of the London Times.

"An extraordina will doubtless be done—must be done as proximative to the headquartors of the French Ire was allowed to pass through without any bandaging of the eyes, or other measures of precaution which were form the garden and elivered his missive You may imagine the field which this missive has epened to conjecture. Some say it is a lotter of thanks for the manner in which the Austrian wounded have been treated; others think it has reference to the exchange of prisoners; others are of optimine that it is a demand for an armistice; while some go so far as to droum of peace. This step, it cannot be devied, has semething rather strange in it, if, as it was reported, the Emperor of Austria. Judleys. Mrs. Dudley has signed a paper which disposes at oace of all her property, puts it in the innes of a young son of Rutger B. Miller, of Uties, in trust, for himself and a female relative, and outs off all the rest of the family with a few old tempots; plotares, and things of that sort. The pipers announce that Mrs. Dudley states she know not the character of the paper she signed; so of course, there will be work for the lawyers.

By course, there will be work for the lawyers.

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By course, there will be work for the lawyers. Ritger B. Miller was in Congress from the Casids war Already they have published fifty-four

plates, which is about double the number pub-lished by the News The Haspers have, with lished by the Notes The mappers have, with their sociationed tact and energy, availed themselved of the engravings in the illustrated papers of Paris, and the patient several prepared expressly for themselves. The Weekly has now got up to an edition of about ninety thousand. night, it is not seen how Hyer can decline a fight Heenan is anxious for the fray, and let Hyer say what he will in ordinary talk, he has a secret hankering for further pugilistic notoriety. He will undoubtedly fight before a year rolls round.

Letter from Budd's Lake. [Correspondence of The Props.] FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LARE.
Now Jersey, July 23, 1856.
We solden hear anything but evil of this county, or taken passage on the monopoly railthat it s not a desert without an oasis-a second trip the way, through the northern part of the tain lakes, forest groves, and mineral springs

and, ou word for it, you will find some good can

come out of Jersey !

At litervals of a few miles along the Morris and Esex Railroad, within short rides of the principal sations, may be found remantic rural re-sorts, with attractions which, in the language of hunted like wild beasts, they neither fied nor fal-tered, but held the pass against their myriads of fors, and, while charged with deserting the Democratic party preserved the exact organization by pleasant mountain drives of a few hours, will he found objects of interest, and possessing the ne essentil requisites for an agreeable warm-weather retrea—cool eyenings, pure water, good bathing, rowist, and fishing, diversified scenery, &c., &c.

The latter place, (Budd's Lake,) however, superiorin both natural and artificial advantages, is mon favorably known and liberally patronized; we threfore give it a more particular notice. A nice little drive of two and a half miles from the Stanbpe Station, on a woil-shaded turnpite, will bringyou to the "Forest House," situated on an eminace, (sloping on all sides, commanding a fine view of lake and mountains,) surrounded by a beautful grove of forest trees, on the southern borders of the lake; a more magnificent sheet of waters and nowhere be found. Some two or three milestorous, shut in by Jersey hills, and skirted by groves of thrifty trees, its waters clear as crystal, and abounding in fish (hungry ones, too) of various kinds; its hardy sandy bottom particularly adaying it for bathing purpose—in short, healthfully boated, with a salubrious columnte, (free from snakes and mosque.locs.) and provided with all means of an uncement usually found at watering places it cannot fail to prove a popular summer resortfor families desirous of escaping the beat and dut of the oity, and epicying the pleasures of essental requisites for an agreeable warm-weather places it cannot fail to prove a popular summer resort or families desirous of escaping the heat and dut of the city, and enjoying the pleasures of rural if without its inconvoniences.

The weather has been so unpleasant and the sessors o backward, that this, as well as other watering places, has suffered in consequence, thoughtrom what we learn, should judge it has received its full share of business. Among its patron we notice quite a number of Philadelphiant who, with their families, make it a practice topend a portion of the warm weather in this vicinity each year.

You gunners, we presume, will be glad to hear

violative and year.

You gunners, we presume, will be glad to hear
that voodock are unusually plenty here this season, thingh the Legislature has wisely decided the
shooting reason cannot commence before September. The repeated calls for "Rob White" here ber. The repeated calls for "Bob White" here on allsides, cannot fail to awaken pleasant emotions in the bosom of the sportsman, and present vision of well filled game-bags in the fail. Rabilis re also seen skulking about the bushes by the radside, frequently with eyes like buttons, and pump as partridges, and we have no doubt "a day's shouting" could be made pleasant and profitable by and by, to any of your Philadelphia bvers of the dog and gun.

Fruly, No Musker.

Emperor of the french to make propositions to the Austrian Government, which, if accopted, might serve as a basis of peace. It appears that there is a question of making Lombardy and Venice an independent kingdom under an Austrian archduke, but two of the parties concerned are sure to object to such an arrangement. Victor Emmanuel evidently considers Lombardy an integral part of his kingdom, and the Emperor of Austria is not the man voluntarily to cade two of the finest and richest provinces in the empire either to the province of the province of the finest and richest provinces in the empire either to the manufacture or unayouter manhance in 18m 18m 119. My private opinion in respect to the rescut doings at Verona is, that the Emperor of the French wishes to come to an understanding with his brother monarch without the interference of the neutral Powers. Austria is in a humor to conclude peace with France, because she is disgusted with the "short-sighted and solish" policy of England, and it would not surprise me to learn from Verona that the two Emperors had met and settled between them the preliminaries of peace. Before Frances and Austria come to an understanding, the latter will not fail to make conditions in favor of her South-German friends, but she will hardly think heavelf hound to de a much feel Burche her South-German friends, but she will hardly think herself bound to do as much for Prussia Anstria is an exceedingly revengeful Power, and consequently not likely to forget that the British and Prussian Governments might, had they been clined to do so, have prevented the outbreak of

the war THE FEELING IN SARDINIA
A Turin letter, of July 8th, expresses great (urprise, not unmingled with apprehosion, at the sudden suspension of arms, which it describes as a coup do theatrs. The Sardinian Government has not the least idea that any such arrangement was in contemplation. The correspondent, however, feels satisfaction in stating that England, which, under Lord Derby's Government, was not very favorably disposed toward Piedmont, has lately shown a much better feeling. He observes very truly that when the reconstitution of Italy comes to be sottled, England must necessarily desire to see Piedmont as strong and independent as possible; "by supporting us in a Congress, England ble; "by supporting us in a Congress, England would regain in Italy some of the influence which she has lately lost."

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

she has lately lost."
[Correspondence of the London Times.]
The announcement of the armistice has given great pleasure to us, as we expect that it will be followed by a lasting peace. The conquest of Venetia would have given to France very much trouble, and cocasioned the Emperor Napoleon great embarrassment. The Predmontess however, are far from satisfied. Their ambition is on a par with their nullity, and they covet Venetia as well as Lombarry; but the Venetians will find themselves much happier if governed by the Archduke Maximilian, with a national administration. Before the Lombards are united three months with the Piedmontese they will regret the change. The Governor of Lombards are united three months with the Piedmontese they will regret the change. The Governor of Lombards papointed by Victor Emmanuel has already made himself very unpopular by issuing notes of the Rank of Turin. and declaring them a legal tender. Paper money has always been disliked by the Lombards, and the Austrian Government never ventured on putting it into circulation. There is now less excuse than ever for imposing it, as gold was never so abundant in Italy as at the present moment, in consequence of the large quantity imported by the French for the use of the troops, and which freely girculates among the population.

BELGIAN VIEW OF THE CASE.

French for the use of the troops, and which freely directles among the population.

BELGIAN VIRW OF THE CASE.

The following extract from a correspondence of the Independence Belge is interesting:

In high official spheres a pacific solution is very generally believed in, if the Emperor of Austria will, in a spirit of conciliation, second Napoleon III in his endeavors to reconcile the phrase in his manifesto "free to the Adriatio," with the position yet maintained by the Austrian army in the Lombardo-Venetian territory, and with the treaty rights of the house of Hapsburg in that part of Italy. People belonging to the enturerage of the Emperor and Empress say in private conversation that Napoleon III desires to give to Europe a new proof of his mederation. They add that the Emperor, amidst all the excitement of the great task which he has undertaken, desply feels the ornel losses which are involved in war carried on with all the appliances of modern science, and that after Magenta and Solferino the sight of so many brave men laid low for his cause produced a great of the context of the a great effect upon that concentrated mind, which is so calm on the surface and apparently so cold. They have reason to believe that the relations of the Emperor with his ally have not always been unuingled with disappointment, and that he is annoyed by the attitude of certain groups of parties in Italy. Judging from the solicitude which the Emperor has always disloyed for the head of the

[Correspondence of the London Times]
VIENNA, July 6—The Vienness continue to grumble and rail. but they are not likely to do more. As much cannot, however, be said for the Hungarians, who are extremely distinctioned to supply the second batch of recruits required by Government for the year 1859 At Kikinda, in the Torontaler county, the people refused either to give recruits or to pay their taxes, but it is not yet known how the matter ended, as such matters are kept as secret as possible. In the official Prague Gazetts we read that the Archduke Albrecht, the commander of the Third army, has proclaimed his resolve to bring before a drumhead court all those civil and military persons within the jurisdiction of his Armés Commando who may attempt to induce a soldier to desert, or to do anything contrary to his duty. The real meaning of the foregoing senience is, that any person or persons convicted of an attempt to debauch the soldiers in the Kingdom of Hungary will be put to death. Some Alsadan spies were a few days ago arrested in the fortness of Rastadt, and sent to Ulm, but they have been claimed by the French minister at Carlstude, who argues that; as France is not at war with the German Confederation, the men who obtained information of what was doing at Raskadt could not be considered or treated as spies.

There have been several tremendous thunder

at Rastadt could not be considered or treated as spies.

There have been several tremendous thunder storms with hall during the past few days, but still the harvest is oxeclient. In fact, the agriculturists in Hungary have got more corn than they will be able to consume in two years. Almost all the high Austrian nobles, who are of an age to carry arms, are in the army, but not one of them has yet applied for permission to return home on the plea that "urgent private affairs" required his presence.

It appears that the St. Petersburg Cabinet disapproves the Emperor Napoleon's plan for revolu-

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later Foreign News at Hand.

THE STEAMER EUROPA AT HALIFAX. SACKVILLE, N B , July 28 -A despatch from Halifax announces the steamer Europa as having arrived there. Her advices will be to Saturday the 16th inst ; bree days later than received by the steamer North Briton, at Quebec.

The Europa reached Halifax at 1 o'clock P. M.
The horse express will not be due till 4 o'clock A. M. The Nova Scotia lice closed this evening, having as usual reclived to transmit the report of the Associated Press.

[The lines between this city and Sackville are working very imperfectly, in consequence of the thunder showers, and it is considered almost impossible to get the news through in time for the mounting paper, even if the express arrives at Sackville in season. North Briton, at Quebec.

Southern Items. AUGUSTA, Ga. July 23 — John J. Jones has been nominated as candidate for Congress by the Demogratic District Convention, in place of Hon. A. H. Stephens, resigned.

A fire occurred at Jacksonville on the 17th, destroying property to the amount of \$20 000. The "Buffactor House," and nearly an entire block of buildings, were burnt.

The Havre Cotton Market. Nzw York, July 28—Per steamer New York— Havre, July 11—Cotton advanced 1a2f, Orleans was being quoted 105a105f. The sales of the past two days amount to 12 000 bales.

Terrific Boiler Explosion at Worcester. [From the Worcester Spy, July 23.]
One of the most terrific explosions that ever occurred in this vicinity took place in this city yesterday afternoon, at the wire factory of Mesers.

I. Washburn & Co, on Grove street. The large steam boller, thirty feet long and four feet in diameter, and weighing about five tons, attached to their powerful engine, exploded with tremendous

ameter, and weighing about five tons, attached to their powerful engine, exploded with tremendous force, shattering the engine house (which is of bick) into atom; demolishing a portion of the walls of the main building adjacent, and injuring several werkmen, one severely, but it is hoped not fatally.

So immense was the force of the explosion that the ponderous boiler, leaving the fire-box and the crown-sheet behind, shot through the engine-house walls into the air, to an altitude of two hundred feet at the highest, as estimated by many observers, and reached the ground, striking with the top downward, in the garden of Mr. J. M. C. Armsby, on Lincoln street, over a quarter of a mile distant and driving itself into the earth to the depth of four feet; but it rebounded from the garden, and breaking off a portion of the top or rim, which it loft buried there, finally spent its force in landing itself on the furtherst side of Lincoln street, where it lay extending diagonally across. It tore away Mr. Armsby's fence for a width of fifteen feet, and injured the fence of Mr. J. H. Geranid. One of the fuse of the boiler, being disengaged after the bursting off of the top or rim, shot out, and precipitated itself alongside of the boiler in the street.

The explosion produced adull, heavy sound, and was not very extensively hard. As the report of the occurrence spread, the consternation and excitement thereby produced was very great. It is a long time since there has been anything like it in Worcester. The gas explosion last winter produced an exottement life this in some respects.

There were over one hundred men at work in the factory at the time, and a humber of persons were at work upon the grounds outside. It seems almost n. iraculous that all escaped with their lives, and thats of ew were injured. When the boiler rebounded across Lincoln street, two men were riding by in a carriage, and very narrowly ecoped death. The following presens were injured: John Morris say, a middle-aged man, was at work outside, wheeling g

BUROPEAN NEWS.

The fee bill for the June term of the Gourt of Quarter Sessions has been handed to the controller, from which it appears that 466 cases were noted upon by the court during the term. Of these 256 were ignored, leaving 168 to be tried by the court. Out of these 160 there were 84 declared not guilty; so that out of the whole number (406) only 76 were found to be guilty of the cimes alleged against them, and still the county pays the coat in 217 cases. Among the ignored bills were 38 against persons observed with receiving solen goods and larerny, and 130 of persons charged with assault and battery. The fees during the term, on the cases soumerated above, vero as follows: District Attorney's fees. \$1013 50; clerk's, including 608 subpense, and 536 extra name, \$899 22; sheriff's fees, \$573 37½, making a total of \$2486 09 The Grand Jury during this term acted upon 784 bills sent to them. of which 239 were ignored, so that there are yet 335 to be tried against whom true bills were found. COURT NEWS .- The August term of the Court of Quarter Sessions will commence on Mon-day next, Judge Ludlow on the bench. The first four or five days will be devoted to the disposal of four or five days will be devoted to the disposal of a huge prison calendar Persons charged with selling liquor without a license will be arraigned during August, and their trials will occurv much of the torm, the grand jury having found 153 true bills. It is supposed that in the middle of August the ccurt will have a week's exestion of their judicial labors.

The United States Court, Judge Cudwalader, was in session westwarday morning for a few mid-

was in session yesterday morning for a few mi-nutes, but adjourned without transacting any business. CORONER'S CASE .- An unknown white m an CORONER'S CASE.—An unknown white m an was found lying on the parament, on Monday overlug, in the vicinity of Eighth and Race streets, in an apoptectic fit. He was taken to the Ninth-ward strains-house, and died a short time afterwards. He appeared to be about 60 years of age. He was five feet ten inches high, was dressed in a check glugham coat, black satin vest, mixed woollen rants, and red flannel shirt and drawers. There was nothing on his person that might lead to his identification, except a pair of sleeve-buttens marked B. M. The cornor held an inquest, and rendered a verdict of death from "natural

LIGHTNING AMONG THE SHEEP. -- During LIGHTNING AMONG THE SHEEP. — During the sterm that provailed so fentfully yesterday afterneon, quite a singular and mainful accident took place in the drove-yord of Meszs. Phillins & Barber, on the Morion Plank Read, in West Philadelphia. A flock of sheep had taken refuge from the storm under a tree. While there, the 1786 Was struck with lightnings and my greater part of the flock, to the number of eighty, were instantly killed by the force of the lightning. The spectacle presented, immediately after the Occurrance, was an expectacity notifical and we

ence, was an exceedingly painful and remarkabie one. ames White was committed vesterday morning a answer the charge of committing an assault and attory on one Owen McGlone, and robbing him of officing on one Owen micesions, and robbing him of a portmonnaie, containing fourteen of filteen dolars. McGlone is a stranger in the city, and while passing along Fourth street, near Shippen, he was tittacked by two man and robbed as just stated. After relieving McGlone of his proket-book, they attempted to take his watch also, hat were presented to take his watch also, hat were presented. vented by a policeman, who took White Into custody. The other escaped.

tody. The other eccaped.

City Improvement.—Delaware avenue, fr m' the feet of Wa'nut, and as far north as Wain's where, has been widened twenty-five feet, under the direction of the superintendent of the Girard estate—the wharves along the line of improvement belonging to the said estate. The owners of wharves have the privilege of extending their line seventy-five feet into the Delaware from y the old port warden's line, providing they deed to the city twenty-five feet of the inner end of the dock, said portion deeded to be filled up so as to widen the avenue. widen the avenue.

widen the avenue.

The Journeymen Hat Finishers.—The movement among this body of mechanics is not to secure an advance of wazer, as has been reported. The journeymen are willing to work for an established rate, but it appears that the proprieces bed united to effect a reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. This step was opposed by the jurneymen, who left their work. The scale of charges which it was attempted to reduce, it is stated, was adopted by the manufactures them. stated, was adopted by the manufacturers themolves.
THE UNION HOTEL.—We can cordially com-

THE UNION HOTEL.—We can cordially commend the Union Hotel, on Arch street above Third, to the kind consideration of our travelling public. It is now under the sole charge of Mr. Upton S. Newcomer, a gentleman eminanty qualified to take charge of a first-class establishment of this character. Easy of access to all, and occupying a desirable and quiet location, we are not amused at its increasing popularity.

CLERICAL.—The Rev. Benjamin Watson has been elected rector of the Church of the Atonement, made vacant by the resignation of the Ray. Kingston Goddard. The Rev. Mr. Watson is a Philadelphian by birth formerly sessitant rector of Grace Church, in this city, then rector of Zion Church, R. I, and succeeded Bishop Lee, of Lowa, as rector of St. Luke's Church, Rechester, New York Suppen Death -At a late hour on Mon-SUDDEN DEATH —At a late nour on mon-day evening, an unknown geniteman, apparently about 70 years of age, fell into a fit while near the corner of Eighth and Racestreets. He was picked up by some passers by, and taken to a drug stora at the corner, where he died in a few minutes.

His remains were not identified.

THREATENING TO KILL.—A belligerent individual, bearing the name of Joseph Dillon, was held in the sum of \$500 bell yesterday morning, to answer the charge of threatening to kill a woman named Catherine Horno. He was taken in custody by Officer Trasfer in the classical vicinity of Bedford street.

BRUISED.—Yesterday morning, at about helf past sayen cyclek, a lad named Thomas Maria past seven o'clock, a lad named Thomas Mann, about twelve years of age, was run over by a loe cart at Twelfth and Carpenter streets. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hespital, where it was found that his hands had been bruised, though Found Dead .- At an early hour vesterday morning the dead body of a man named Trish Cropps, about fifty-seven years of age, was found on the Pike road at Bell's tavern, near Bustleton.

An Elopement and Arrest. From the Albany Journal 25th inst]