Cortage Reventing Atheitic City, N. J.
Coreness Hall, Athentic City, N. J.
Star Hovel, Athentic City, N. J.
Star Hovel, Athentic City, N. J.
Univer States Hovel, Athentic City, N. J.
Hear's Hovel, Athente City, N. J.
Hear's Hovel, Athente City, N. J.
Hear's Hovel, Athente City, N. J.
Colorente Hovel, Cape Island, New Jersey,
Constitute Hovel, Cape Island, N. J.
Tangont Hovel, Cape Island, N. J.
White Cay Hovel, Cape Island, N. J.
Univer States Hovel, Lond Branch, N. J.
Beildanting Hovel, Lond Branch, N. J.
White Citylerum Street, Color Branch, N. J.
White Citylerum Street, Color Branch, N. J.
Tangont Valler Hovel, Lohn On, Ph.
Tangont Valler Hovel, Lohn On, Ph.
Tangont Valler Hovel, Lohn On, Ph. Purata Mountain Springs, Large Control Braines, Cambris co., Pa. Legister White Street Co. Fo.
Carling White Street Co. Fo.
Serboar Street Sedford co. Fo.
Carling Street Street Co. Fo.
Thirties Hotel. How Haves, Coah.
Section's Head Bottle, Guilford, Coan

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1860.

THE WEEKLY PRESS, For SATURDAY next, is now out, and can be hid at the Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the VERY LATEST NEWS FROM ALL, QUARTERS, As will as Editorials on all the popular topics of the ear. No weekly paper published is better suited for persones in the city to mail to their friends out of town, as a single copy is a complete history of the times for

CONTENTS: CHOICE POETRY .- MY HEART IS WITH THEE-THE DELECTED STORIES,—ELLEN MAREL; OR, CROCK

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BALDI IN SIGILY. CORRESPONDENCE, LETTERS FROM "OCCASION CORRESPONDENCE.—LETTERS FROM "COCASIONAL!"—LETTERS FROM BALTIMORE—INTERESTING LETTER FROM, WEST FOUNT.

MISCELLANEOUS.—TESTIMONY OF JORN W. FORMET BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTER. JURE II.

MIN-THE JAPANESE EMBASY: THEIR RECEPTION IN MEW YOUR—THAT PRIVATE LETTER: HORACE GREEKEY TO WILLIAM H. SENDALL ON THE BEFARING BY. OF GENERAL JACKBON'S CAMMET—DEATH OF JOHN BINNS—OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

ANTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—HORING—THE GRATE DEBAGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE—PASS AND

OTATOES TOGRTHER—RAISING SWENT POTATOES— OB OROLURA — RINGBONES—PLOTOEIEG — WARM

COMMERCIAL WERELY REVIEW OF THE PHILIPPINA MARKET THE MORRY MARKET TO PRILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—NEW YORK MAR

82 per year, in advance, for the single copy, and to Uluba of Twenty, when sent to one address, \$19, in ad-

Post Office Celerity; Letter from "Graybeard;" tery News; Foreign Correspondence; The Ordinance relating to Signs; Fraudulent Callior nia Land Claims; Probable Means and Demand upon the Treasury for 1861. FOURTH PAGE. The Covade Investigation—Report of the Committee; The Battle of the Belt; Cold-Blooded Letters to the Hon, Warren Winslow.

After the adjournment of Congress it is my purpose to address a series of respectful letters to the Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, a Representadive in Congress from North Carolina; and the distinguished author of the minority report, signed by himself alone, from the Corade Committee. Regarding his report as the defence of the Administration against the allegations of the majority, and, in great part, an authorized attack upon Governor WALKER take up and answer the items of this defence. nittee by no act investigations, having neither counselled, suggested, nor prompted any one of its accusations against the highest officer in the Republic, I claim the right of vindicating my position, as an independent journalist, against the indictment of Mr. Winatow; and if I do not prove not only the integrity and consistency of the position I have maintained against the Administration but juck dentally the general justice of the majority report from the Covode Committee, to the stillifaction of all unprejudiced minds, I will agree, ever my own hand and seal, to plead guilty to the arraignment of my enemies. In fustice to Mr. WINGLOW, and in advance of the publication of these letters, I will spread before the readers of THE PRESS his entire re-J. W. F.

The Great European Question. The last English journals contain a good deal about the late transactions in Sicily. We might fill several columns with the details. but prefer condensing them here into a small

The Neapolitan troops in Palermo, the capital of Sicily, were to bedly beaten by GARL-BALDI, that General LARRA, their leader, demanded an armistice, nominally for the pur-This armistice was agreed to on May 28th. While it lasted, LANZA proposed terms, namely, that his army should retire with arms and baggage, and ammunition, and colors GARBALDI, who wants arms and ammunition (he has no lack of Sicilians to back him,) frankly said that he could not allow the Neapolitans to take away with them what he need nation for more fighting, but eventually thought better of it, and a second armistice to June 12th, was agreed upon. Therefore may be looked upon as lost to the King o

He, meantime, has called upon the Five Great Powers -- France, England, Russis, Prassis, and Austria—to guarantee the integ. rity of his dominions. England, first to answer, declines interference. France equally refuses. Russia and Prussia will leave the Mespolitan tyrant without aid, and Austria, which has no diplomatic relations with Na ples, can do nothing, if she desired to assist. Austria had previously shown a desire, in Lombardy, to help Naples, but the French and Sardinian troops made such active de monstrations of resistance that Austria had to

continue quiet. The Nespolitan ruler promises a new sy tem and an amended Constitution. If, his of public lands, equal to five hundred per cent., subjects believe bim, this may preserve his dominions on terra firma to him-but, at any

rate, he has lost Sicily. The end is that Sicily is in the hands o GARIBALDI. No doubt, he will annex it to Pladmont. No doubt, either, that with the ordipary chances, the Bourbon ruler of the King from of Naples will be exiled, in a few months and his inheritance transferred to Vicroi EMMANUEL. If so, the States of the Church. otherwise the temporal territories of the Pope will also fall under Sardinian rule.

Atlantic City and Cape May Modern segecity argues strongly in favor of the right man in the right place." Three years ago, or thereabouts, John Brodenad, Esq., was elected President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. How he has " worked" that line out of all financial difficulties, and fate great success and popularity—both of which will greatly increase this season—is well known, out of Philadelphia as well as in 11. His efficiency has just been acknowledged in the very best manner. Mr. BRODREAD has and Atlantic Ratiroad Company, and, thus holding the reins of both lines, will be able, we are sure, to make both of them succeed for they are friendly competitors, and also al-The new line will run from Egg Harbor te Cape May, a distance of forty-three miles. From Seg Hathor to Philadelphia is forty-two miles stating the relirond length eighty-five fallon between Philadelphia and Cape May. heartly congestulate the public on thus

ly, experience, and intelligence. THE BURESH OF ESTERTAINING THE JAPA The fine our part — One citizens will be cheek by well as gratified, to learn that them our combined of the co bed about 12 500. Considering the colat.

Hotel.

Pennsylvant Sale.—Riegant Germantown residence, on Tuesday next. See Thomas & Sons' advantagement.

The Tanff Bill-Political Economy. NO. XII.

Public Amusements

troupe, at Walnut street, Including opioene (?

Etla Zoyara and the astonishing Hanlons, dray

pretty good houses, At the National there is also

an equestrian and dramatic company, which, per

several grammar schools will give a concert-

Of course, we shall be there, because we anticipat

Bower, Professor A. Taylor, and Mr. A. Bach

sicians and singers, (Mr. Taylor is a good piani

Curious Correspondence.

A singular correspondence between Archbisho Hughes, City Inspector Delavan, and Corporatio

men and magistrates to report marriages solemn

Mr. Delayan refers this letter, May 28th, to Judge

Bronson, and desires to know whether there is any

excention allowed by the act in such cases as those

referred to by the Archbishop, or in any case what-

(laws of 1847, p. 147, and 1853, p. 107) make no such exceptions as those which are mentioned or alligded to by the Archbishop. They apply to all clergy-

pliance with the statute becomes imperatively

ecessary; and should such compliance not be made I shall have discharged my duty in placin

proper."

Mr. Starrs, the vicar general, replies that the

Palayan as Tujows:

"I have no wish to claim, either in my own name of in that of the religious community to which I belong, any exception from the laws of the State or of the Union it remains, therefore, for the corporation counsel and rought to provided in the matter as it is enjoined upor ou to do by your oath of affect."

ounsel to know whether the penalty can be en

forced against elergymen for not recording mar-riages; to which the Judge replies that " the law

makes no distinction between clergymen and other

We are indebted to a correspondent for the fol-

lowing interesting Items concerning the sloop of war John Adams. She arrived at Anjier Point

Island of Javs, on the 30th of March, after

pleasant passage of forty-six days from Cape Town Cape of Good Hope. She stopped there for fue

about three weeks, if the weather proved favora

ble. Her officers and crew, of whom the following

Our correspondent speaks in terms of high praise

of the success of Mr. Barnett, as commander, and adds that "he was accidentally thrown into the

command on assount of the former captain being

Godey's Lady's Book for July has a beautiful

rontispiece, designated "Summer," charmingly

irawn and neatly engraved. Thore is a good deal

f readable matter. But, Mr. Godey, hew does it

happen that in this number, as in almost every

number throughout the year, there is lugged in a perpetual foot-note "See Woman's Biographical

Dictionary, published by the Harpers, New

rought in, from the water, a venturous little boy.

The other engravings are suitable to the work, and

the contributions in prose and yerse have great

Goods, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is

requested to the large and valuable assortment of

mported cigars, fashionable city-made ciething,

taple and fancy dry goods, whips, &c., embracin

f purchasers to the attractive sale of boots, shoes

Ford & Co., auctioneers, 530 Market, and 521 Mi-

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—During the present nonth these instruments (Raven, Bacen, & Co.

Hallet, Davis, & Co., and others' Pianos, and Ma-

sons & Hamlin's Melodeons) will be sold very low

for each, to reduce an immense stock. J. E.

We endorse the following, from the Germantown Telegraph, in reference to R. J. Hemp-

II, Esq., the efficient scoretary of the Board

The Board of School Controllers of the Firs

Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

introllers of Public Schools;

nor streets.

nptorily sold, by satalogue, on six months

425 packages and lots of staple and fency article

work carelessly compiled and thoroughly

is a list, were all well t

he law, without regard to his calling."

Here the matter rests at present.

men and all marriages in this city."

Mr. Delavan on the 31st of May a

points are as follows :

The Legislature of the State of South Care ins, at its first session after the passage of the tariff of 1828, set on foot its doctrine of mullileation; but a new Administration was about to be inaugurated, and actual resistance to the laps, may pay expenses.—John MoDonough's collection of the revenue was postponed in the Galeties draws almost as full houses as ever, with collection of the revenue was postponed in the hope of a more peaceable remedy. Virginia Brougham's play. May his shadow never be less. sanctioned the South Carolina doctrine, by a —The Ethlopian company, at the Arch, (Morris ote of 134 to 68, and Alabama took nearly the same ground. Georgia had previously taken a similar attitude to: the laws and authority of the Federal Government, on her Indian question. North Carolina gave a check to the spirit of nullification; holding an equal aversion to the tariff with South Carolina, she,

nevertheless, declared herself opposed to all violent opposition to it. The discussion of this great question culminated in 1830, in the debate between HAYNE and WENSTEE. On the 14th of July, 1882, Congress modiied the tariff of 1828, preserving its protective features in all the duty-paying schedules, hough reducing the rates in a great many ces, and putting into the free list above two hundred articles, which previously paid import duties—the first free list of any importance in the history of our system of comerce. It exempted from duty all tropical products, and most of the commodities which he country could not produce—an illustration of the present French minister's statement that protection is the route to free rade; or, we might say from a deeper and ples demand the instant exoneration of all roperly foreign commerce from the burden of imposts, and liberate the home industry, which in good time practically takes off all du ties from that portion of international trade

the fault of The Press if this nick-naming be not which is improper and illegitimate, by disdiscontinued. placing it with the native product. But the passage of the act of 1832 was unlerstood to indicate the settled policy of the country, and the controversy was quickly Hall. Rembrandt Peale's suggestive and satishifted from the theatre of debate to the field fying painting called "The Court of Death." It f action. South Carolina prepared to resist the law, and General Jackson issued his pro clamation of the 11th of December, 1882, and it was last shown in this city. We are pleased at eing able to add that Mr. Peale, the able and orthwith ordered all the disposable military renerable painter of this fine work of art, is again force to assemble at Charleston, and a sloopn this city, fully restored to health. of-war was sent to that port to protect th Federal officers, in case of necessity, in the

execution of the revenue laws. South Caroina now took the ground of masterly inactivity. Georgia reprobated the doctrine of allification, and Virginia entreated South Carolina to wait until she and the Federal Government could be reconciled. The Union party had force enough to make the nulliflers ause, and, on the 31st January, 1833, at a ized by them, on or before the first Monday i necting of the leaders at Charleston, it was every month. esolved that they would adhere to their prin-

coiles, but, as Congress was in session, and there was a prospect of accommodation, all collision with the Federal forces should be avoided, in the hope of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 28th of December, 1832, Mr. Calhour resigned his office of Vice President, and went into the Senate in the place of Mr. Hayne, who had been chosen Governor of the State. In January, he repelled, in the most earnest manner, the imputation of any hostile feelings or intentions against the form of very miles used coordion. I shall never betray these or smiles weakenesses of fallen human nature when it turns up in the form of periternon. It had now the supported as any free left undone in the Church to which it is society. Persons purposing to be married are published in their respective churchs, on different public occarions, and the previous to the left matrimony. I have, therefore, to say, with the unnost respect, that many cases have which the corruption of morals may have entailed, as any remnant of private conscious is concerned in the place of the definition. I had never betray the proposed of the case of the definition o any hostile feelings or intentions against the Jnion, on the part of South Carolina. The State authorities, he asserted, had looked only to a judicial decision of the question, until the concentration of the United States troops at Charleston and Augusta had compelled them to make provision to defend themselves; and, straight way, offered and supported a series of ullification resolutions! Relief came from another quarter. Mr. CLAY, on the 12th of

February, offered his celebrated compromise bill, for the "permanent adjustment of the tariff." It provided that, where the duties exceeded twenty per cent., there should be onetenth of the excess deducted after December and others, myself inclusive, I propose to 31, 1883, and one-tenth each alternate year ntil the 31st December, 1841, when one half of the residue was to be deducted, and after were to be reduced to twenty per cent. on a tion counsel, and adds, "You will see that a comome valuation, and to be paid in cash. Mr. our expressed his approbation of the bill. The signature of the President was

given to it on the 2d March, 1883. The history of the operation of this compromise act will be found in the following facts: Under the tariff of 1828 the highest amount of foreign goods imported for consumption was the Archbishop, having returned, writes to Ma 982 millions. In the year of the first reduc-831 millions. In the year of the first reduc-22 millions; in 1836, 159 millions - an average of 122 millions a year for these three years, against an average of 70 millions a year for the five years of the tariff of 1828. At the

end of the year 1886 there was a surplus in come from the customs of this excessive importation. Forty-four and a half millions of this sum came from the sales of the public lands. They never before yielded more than three millions in any one year. Now they were affording first in 1834 nearly 5 millions; in 1836 nearly 15 millions; and in 1886 within a fraction of 25 millions. The revenue from the

had been any year since 1825. (the date of the first reduction of the tariff and water, and was to proceed at once for Hong duties,) there were in circulation in the United Kong. The trip, it was thought, would be made in States ninety-five millions of bank notes: the three hundred and twenty-four millions. At the close of the year 1886 the bank circulation

had swollen to one hundred and forty-nine in three vers. In May, 1887, the banks suspended specie payment universally. In September, the Treamry having deposited but three instalments of its surplus of forty-five millions with the States, amounting to twenty-eight millions, suspended the fourth instalment, and was forced

to issue ten millions of treasury notes to carry on the operations of the Government The public lands still yielded for this year (1887) nearly seven millions, but the customs fell to eleven millions, or twelve millions below those of the previous year, and quite thirteen below the average of the tariff of 1828. The imports for consumption stood at one hundred and fourteen millions, or about fifty shove the safe figure, for the second reduction of the compromise tariff was now in operation.

What do these facts mean? This is the order of the facts: A sudden increase of imports, amounting to seventyfive per cent.; a sudden increase in the bank rculation and discounts, amounting to above fifty per cent.; a sudden increase of the sales

or as forty-five millions to nine. These facts mean this, and nothing else An increase of the imports called for the increase of bank issues and credits, and the labor and capital previously employed in manufactures in the Eastern States, crowded out by the influx of foreign goods, were driven to the

West to seek investment and support.

The whole history of the United States, without an exceptional instance, shows that, whenever the Treasury is gorged by receipts from customs and the proceeds of the public lands, a monetary crisis is in full pressure upon the country, and that a general bank-ruptcy of Government, banks, and people inevitably follows. No excessive bank issues and credits ever once occurred, or could occur, under a protective tariff. No overdealing in anything except foreign commodities can greatly, or even considerably, shake the

finances of the nation and the people, because no other sort of speculation or overtrading throws out of employment the productive industry and capital of the country. We commend this proposition to the consideration of those who are accustomed to blame our revulsions upon an extravagant credit inflation, admitting that they know nothing of the primary cause, by stating that these re

vulsions are periodical, inevitable, and inexplicable. The proposition is worth the examination of those who really have no theory that looks for causes, or will hold together, or cover the facts of the case.

Owing to an accident on the Baltimore Railroad, the Southern mail, due last night at half pest ten e'clock, did not arrive until long after midnight.

Persons visiting Atlantic City can have The Press served to them on the arrival of the morning train, by Mathew Caldwell, news egent on the Camden and Atlantic Ratifood. Orders for the

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE. They are nearly used up, at present, like Sir Charles Coldstream. The Nixon Equestrian The Democratic National Convention. [Correspondence of The Press.] BALTIMORE, June 20, 1860;

at the delay of the Convention in preceeding to business. This is attributed to the protracted con-

test among the Southern delegations before the Committee on Credentials, in their efforts to beg -The Ethiopian company, at the Arch, (Morris Brothers,) gave up last night.—The model of Solomon's Temple, on view in National Hall, their way back into the Convention they unceremoniously left at Charleston. I do not think there could be a better commentary than Market street, and well worthy of a visit, will be this upon the electity of Yancey and his withdrawn in a few days.—The Pennsylvania Seceders. They were either in earnest when Academy of Fine Arts, 1025 Chestnut street, is they left the Convention, and believed they open all the day, and a few hours may be spent there pleasantly and profitably. We say the same a principle, or they were not. If they were in of Earle's Gallery, near the Continental, admission to which is free. Mr. Balley, the jeweler, just earnost then, it is singular that they sh anxious to affiliate with men who are as objections ble now as they were in the month of May. I prosite, also has some very good pictures, which the curious may look at on the same terms. Withthey were not in earnest then, they are convicted out even entoring Mr. Bailey's store the public of being nothing more than simple political trick sters, who seek to accomplish their ends by an can see, through plate-glass in the window, unfair and unmanly course. The fact of the me At Musical Fund Hall, this evening, "The their power, either to rule or ruin the Democratic Young Ladies" (that is, the female pupils) of

There were two meetings in Monument Square

last night, one of them in front of the Gilmore House, and the other in front of the mansion of hants, solos, duets, tries, and choruses-and we dare say it will be a very agreeable performance. Reverdy Johnson, which is next door. There were about five thousand people in attendance, and in no small share of innocent amusement. This per such close proximity were the speakers that fre-quently their voices drowned one another. The rmance will be conducted by Professor John nann. We again ask in what Universities do Mr. ting at Johnson's was a pure Douglas demo-Bower and Mr. Taylor occupy professors' chairs a little of everything. There were boymou men, and Dickinson men, and Davis men If, as we believe, these gentlemen are simply mubroader view of the subject, protection is in and vocalist, we know,) they ought to protest and Breckinridge men, and Guthrie men, itself the policy of free-trade; for its principlacarded as Professors. It is due to their own them shouting for their favorite, and all of them status as professional men, to their own feelings as harmonious on but one point, and that the denunciation of Douglas. Some of the secession speeches rentlemen, that no one shall make them ridicu lously assumptive by calling them Professors when they are nothing of the sort. It shall not be vere very bitter, and some of the scenes very sing. Thus, when one fiery gentleman from the South lamented in the most extravagan rent man and brilliant writer, the late Rev. Wal-ter Colton, author of "Ship and Shore," has the insult in blood," a tall Western man brought on to this city, for exhibition at Concert deliberately replied. "Suppose and Douglas ideas, and suggested the propriety of "wiping out the insult in blood," a tall Western man deliberately replied. "Suppose and the insult in blood," a tall western man party denounced the other within a few steps of will be exhibited to morrow evening, and is almost each, no violence was proposed or attempted. As novelty here, as fifteen years have passed since very amusing incident occurred at the Yancey made a violent attack on Douglas, Mr. J.T. Ower after the eloquent speech we have just heard, I move that we nominate Stephen A. Douglas for President, by acclamation." This bold and novel roposition was greeted with loud shouts of laughter plause, approbation, and disapprobation. After hey had subsided, Mr. Owen said, "Gentlemen, the Counsel Bronson, of New York, is published. The notion is agreedito, and now, having performed the duty assigned to the Baltimore Convention, I move we adjourn." A similar scene followed the latter Mr. Delayan on the first of April calls the atten tion of the Archbishop to the act requiring clergyroposition, after which the crowd listened to peech from your eloquent townsman, Robert Pale-torp, Esq. Mr. P. deserves the distinction of eing the only Pennsylvanian who participated in he secession demonstration. He should receive redit for courage if for nothing else.

> ectional tumuit and bad feeling, of conflicting in-erests, predjudices, and sentiments, that the spirit of brotherhood and nationality among the repre-There they sit in the Convention, between one and hings of each other, that they must carry in their breasts special and personal antipa-thies. By no means. A more complete "Happy New York Tribune and the Charleston Mercury hatting over the current news in the most friendly nanner: the Roston Post and the New Orleans rue Delta drowning Douglas and dissen-ion in a brandy punch; the Herald and elphia correspondents have their desks. There are five of them, representing the News, Inquirer, Bulletin, and Press, all of whom, excepting the letter, with a single representative. Although representing different shades of political sentiments, these Philadelphians are very clavnish in their ways, the best of friends porsonally, and together make a jolly-ground robin. It would be well if the members of the Convention profited by

the example of the historians of their doings, and ansacted their business in as has entlemanty e manner.
Whisky is running in rivers, and there is as much bad brandy being consumed as would fill your Fairmount basin. The hotel bars are open lay and night, and persons who want to drink seed fall in line and take their turns. In addition to this, nearly every inside and outside delegate brought with him two or three "original packages" in his valise. Many of the citizens are keep ng open house, while the hotel parlors are open t hoever pleases to enter. If a man has only a mowhoever pleases to enter. A a man and the whisky be wants for the drinking, and cigars enough to last him until the election. Many of the delegates overs with a liberal hand. In Administration of cles, especially, there are streams of good chee and good wine, both of which will be used t wash away the friends of Mr. Douglas, and drift the party into the eddy of secession. Reverdy Johnson, as I have said, has opened h ansion to the Convention, and around it the loughas men congregate to compare notes, to sastain and cheer each other, and to renew amid the West, that land of heavy harvests and liberal peo-

ple, the Douglas mentare profuse in their hospi-talities, and make no distinction in their dispensations. I have seen as bitter Administration men as ever drew salaries in a custom house, and as flery Southerners as ever swore by Calhoun, ming ling with these men of the West, drinking th same teast, and enjoying the same joke, and evi-dently the best of friends. Whisky, like death, s a great leveller of social dissensions and distinct The committee on credentials are meeting in the The committee on cracentais are meeting in the house of Mr. Johnson. They were in session a greater part of the night, and are still deliberating. The probability is they will not make a report this morning, and in that case the Convention will adjourn until to morrow morning, or until this even ing. The Convention cannot transact any business entil this committee reports. I close this letter i

is a list, were all well:
Lieutenant commanding, Edward A. Barnet;
lieutenant and executive officer, John P. Hall;
second lieutenant, Richard M. Cuyler; third lieutenant, Edward E. Stone; salling master, George
M. Blodgett; acting surgeon, Philip Lanedale;
assistant surgeon, Benjamin T. Gibbs; purser,
Henry R. Day; lieutenant of marines, David M.
Cohen; captain's clerk; John G., Sankoy; purser's clerk, George R. Watkins; gunner, M. A.
Lane; carpenter, David Robinett; sail maker,
Alexander Cassel; boatswain, Thomas Smith; master mate, George Gifford.
Our correspondent speaks in terms of high praise the Convention hall, as the delegates assemble, in order to catch the mail, which, like time and tile, waits for no man. Long before it reaches you you will have heard the results of the day's doings over the wires. Steam is a great agent in newspa per enterprise, but the lightning is greater.

Letter from New York.

WHAT THE JAPS HATE DONE TO DAY: VISIT T HAUGHWOUT'S: PRESENTS TO TOMHY: HE DOES JULEP—ESCAPE OF A SLAVER—EXTRAORPINAN WEAFONS AND TRAPS FROM THE CANNIBALSO EUROPE-THE NEW YORK LIGHT GUARD.

unreasone:

Peterson's Ladges' National Magazine for
July has for its frontespiese, a reduced copy of
"Saved," one of Landseer's finest pictures. It Correspondence of The Press.]
NEW YORK, June 20, 1860
You, in Philadelphia, may be tired of hearby Xou, in Philadelphia, may be tred of hearing the word Japan, but it's different here. We have just began to do them, yet even already cariodity seems to be giving out. The chaps seem to be mijoying themselves to the full; and have vo'ed Warren Leland the greatest man this side of Jiddo. I happened to be in the company of that illustrious hotelerian yesterday as, he called in at the company of the called in at the called in a like epera glasses, you see, because it gives that more acquirate views of the "continuations" of he ballet girls, whom they greatly affect, and what revolutions are of greater interest to them tlar those of the heavenly bodies, fascinating account of which are taught in astronomy. The the n,the same. One of the three was for the thrd Thomas that exuberant youth-who bags much the largest chare of everything that's going in the way of presents. On the whole, he is an inti-tution. I held high debate with him yesterdy. ern and city manufactures, to be peremptorily sold His accent, a little French, is funny I regret this morning, on four months credit, by Philip say that his morals need looking after. Some in say that his morals need looking after. Some a panese exhorter should overhaul him at once. It talks too much of ballet girls, the theatre, ad things of that nature; and what a quick eye he hs for presents! Already he has received tray enough to fill a railroad crate, and yet keeps o "taking things," as though he never had heard (
a present in his life. You should see that bo gurgle a julep! Don't he like them? and won: he introduce that mixture to the young jokers c Teddo?

During yesterday several of the graver member of the Embassy visited Haughwout's great ware house at the corner of Broadway and Broom street. They indulged in a variety of ast home, and were much interested with the silver plating and galvanic-battery rooms. In return or several handsome articles given them, the and tobacco—the latter being one of their staply articles of gift. I fancy, semetimes, that they have an idea that there's something about the weet

publishing establishment of Harper & Brothers and there saw opened a huge box filled with va of dress, &c., brought direct from the very heart of Africa-the home of the Cannibals. There were The delegates are beginning to grow impatient to the delay of the Convention in preceeding to usiness. This is attributed to the protracted convent. The basins, jugs, and other articles, in fact the entire contents of the Hox, exhibited a degree of culture and skill infinitely above what the world has commonly accorded to the natives of those parts. The Harpers have in preparation a work on the country, to be illustrated by the various traps contained in the box. It will equal Livingstone or Barth

> The Prince de Joinville sailed for Liverpool today in the Africa. During his stop here he has gone about to all sorts of places, doing all sorts of things that a prince and a gentleman should do Africa's passengors were Sidney Webster, Eq., and his young bride, General James H. Adams, of South Carolina, and Bishop Kip of California. That superbly-got-up association of carpet-war-riors, the New York Light Guards, sailed for Newport to-day, to celebrate their ever-so-many-eth anniversary, and fight another of those fearful di ner conflicts upon which our military never turn their backs. They paraded in fine marched gallantly to the music of "the earpleroing fife and the spirit-stirring drum." As I saw them sally forth my heart throbbed, and I felt proud of my country!

[From another Correspondent.] New York, June 19. A most singular robbory, which has not got into

the papers, was perpetrated here a few nights since, next door to my own house. Between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning, the family being all asleep in the house, not having retired till 1 o'clock, a thief entered the second-story bath-room watches, money, and slothing to the value of six hundred dollars. The watches were taken from a bureau in the chamber where the master and mis ress of the establishment were slumbering cosily dos a dos-as married people should-and a wallet containing some fifty dollars was taken from the gentleman's breeches-pocket. His tobacco-bex was dropped on the floor without awakening him silence." abstracted whatever was at hand withou let or hindrance." Pillow-cases were taken from beds in unoccupied rooms, and in them the plunder was carried off quietly. At least, such is the hypo. thesis. No chloroform was used. Indeed, the robbery was perpetrated with an ease and skill that shows practice, and would be deemed incredible in any novel of the Paul Clifford or Jack Sheppard school. The police have been consulted privately. and, of course, can do nothing about it. They know nothing, and suspect less. In Paris or London, the perpetrators of such a robbery would be like cunning or sagacity would surely be successful.

I drove out to the Central Park yesterday: it is magnificent. I should think there were at least 8,000 equipages of various sorts—from barouches to dog-carts. The keeper of one gate said that he had counted 1,140 vehicles which had, during the afternoon, come through that entrance alone. The mber of pedestrians is very great. Of the Hamburg swans, four yet survive. In looking upon It is a pleasant thing to reflect upon, that amid the beautiful creatures, yesterday evening, as they all those many scenes of strife and contention, of glided over the water and were reflected from its glassy surface, I thought of Wordsworth's lines

"The swan upon St. Mary's lake
Ploats double—Swan and shadow !" We have been full of political meetings, banners and processions. The Republicans have had by far the largest turn-out; and at the "pow-wow" desert of strife. People should not think that | in the Coopers "wigwam," was made the best and greatest speech so far. It was by W. M. Evarts. chairman of the New York delegation to th Chicago Convention. It was able, simple, lucid, and eloquent. It was more like the speech of ar English statesman than an American declaimermore suitable, perhaps, to have been spoken in a dignified and courteous; doing justice to all men Evarts stands first among the Ropublican leaders the Constitution exchanging eigers; while the He commands universal regard and respect.

Times and the Richmond Enquirer walk

We, the friends of the Douglas, are leoking forarm in arm down the street as though they were ward with great anxiety towards the proceedings stor friends than Damon and Pythias. At in Baltimore. We believe that, under his standone corner of the row of reporters' seats the Phila. ard, we can carry New York as well as Ponnsyl vania and Illinois. His great name will create that genuine enthusiasm which that of Mr. Lin

coln has thus far failed to clicit. Yours, B.

By Telegraph to The Press FROM WASHINGTON.

GRESS, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS." WASHINGTON, June 20, 1860. CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF ACTS, PUBLIC AND PATTATE, TARSED BY ROTH HOUSES OF CON

An act making appropriations for the curren and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1861.

An set to authorize the sale of the Western Military Asylum, in Harrodsburgh, Kentucky. An act making appropriations for lighthouses beacons, buoys, &c. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the year ending

June 30, 1861. An act to amend an act regulating the diplo metic and consular system of the United States. An act making appropriations for the payment of the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesots.

An act providing for additional terms of the United States Circuit and District Courts in the State of Kentucky.

An act to amend an act, approved the 3d or Merch, 1817, entitled an act to establish a port of entry at Saluria, in the State of Texas, and of the next. for other purposes.

An act to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph.

An act to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States in California nia in regard to the survey and location of con-

firmed private land claims. An act to relinquish the title of the United State certain lands occupied in the city of Baton Rouge, in Louisiana. An act to change the location of the cust house for the district of Brazos de Sautiago, from Point Isabel to Brownsville, in the State of Texas tion to the acts prohibiting the slave trade. Columbia, and for other purposes An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act to secure homesteads to actual acttlers of the public domain, and for other purposes. PRIVATE ACTS. An act for the relief of Benjamin Sayre. An act for the relief of Isaac S. Smith, of Syra

An set recognizing the survey of the Grand Cheniere Island, State of Louisians, as approved by the Surveyor General, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Thomas R. Livingston, Ar act for the relief of the Missionary Society o An act for the relief of Joel M. Smith.

An act granting a pension to James Alexander an invalid soldier of the war of 1812. An act for the relief of J. R. Crump. An act granting a pension to Martha Sanderson widow of Maier Winslow F. Sanderson An act to change the name of the ship "Rock An act for the relief of Francis Cainese.

An act for the relief of Bolomon Wadsworth. An act for the relief of Pavid Myerle. An act for the relief of R. W. Clark, An act for the relief of John Brannan An act to incorporate the National Gallery and School of Arts in the District of Columbia. An act granting an invalid pension to Ezekiel An act to incorporate the East Washington Li

brary Association. An act for the relief of Philip B. Holme An act for the relief of Josiah Atkins, of Ohio. An act for the relief of Channesy W. Fuller. RESOLUTIONS. Joint resolution in relation to public printing. A resolution to correct a clerical error in the acapproved May 4, 1860, "for the relief of Stewar."

r a trust, or come short of the board.

The board of the board.

The revery person who has been a member of the board will confirm what we say. Some years ago, an attempt was made on party grounds to displace an attempt was made on party grounds to displace an attempt was made on party grounds to displace will done of the carliest period of existance.

The president would engineer the tariff bill through, the desired form the Keystone State would not be board will confirm what we say. Some years ago, an attempt was made on party grounds to displace will done an attempt was made on party grounds to displace the the Common Council were carried that the American-babe cries for that and milks the artifiest period of existance.

While the Common Council were carried that the American-babe cries for that and milks the devoted officer, and it met our strong disappears on the country, and anxious for some sort of settlement. It is revorted that through the described the period of existance of period of existance in that the American-babe cries for that and milks the devoted officer, and it met our strong disappears over the mission of officers, and it met our strong disappears over the mission of one an attempt was all about do the carrier of the train the Vice product and milks the American-babe cries for that and milks the American-babe cries for thet and milks the American-babe cries for thet and milks the American-babe cries for thet and milks the Missington and Richmond Railroad.

The proval them at it does now, when a similar report to the common Council was called to grain and anxious for senting the doctor. The Pennsylvanians are of opinion that if the Vice proval charged to make the service of existing the decident proval them they were prepared to seed the vote against him, if indeed they all would not be bound to go for him, and at once. The Pennsylvanian are proval the mount of the country to the common Council was alo

FROM BALTIMORE

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS."

AFFAIRS OF HONOR. The difficulty between HINDMAN and HOOPER, of Arkansas, has given rise to a number of conflicting rumors relative to a hostile meeting. I am oredibly informed that a challenge passed beween them this morning, and that Mr. HINDHAN accented it. As to any meeting, I have not been

There is also a rumor in relation to a hostile meeting between Yest, of Virginia, and another ry, the latter got the better of the Alabama dis delegate from Virginia, named BRANNAN. The difficulty originated out of the conduct of the Virginia delegation at the Charleston Convention nany quarters that a number of duels seem to be JOHN SLIDELL.

hat distinguished controller of Conventions, manager of men, and purveyor of politicians, is here as the whipper-in of the Administration. In this work he is seconded by Mr. Cons of the Treasury. Cons devotes his attention to the Seedors, while SLIDELL dictates to the Northern delegations. These gentlemen are stock-Attaches to insure the defeat of Doug-Attaches They will take anybody, from Jerrenson DAVE down to Jon Lang, to accomplish this. If hey fail here, they do not disguise their purpose o indirectly aid ABE Lincoln. Aut Casar aut ullus.

the Louisians delegation, asking to be admitted dently for DougLAS to-day as he was in 1856. He cest in the Convention.

A FAMILY QUARREL. The only item of business transacted at the sesand the thief or thieves, "shod with the shoes of sion of the Convention this morning was the family shuts out the words of the speakers from the cars quarrel in the Missouri delegation. This was no. thing more than a repetition of the old Renton and of the debate on Monday hight, said the only anti-Democratic vote he ever cast was when he voted to put Thomas H. Benton out of the Senate. The norning papers published the speech, attributing it to Governor King, of Missouri, who was a warm friend of Mr. Benton during his life. Governor King, at the opening of the Convention this morning, denied the authorship of the remarks in an animated and bitter speech, which called up Mr. discovered in a day. The exercise of anything CLARK, of Missouri, another anti-Benton man, who proceeded to deliver a philippic against Governor King and Bentonism generally, and was only stopped by a point of order raised by Ludlow, of Now York, and sustained by the Chair. Thus the

THE PHILADELPHIA OUTSIDE DELEGATION very large, and a majority of them are working or Judge DougLas. The Keystone Club is at the in Hotel, and its members exert an immense qtside pressure. They serenaded Mr. Vaux and Mr. Cassidy last night, or rather this morning, at n unseasonable hour. In addition to the mem-pers of the Club, I notice Mr. Douguerry, Hon. HARLES BROWN, GEORGE H. MARTIN, J. S. OWEN, J. K. GAMBLE, and others of your city, in

Among those from the interior of the State who may be considered as among the most ardent of are yet, here, including Mayor Berrer, Alder orglas' friends, may be mentioned the Union emocratic Club of Harrisburg, who are here to the number of one hundred and sixty. he especial supporters of Mr. R. J. HALDEMAN, and are under his particular protection DEHIND THE SCENES.

The wire-workers are very impatient at the smil-like pace with which the Convent These delays favor Douglas, as every train that omes adds hundreds to the immense growd the ow swarms around the hotels and Convention, deending his position and advocating his claims. SEYHOUR: PETER G. WASHINGTON is violantly for UTHRIE; while there is a strong body of New Yorkers boring for DICKINSON. Between DICKIN son and Exymoun there is an irrepressible and bit-ter contest which may slaughter both of them. I have no doubt that the South will present eith DICKINSON OF SEYMOUR, with the view of gaining he thirty-five votes of New York against Done he Douglas men, however, laugh at this idea and

say that it will fall of its purpose. THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION, is now said, will vote for Mr. Douglas on the igners should be set aside for Dickinson or Ser. Hour, the Douglas men count on recruits from Cennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

THE PLATFORM Will be postnoned until after the nominations are ade. New York will advocate the plan, although the South will oppose it. Should DougLas get the budget of theories on his back as hard to carry as nomination of any other man, the Douglas mer The Administration men care little about the niet. form so they slaughter DougLAS, and will gladly embrace any possible alternative to his nomina

GEORGE N. SANDERS. of New York, whose telegraphic eccentricities were so exponsively annoying to Mr. Buchanan, is in town and laboring for Douglas, without the fear of a removal before his eyes. I wish some of your Philadelphia officials had a little of Gronge'

THE BESSION OF THE CONVENTION Will, in all probability, extend through the present week. It it thought that it may occupy a portion of the next.

J. R. Y.

[Prom another Correspondent.]
BALTINGRE, June 20. WILL CUSHING VACATE THE CHAIR. Committee on Credentials have been busily occur ded during the recess, (until 5 P. M.) Mississippi ceats not being contested; will be given to the presenting delegates. Texas and Florida are rejected The Louisians delegation, headed by Pierre Soure, will be admitted, and considerable excitement exists in view of the action of the Southerners thereon. The rumor that JALED CUSHING will va-cate the Presidency of the Convention grows in force; and while no satisfactory reason is given for such a course, it nevertheless is reigiously believed by a large number of same people some of the Northwestern insiders and outsiders resignation. They satrically intimate the passage ral Ousning having been seriously questioned on the matter, disconcerted the anxious querist with a placid smile of denial.

SECESSION. It is believed that some fifty delegates will leave the Convention on the presentation of the report from the Committee on Credentials. In some juarters this intimation creates much uneasiness; but the effect of such action is ridiculously exaggerated. Among those to secode are delegates from Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania; among whom are Loring, Josian Randall, Gil-MORE (Bigler's substitute), and Laure of Berks county. The names of these men are canvassed in no very complimentary manner, either as regards themselves or the localities they represent. It is not fair, however, to visit the sins of such political heretics on the places and people from which they

It is intimated this morning that Virginia will not secede.

Is the object of considerable canvassing on the part of those whose business is discussion. This movetration act in the belief that the man of the Now gard the bringing forward of his name as a direct and indecent insult to Daniel S. Dickinson. Even men who would not go heart and hand for the Eage of Binghamten, are not willing, from State pride, to allow his extensive service to the Democratic party to be obscured for any mero purpose trickery. DANIEL S. DICKINSON

s a favorite patriarch with many New York les d

78. They say SEYHOUR ought not with propriety be brought up before him; and others say that not be taken off the course to allow Sernoun take ession of it. Then, again, others—who take I rader-while admitting Dickinson's service in he prat, say that he is past service now. ere growing more loquacious. Some speak well that is, those latter say nothing against any other andidate, while expressing a preference for the rifted young Kentuckian. The New Yorkers, to Dickinson is too old, Breckinging is teo oung, for the responsibility. Some speculative ennsylvanians are of oninion that if the Vice

the national Democracy of that city. Of course. his little bit of allly vanity put the crowd in good moor; and in the laughs they had at his expense forgot the noncensical twaddle with which he at impted to here them. He was frequently inter-

rupted with satirical queries, and had to re-tire covered with a shame which doubtless is his glory. Who is this McMasters? Not the tall editor of the old Freeman's Journal. He was at a Douglas meeting lately in New York Many people thought that it was the same person Several speakers at this stand were prevented rom being heard by the desire to see YARCHY dimself on the one hand, and to face PRYOF gainst him on the other. There were loud call for the latter during the evening. It will be re able to learn. The officers of the law are on the nembered that, in the tilt between Yanger and Payon at the Southern Convention at Montg

tuionist. THE NEW YORK DELEGATION Is the subject of continued abuse and affection Barty and personal feeling is running so high in from all here. The seceders' friends in the Convention are the cause of the delay. It is to give time to tamper with some and bargain for others of the New York men. John Cochrane anticipates a sudden burst up, while George N. Sanders says New York will remain firm and true to the Democracy and DougLas. Many enthusiastic but sensible men from the Northwest declare that New York will vote for the Little Giant as long as Illinois. John Clancer say they have voted fifty-six times for him, and will

lo it all over again. THE "HERALD'S" HEARSAYS. A statement, yesterday, to the effect that Roger A. PRYOR, HERSHELL V. JOHNSON, and ALEXAN-DER H. STEPHENS, had agreed upon a new plat. form, prepared by the first-named gentleman, for the Democratic platform, is a ridiculous canard This brilliant Louisianian is here at the head of Privon emphatically denies it; says he does no has not consulted with Mr. STEPHENS on such subject. His presence in this city, which might had a hearing last night before the Committee on have been anticipated at this time, is regarded by Credentials, and, I am told, made a most elequent seme green 'aus as confirmation of the Herald'. and convincing speech in behalf of his claim to a despatch, which, as I said, contains not one word of

AT THE DOUGLAS HEADQUARTERS Great enthusiasm prevails, which betimes also of the auditory.

SENATOR PROH. of Ohio, made one of his close and effective JOHN A. LOGAN, f Illinois, also carried the audience with a dash

ng and earnest appeal. CLEMENT AND VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio, advocated the Little Giant to the Souther

of Pennsylvania, held that the South, after having had the North to fight their battles in defence of strike him down. MR. MUNSON,

of Ohio, in a very good talk, followed suit, and CHARLES LAMBERTON of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, did likewise. s represented by L. R. PANGBORNE, of the Atlas

C. A. CHASE, of the Advertiser ; R. M. FIELD, the Post; WM. L. GREENS, of the Journal; Young, of the Herald. There are large accession to the editorial fraternity now crowding here. A WASHINGTON DELEGATION, Of most enthusiastic spirits, have been, and some

HOOVER, JOHN F. ENRIS, W. E. SPAULDING, et

Mayor LENOX, W. THOMAS, and others, most

whom are ardent DougLas advocates DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

THIRD DAY. NOTHING DONE

The Credential Committee not Ready to Report.

THE SECEDERS PROPOSE TO DROP ALL THE CHARLESTON CANDIDATES.

The Delay to Embarrass the Seceders. Baltimore, June 20. — The theatre was densely acked this mornin of the boxes being filled with ladies

o question is before the Convention, and since on is out of order. The gentleman from Missouri can like President. The gentleman from Missouri can nly proceed by unanimous consent. [Cries of "Go on," and lond ories of "No, no."] During the confusion. Mr. King made some side renark to Mr. Clark to which the latter replied in au exted manner, "I am not to be deterred by your

President explained that he had not intended to his statement to be understood as a second Lud ow said that he had received official in orma-

EVENING SESSION.

Baltiwore, June 20.-The Convention o diode this evening, and immension, proposition in morrow morning, the Committee on Gredentials not being prepared to report.

North Chorh Carolina, Mr. Faulsbury, of Pelaware, and other S athern delegates, waited on Mr. Dean

THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

RE'ORTED ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRED INTALS.

BALTIMORE, JUSTE SENDING THE COMMITTEE ON Credentials hold their meetings with closed doors, but it it supposed that thee reports will be made. Humor says the majority report admits the original delegation from Missispipi; the Douglas delecates from Luisiana, headed by Roule (by a vote of 11 to 9 is the committee); are the Houglas delecates from Alalama, headed by Gov. Winston (by a vote of 14 to 1). That it divides corrects and Atkansus between the contents and the contestants and admits the contestants from Alacation from Taxas favorable to The contestants of the contestants and contestants and contestants.

icite, and Louisiana; allow the substitute of Mr. leit. of Massachusetts, to remain, and admit the glas contestants from Missouri. Nothing has been 5 with Florida. It is calculated that flouries will have 113 votes on it is calculated that flouries will have 113 votes on first ballot, leaving him to gain 35 votes to be nominated under the two-thirds rule. It is calculated that the conficial cure.

THE ARKANSAS DIFFIGULTY. Mr. Honover, of Arkansas, has challenged Mr. Hind-man, and a macting will take place. Report says the parties will go out to-morrow, but this a doubting.

THE VIRGINIA DIFFICULTY.
The Virginia difficulty is said to be in a fair way of adjustment. THE NEW YORK DELEGATION. THE PRW YORK PELLEGATION.

Much exottement exists all over the town. The present temper of the New York delegation apprais to be a resolving against further concessions, and to favor bold and featless action in a straightfo ward attempt to normant Douglas. heir face.
The unjority of the people here are decidedly favorale to the Union and the crowd evinces signs of disstudied to whenever disunion serviments are uttered.
These outside ratherings are very decidedly favorable
of Duurly a peakers.

HE NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA DELE-The delegates from New York and Pennsylvania, who have exprosed Douglas, appear now to be much agitated, and anxious for some sort of settlement.

The delegate of that they have all along led the South to believe per departed that they have all along led the South to believe per departed to see ade with them, and now see the prospects of being called on to fulfil the promise, and decide the responsibility.

DELAWARF. it is reported that they have all along led the South to believe that they were prepared to seeade with them and now see the propared to seeade with them the promise, and second the promise it.

DELAWAR!

Delaware, with difficulty, remains at present quiet.

Baltymong, Jung 20-11 o'clock P. M.—It is now understood administration of the property of

Later from Europe.

THE UNITED KINGDOM AT FATHER POINT. Naples Invokes Intervention and is Refused.

FATHER POINT, June 20.—The steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow on the 9th, passed this point this morning.

The following latest intelligence is furnished:

GENOA. June 3.—The news from Sicily states that a capitulation has been concluded be tween Garibaldi and Lanza. The constitutions are unknown.

PANIS, June 1.—The King of Naples has invoked the intervention of the five great Powers to gnaranty the intervention of the five great Powers to gnaranty the intervention of the dominious. He more particularly channed the mediation of the French Emperor. For the other constitution of Royal and influence to read Powers and the constitution of Royal and influence to prevent riedment from twenty and influence to prevent riedment from twenty and influence to prevent riedment from twenty and influence to grant and influence to make in the collective nation of the great Powers. England was the first onasser.

England unformed the Government of Naples that she idd not intend to interfers in the confidence to the confidence of the in other party.

The other Powers gave a similar reply.

The other Powers gave a similar reply.

The other Powers gave a similar reply.

Rispoleon replied immediately that mediation was all powers and unless Nasonible between the two Powers, and unless Nasonible was presented in Scholar insurrection, so ower could mediate between the same and the King of ower could mediate between the same and the King of

ifer diroussion
re 13 very dull.
Friday.—The Times publishes full details of
a proceedings and ways the present month
he Bon bor rule in Sicily,
of sulling of the Great Eastern will not be
till after the trial trip of Esturday. The padtriad on wonday last, and the paddles gud
ether on Tuesday, and the run of Naturday
ist of twelve hours' steaming down the chanshew York pilot son board. The day of sail
t intended to be later than the Ed., and wilt intended to be later than the Ed., and wiler perpetrated.
In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell said the overnment had proposed that the United States are against and should not conjointly in the capturing o he Ascot race was won by Papes. The royal stand of plate was won by Ftorm, after an

old soldiers. The name of the commander of the expedition is unknown.

VIRNYA, June 7.—The Austran Government, with the view of recognizing the representative system in the Provinces, is shout extending its authority to the Central Congregation in Vericom, and the provinces of the Congregation in Vericom, and the commerce in place of Anics.

INDIA AND CHINA.

An extra Bounday Trints i as the following telegram, Galli, May 12—An answer to the French and British Governments was received on the 5th. The Chineson Government swas received on the 5th. The Chineson Government positively rejects their demands.

The Government for Jeddo affects great alarm for the sale vir of the foreign legations.

Commercial Intelligence.

XXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, June 20, 1860

SENATE.
committee of conference was ordered on the many oppration bill. percontation bill.

The vill for the relief of Hocksday & Leggett conThe vill for the relief of Hocksday & Leggett conrectors on the Salt Lake mail route, indemnifying them
to the extent of \$40.00 for riteration of the estroice and
the contract made by the Department, was taken up, olscussed, and passed.

Mr. BIGLER, of Fennsylvania, moved that the Senate proceed to consider the motion to reconsider the vote per-pointing the arm bill.

Mr. YULEE, of Florids, hoped not, and trusted the Senate will continue on the sagrapration bill.

Mr. YULEE, of Florids, hoped not, and trusted the Senate will continue on the sagrapration bill.

Mr. WilleB, of Reason and the single resolution fixing the adjournment will be supposed to the power of the Senate will be supposed to the reconsideration, unless the session would be supposed to the reconsideration, unless the session would be supposed to the reconsideration unless the session would be supposed to the reconsideration of New Jersey, in the usawe, and on behalf of the people of New Jersey, demanded a triff, and isvored a reconsideration of the vote postponing the bill. He wanted to remain here until the most important and beneficial bil. before Convress had passed, Mr. TEUGEBULL, of Illumiz, said we were continually running in 'debt without rising any extra means to pay it. He was opposed to showing this debt on postpirity. on posterier.
Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, said he agreed with the Munous Senator on the facts but he (Mr. Trumbull

constitues would probably he less than the estise, so that the present rewome would be inlig equal
he excepses of the estihe excepses of the estihe excepses of the less than the excephe excepses of the estitaken of the question on the ext of an important
car as calculated to affect the destinies of the countest as calculated to affect the destinies of the counthe time selected for the education at manage,
or let this bill be prestroned till the next session,
of the country of the country teleproper to con-

yesterday would decrease the revenue from the public lands.
Mr. DAVIS. of Tennessee, denied this Mr. DAVIS. of Missasippi, said that he had always been ready to repeal the tariff of 1857 when he sucrisined that it was passed by fraud and corruption. He was to the constitutional Perroratio tariff of 1849.
Mr. DAVIS. of Missasippi and constitutional Perroratio tariff of 1849.
Mr. 10 the constitutional Perroratio tariff of 1849.
Mr. 10 the said of the proceeded and corruption. He built of 1857 was a said of 1857 was a few of the cost, That bill was passed with most arrange to both houses. He proceeded to said the tariff of 1857 was the cost, That bill was passed with next essuon as the top patpone the tariff until the next essuon as the revenue was now fully equal to all the suprogrations. Mr. TOOM Mr. of theoris did not believe that any corruntion was used to get the tariff of 1857 through the bad heard it alleyed that 290 00 was reput by the inwrences to get the duty taken off of wool, in the flower in the incorrect of the tariff of 1857, and believed it to be the best adopted in 1857 with the new top 1859, and believed it to be the best adopted in 1857 was not not any control of the suprogramment of the supr

amendments of both houses, except one of the care's Spropriations, viz: that appropriating \$200 00 the New Victans custom house.
The Senate receded from that semendment, and the il was passed if he counteers of the terriff bill was then recommend. It without any debate or action thereon, the Senate, wother to action the other a quorum and liourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clook A. M.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. objected to the report of are hill, no matter where it come from
Mr. AVIS moved
Mr. AVIS moved
Sagreed to—tean 100, nays
Mr. May Mr. AVIS moved
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to suspendira
rules, in order to take up and pass the ruver and bactor
bill. Distracted to—vas 105, are 81—not two thirds
Nr. THAYER, of Masseobusetts, moved to surgend
the rules to take up the bull to constitute the defirence

private land claims in Florida, Louisians, Afkinesa, and Missour Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Printing, recorded a resolution that 80 000 extre copies if the reports of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, and the resolutions thereon alonged by the House, receiver with a like number of the use ority and minarity reports, and the twilmony taken before the Committee on Pabia Expenditures, relative in the public printing, be printed for the use of the House; Provided, That sheet reports resolutions, and testimony to bornd in one volume with the reports and testimony of the Covode invastication committee.

Mr GURLEY, in response to an inquiry, and the 100,000 copies of the Covode report ordered to be printed yeaterday will cost sixty cents a copy, and the printing now proposed ten cents additional, or seventy cents a cyto.

duct. to be expended under the direction of vary. Maiss.

The report was rejected "year 77, name? 2.

Mr. Brankigh, of North Garolium, said there were twenty or thirty items in the bill of which he utterly disapproved. When he discovered that the sentlemen who had looked down the bill with amendments, and rendered it odious refused to concern in the seport, he changed his vote to the negative. He then moved to