LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

[illegible] information which has reached the Ministry, the Prince of Wales will [illegible] for America before the 15th of July.

There is a rumor abroad about the forthcoming matrimonial alliance of the heir-apparent to the throne, whose wife is a Princess of Prussia.

Mr. Charles Lennox Wyne, her Majesty's minister to the Mexican Republic, has been created a K. C. B.

Colonial Honors and Appointments.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be issued under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto William Martin, Esq., Chief Justice of New Zealand; Francis Brady, Esq., Chief Justice of Newfoundland; James Hurtle, Esq., President of the Legislative Council, South Australia; Christofel Josephus Brand, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope; Francis Murphy, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly of Victoria; Redmond Barry, Esq., Senior Puisne Judge of Victoria; Thomas Maclear, Esq., Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope; Walter Currie, Esq., Commandant of the Armed Mounted Police at the Cape of Good Hope.

University of London.—Her Majesty has nominated the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Richard Quain, M.D., and Mr. James Paget, F.R.S., to examine in the Senate of this University, caused by the deaths of Bishop Maltby, Lord Macaulay, and Mr. M. T. Baines.

Mr. John Ward, Consul-General at Leipsic, is appointed Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General at the Hanse Towns (Hamburg) in the room of Colonel G. Loyd Stephens, superannuated; Mr. J. Ha Crowe is appointed Consul-General at Leipsic, in the room of Mr. Ward.—*Observer.*

More than £125,000,000 have been paid as Income Tax since it was re-established by the late Sir Robert Peel.

The French Treaty.—The dissatisfaction among various English manufacturers at the conclusion of the treaty manifests itself, not merely in the silk districts, where the immediate consequence to the operatives have been especially disastrous, but also at Huddersfield, Leeds, Manchester, Leicester, and other important towns.

The Great Eastern.—In consequence of the fine temperate weather, having much retarded the completion of the upper deck fittings and rigging of the Great Eastern for her departure for New York, she has been postponed. The start now is not likely to take place before the 20th June, though it will certainly not be delayed beyond the 23d, as longer detention would again lose the high tides over the bar at New York. The delay is, perhaps, on the whole, not so unfortunate as it appears, inasmuch as, we believe, that advantage will be taken of it prior to starting to give a brief, though most thorough, trial of the engines by a run down Channel and back to Southampton.

The Directors of the Great Ship Company have decided that the Great Eastern shall return from New York to Milford Haven.

A Company is said to be in course of formation for a line of steamers between England and India via the Cape, the vessels to be of 3,000 tons register, and power enough to perform the service inside of forty-five days.

Sir Bulwer Lytton's "What will he do With It?" has been translated into French by M. Pichot, under the title of "Que en ferer-vous?"

Madame Tussaud has added Garibaldi to her historical gallery.

A society has been formed in London for a special mission to the descendants of the Huguenots now residing in Spitalfields and Bethnal Green.

The Cost of a "Derby."—Some idea of the amount which has been involved in this Derby may be gathered from the fact that no less than 224 horses were entered for it. Fetting down the expense of the training of each horse at £200, which, we imagine, must be much under the mark, the whole cost to the owners would be £44,800. In addition to this, £35 has to be paid for each horse, which does not start, which in this instance, as only half the entries started, would give something like £4,000. These are the legitimate expenses; but now comes the betting. Who shall say how many thousands, hundreds of thousands—millions have been staked on this Derby?—*Leader.*

State of the Silk Trade.—The accounts from the silk manufacturers of Macclesfield, Coventry, and Manchester, are of a very adverse character. A large portion of the mills are closed, and many of the remainder work only four or five days a week. Previous to the French treaty the demand was such as to necessitate working overtime. According to some delegations, the trade has never been in a more depressed condition since 1827. In the raw silk market, however, prices are firmly maintained, through the extensive purchases of foreign buyers.

Captain Blakely, who recently made some experiments at Hightown with a rifled cannon of his invention, has sent a letter to the *Times*, in which he challenges Mr. Whitworth to a trial of range between their respective guns at different elevations up to five degrees. He says he has prepared a cannon which he wishes to place in competition with Mr. Whitworth's 80lb gun, which has the reputation of being the best in existence. The weight of his own gun he states to be only about 4cwt.

Lord Feversham on the Privileges of the Commons.—Lord Feversham has written a letter to the secretary of the Northern Reform Union, in which he condemns the vote of the Lords against the paper duty bill as an infraction of the constitutional customs of Parliament. His lordship quotes a number of cases from his speech, though they are anterior to the period to which it is proposed the Commons' Committee shall confine their inquiry; and he concludes by stating that as the tax has become the property of the Crown, the Commons have but to present an address praying her Majesty not to collect it, and, adds, with his lordship, the Queen, "not less gracious than Edward III," will lent her loving and faithful Commons that their suit is just."

The New Bishop of Durham.—The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Villiers, who has been nominated for the Bishopric of Durham, is the nephew of Dr. Longley, who has accepted the Archbishopric of York, is the fifth son of the late Hon. George Villiers, father of the present Earl of Clarendon, and was born on the 4th of January, 1813. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1834; but his name does not appear in the list of honors. Having been for a short time curate of the parish of Deane, Lancashire, he was presented by Lord Cottenham, who was Lord Chancellor in Lord Melbourne's Government, to the vicarage of Kettlworth. On the appointment of Dr. T. Vowler Short (now Bishop of Ely) to the Deanery of Windsor and Malvern, he received from the Lord Chancellor the rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and in 1847 was nominated by Lord John Russell, the then Prime Minister, to a canonry residentiary in St. Paul's Cathedral. These two last appointments he held up to his nomination to the bishopric of Carlisle by Lord Palmerston in 1856.

IRELAND.

Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien and his eldest son have returned to Dublin from a tour in Spain.

A Limerick paper asserts that no less than 6,000 of the Irish constabulary are willing to resign, with a view of emigrating to Rome and other countries. About 200 of the county of Limerick force, it is added, have already done so, or are so disposed.

"In Clare, Cork, and Kerry the police have similar inclinations, and are proving it."

A correspondent of the *Northern Whig* states that two young men in Belfast are being trained to fight Heenan.

The Galway Contract.—The Committee on Contracts has strongly condemned the Galway contract, as granted in ignorance, and in opposition to a previous contract of the Canadian Government. They propose that henceforth all contracts shall be submitted to open competition.

The screw-steamer Prince Albert, with 746 passengers, and a full cargo and mails, sailed on the 26th of May from Galway for Newfoundland and New York.

Notwithstanding the intimation given by the Crown of the illegality of religious lotteries, advertisements respecting them continue to appear in the Irish Roman Catholic journals. The Attorney General for Ireland has therefore caused a letter to be sent by the Crown Solicitor to the Dublin *Morning News*, containing the intimation, that persons who print or publish such advertisements subject themselves to penalties.

Landed Estates Court.—Among the sales on the 29th were, two lots of the Waterford estate of John W. Buresteed and others, (formerly in the possession of John Sadleir,) and comprising part of the lands of Coolnamuck, producing together a net rental of £356 14s 4d, which realized the high sum of £12,400. On the same day a property in the county of Clare was sold in ten lots, which brought upwards of £15,000.

The proprietor of a large factory in Limerick has set his countenance against the wearing of crinolines in the establishment, and, it is said, has been that the fair employees hide their hoops in the long grass of the adjoining meadows.

The Duke of Devonshire has signalized his visit to Ireland by acts of generosity towards his tenantry. He has given to the inhabitants of the town of Lismore the almost priceless boon of a supply of pure water from the castle reservoir. It is to be bestowed in no stinted measure, but will flow in all parts of the town from public fountains, and be carried into the houses of those who choose to have it.

Emigration and the Labor Market.—The *Clare Journal* calls attention to a marked feature in connection with the emigration movement now in progress:—"Notwithstanding the numbers leaving the country, who are, all of the agricultural, small farming, and laboring classes, when, one would think, whole tracts of country must be untenanted, the competition for land is as great as ever, and land is as difficult to procure as when the rural population was twice as numerous, from which it appears that there were formerly too many depending on the land for subsistence, while the emigration prevents the labor market from being overstocked, and farmers find but little difficulty in getting their lands tilled; of course they have to pay higher wages, as laboring men earn nearly double now what they did formerly."

SCOTLAND.

Some rents since one of the Strathspey "Men," or lay preachers, held a meeting in the open air. Crowds of people flocked from all parts of the surrounding districts to hear what they believed was superior to anything coming from a pulpit. The heat of the day was oppressive, and all that the preacher could say was not sufficient to keep the talk of the hearers awake. Much chagrined at their inattentiveness and seeing that neither law nor gospel could rouse them from their lethargy, he at last hit upon the following expedient: Stopping suddenly in his discourse, after a pause he bawled to the top of his voice, clapping his hands—"The Raven's Stone has fallen!" alluding to a large erratic rock immediately above. The people, as if by magic, sprung to their feet. On seeing that the bait had taken, the preacher exclaimed, "Oh, you children of the devil! I was all the day preaching the truth to you, and you would not believe me; but the only lie I told you that you believed without a moment's hesitation!"

Lord Clyde has signified his willingness to become an honorary patron of the Glasgow Eastern Volunteer Rifles.

The volunteer force in Edinburgh is above 1,700 effective members.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: It is hard to say whether the success of the Garibaldi expedition would be viewed with satisfaction or not at the Court of the Tuileries. The independence of Sicily would, doubtless, favorite the overthrow of the Bourbon throne in Naples, and perhaps that of the Papal Government. But if any doubt arises as to the real wishes of the Court of the Tuileries, apparently, there is none as the lover of the Palais Royal. The many persons who have the honor to share the confidence of His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and who profess to be his partisans, very frankly point to Rome as the capital of the vast Italian kingdom of which Victor Emanuel is to be the Emperor. The Pope is to remain in the Eternal City as spiritual chief, while Victor Emmanuel rules all Italy as a temporal sovereign on the plan of the Japanese Government, or whether he follows the Abbé Michon's suggestion and retires to Jerusalem, is not stated.

The Emperor of the French has appointed Dr. Kreutzer, Rossetti permanent special French consul at Manchester, being the first appointment of the kind in that city. It has been made in consequence of the Emperor's desire to carry out the treaty in concert with the merchants there. The consul is the author of several works on commercial subjects in France.

Captain Russelle, of the Imperial navy, who was charged with a mission to Abyssinia, has had a private audience of the Emperor. Capt. Russell presented the treaty concluded with the king of Abyssinia, by which the port of Adoulis and the island of Dogue are ceded to France.

Eleven French officers on half-pay have received permission to take service in the Pontifical army without losing their rank in the French army.

French Military Preparations.—The Minister of War has issued a circular ordering colonels of regiments not to exempt recruits from the service with the same facility as has invariably been the case since the first Empire. The men are to be exempted only when absolutely unfit for service. Great exertions are being made to bring up the Imperial Guard to the full war contingent, and camping utensils and tents have been served out to every regiment of the Guard and of the garrison of Paris, so as to enable them to be moved to any point of the territory without exciting alarm and attracting public attention, which, to use the words of the gallant marshal, is so "prejudicial to the success of the preliminary operations of a campaign."

The *Moniteur* publishes the speech delivered by M. Fould, Minister of State, at an agricultural meeting at Mont-de-Marsan. After having shown the material progress which has been attained, the Minister Fould said: "The economical course which has recently been inaugurated will create a fruitful era of wealth and prosperity." M. Fould recalled the moderation of the Emperor shown after the late war, and said: "This moderation in the past is a safe guarantee for the future. The Emperor has several times proclaimed that he only wished to insure to France the rank which belonged to her." M. Fould advises people not to be led away by the feeling of uneasiness which parties are strenuously endeavoring to spread "Notwithstanding the events which disturb some States, notwithstanding the agitation and mistrust which those parties attempt to excite in the public mind, France, quiet and prosperous, can devote herself with safety to public works. She knows the Emperor to be strong enough to inspire all with respect for her rights, and to be too loyal a neighbor, and too faithful an ally, to menace the rights of others."

A telescope of extraordinary power is at present in course of erection at the Paris Observatory. It is to have a magnifying power of twenty thousand.

A Navigable Balloon.—The navigable balloon which, under the name of the "Flying Fish," has been for some time exhibited at the Exhibition Palace, was on Wednesday afternoon taken to the court-yard of the Tuileries to be shown to the Emperor. His Majesty, leading the Prince Imperial by the hand, inspected the apparatus, and the Emperor examined it from one all the windows. The balloon, which is somewhat in the form of a whale, is provided with paddle-wheels worked by a small engine, and made to act in any direction by means of a rudder placed at one of the extremities. The whole weight kept clear at the height of seven yards, and executed different manœuvres, among which were a circle and a stoppage before the window of the Empress. The Emperor witnessed the experiments with much interest, and addressed numerous questions to the inventor.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

DENMARK.

The projected interview of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden is to be of a friendly and unceremonious character. The two sovereigns will meet at the fortress of Kromborg, near the Sound. The King of Sweden declines all official reception, even that of a grand dinner at court. From Kromborg the King of Sweden will proceed to the head-quarters of the Swedish army, and assist at its summer manœuvres, which are to take place under the command of King Charles XV, during the latter half of June.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Gazette* of the 25th ult. publishes an article affirming the *entente* between Russia and France on the Eastern question, and insists on the right of refusal of the Porte to admit the interference of the Powers in the internal affairs of Turkey—a right founded upon the ninth article of the treaty of Paris.

Sicily.

The Island of Sicily is separated from the southern extremity of Italy by the Strait of Messina, and is surrounded by several groups of small islands. It is about 185 miles in the largest part—that is, from east to west; varies from 32 to 100 in width; is 344 miles round, and 16,875 square miles in superficies. The island contains a range of high mountains, which is considered by geologists as a continuation of the *Apennines*. Mount Etna, also called Monte Gibello, is situated in the province of Catania. This celebrated volcano, isolated like Vesuvius, is 3,608 yards above the level of the sea, and is from 81 to 88 miles round at the base. Towards the bottom of the mountain the vegetation is magnificent, and here and there are to be seen noble forests of oak, chestnut, fir, and beech.

The plains of Sicily, particularly those of Messina, Malazzo, Palermo, Trapani, and Marsala, are fertile and well cultivated, producing grain, grapes, and fruits of a superior quality. Sicily is divided into seven intendencies or provinces—Palermo, Messina, Catana, Syracuse, Caltanisetta, Girgenti and Trapani. The first three, considered the most important in a military point of view, are united by a strategical road which runs along the northern coast to Girgenti, and which will one day be extended round the whole coast of the island. Palermo, the chief town of the intendency of that name, is connected with Naples and Rome, capital of Sicily, and is the seat of the Government. It is a handsome town, about five miles round, containing some fine monuments, and is protected by strong fortifications, among which are the forts of Castel Lucio and Castellamare.

The Gulf of Castellamare, at the bottom of the gulf which bears its name, and on the banks of the Osoto, its population being about 175,000 souls. Messina, situated in the gulf of the same name, possesses the best port on the Mediterranean. It is defended by formidable fortifications, among which are the Citadel, Fort San Salvatore, and the Bastion Real Alto, completely commanding the entrance of the port. On the heights, at less than one thousand yards from the citadel, are the forts of Gonsague, Castel Lucio, and Capucini. The Straits of Messina, separating Sicily from the kingdom of Naples, are rather more than four miles across in the widest part, and nearly one mile in the narrowest. The entrance to them is defended by a number of batteries, well situated and well armed.

The town of Messina is the most important military position of Sicily, and, in fact, decides the possession of Sicily. The Sicilian winter operations are difficult in Sicily. Cavalry and artillery cannot be easily moved, and a very strong force of infantry is required to attack the numerous fortified places. The fate of the country must be decided in the provinces of Palermo, Trapani, and Messina, especially the latter. It is there that the enemy must employ the greatest efforts, and there that are the principal strategical points. A disembarkation effected on other parts of the coast would not produce any result; an enemy might maintain himself for a long time in the south or in the interior of the island, but would be wasted in detail without attaining the object sought. In the wars and insurrections of which Sicily has been the theatre at different periods, entire bands, retired into the interior, have perished of hunger. Sicily cannot be attacked with success without the co-operation of a navy, the command of the sea giving its defenders a vast advantage. The population of Sicily is about 2,000,000, all Roman Catholics. The Sicilians are intelligent, gay, and witty. They possess brilliant imaginations, strong passions, and entertain an ardent love of their country. They are very fond of religious spectacles, and much attached to their religion. Their patriotism makes them consider themselves as superior to other nations. Among themselves, moreover, they are engaged in a continual struggle for preeminence; and this conflict is particularly strong between Messina and Palermo. In addition to its natural advantages, Sicily, by its situation in the Mediterranean, is a military position of the first order.

The Vacant Supreme Court Judgeship.—It seems to be understood that the question who shall fill the seat on the Supreme bench, vacated by the recent death of Mr. Justice Daniel, rests between Judge Wm. L. Harris, of Mississippi, who is now supported by the delegation from his State, and Hon. Attorney General Black, either of whom will admirably fill the vacancy. It seems to be thought that if Judge Harris is not selected, Judge Black will be.—*Star.*

IMPORTATIONS.

(Reported for the Press.)

RICHMOND—Steamship Virginia, Kelly—88 boxes tobacco Bunker, Buckmann & Co; 68 do Dohrn & Tait; 75 do Mercer & Antelo; 23 do T. Webster, Jr; 40 bales domestics, simply; Sheard & Hutchinson; 22 do Thomas & Martin; 5 empty carboys Powers & Weightman; 11 bags seed S Morgan; 30 pigs lead C J Adams & Co; 4 bbls paint N Sellings; 26 do soundries 5 bxs tobacco 125 empty bbls various parties.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, } Committee of the Month.
T. FRIGHTINGHAM, }
GEORGE S. REED.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Savannah, Rowland ..... Liverpool, June 15
Bark Elizabeth J, Foulkes ..... Port Spain, 2 so
Bark Elizabeth, Brookman ..... London, soon
Bark St Jacob, Cross ..... Rio de Janeiro, soon
Schr Twee Vriienden, (Dutch) Meyer ..... Havana, soon
Schr Evelyn, Yorke ..... Havana, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS, FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DATE
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 23
Arago	New York	Havre	June 23
Ligo	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	June 27
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 30
Illinois	New York	Havre	June 30
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	July 3
Asia	New York	Liverpool	July 4
Bremen	New York	Bremen	July 7
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	July 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 11
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	July 16
Persia	New York	Liverpool	July 18
Golden Fleece	New York	Galway	July 19
Fulton	New York	Havre	July 21
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	July 25
Vanderbilt	New York	Havre	July 28

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DATE
Bremen	Southampton	New York	June 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	June 13
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
New York	Southampton	New York	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 16
Adriatic	Southampton	New York	June 20
Persia	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Great Eastern	South'ton	New York	June 23
Golden Fleece	Galway	New York	June 23
Fulton	Southampton	New York	June 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 30
Palestine	Liverpool	Quebec	June 27
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	July 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	July 4

The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 8th and 28th of each month.

The Havana Steamers leave *New York on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, and 27th of each month.*

When the above dates fall on Sunday, the steamers will sail on Monday, except from New Orleans.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1860.

SUN RISES ..... 4 38—SUN SETS 7 25
HIGH WATER ..... 1 [illegible]—MOON SETS ..... [illegible]

ARRIVED.

Steamship Kensington, Baker, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse and p assengers to Henry Winsor. Off Cape Henlopen passed a British brig, bound in. Saw ship Southern Rights, from Liverpool, at anchor below Reedy Island.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, 19 hours from New York, via Cape May, with mdse and passengers to J Alderdice. Off the Lead, saw a large bark and a schooner, upward bound; also Southern Rights, from Liverpool, was off Smyrna light; coming up under convoy of ship M Jacobs, for Liverpool, off Wilmington, going down.

Ship Sonsinena, Howard, from Mobile.

Bark Lady Suffolk, Baker, 8 days from Newburyport, in ballast to captain.

Schr H W Morse, Phillips, 4 days from Taunton, with lumber to Neall & Merriman.

Schr Fair Leader, Adams, 3 days from Salisbury, with lumber to Neall & Merriman.

Schr George Hazell, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr John & Thomas, Hilliard, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Sarah Warren, Rollingsworth, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Island Belle, Butler, from Edgartown.

Schr J B Johnson, Johnson, from Salisbury.

Schr J B Dickerson, Smith, from Boston.

Schr Robert Corson, Ludlam, from Boston.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, N York, J Alderdice.

Steamship Phinesse Sprague, Matthews, Boston, H Winsor.

Ship Norway, Major, Hong Kong, captain.

Bark Imperador, Hubbard, Pernambuco, Lewis & Damon.

Bark Prima Donna, McGuinn, Londonderry, R Taylor & Co.

Bark Wm A Banks, Harlow, Matanzas, D S Stetson & Co.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, Conant, Salem, L Audenried & Co

Brig Bonaparte, Stewart, Salisbury, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.

Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Ireland, Boston, do

Schr J F Johnson, Johnson, E Cambridge, do

Schr Mary P Stevens, Smith, Georgetown, do

Schr Lucy R Warring, Chiveral, Savannah, Pettit, Martin & Co.

Schr Wm Collyer, Rayner, Providence, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.

Schr Island Belle, Butler, New Bedford, do

Schr J W Smith, Smith, Providence, Heppler & Bro.

Schr J B Dickerson, Smith, Cambridge, Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr R Corson, Ludlow, Boston, Blakiston & Cox.

Schr M Wrightington, Thatcher, Boston, R Wilmont.

Schr Pathway, Lowe, Salem, L Scherman & Co.

Schr Elizabeth B, Bassett, Ipswich, do

Schr Henry L Gray, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

Str Vulcan, Morrison, New York, W M Baird & Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N J, June 21—11.15 A M.

The steamer Kensington, from Boston, ship and several schooners went in this morning.

Yours, &c. THOS. B. HUGHES.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, June 19.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Wm F Gardner, lumber to N L Jones; J M Lopson, do to Malone & Taylor; Union, grain to captain; spring Creek, meal, flour and corn to Budd & Comly and Wm B Foote.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Theresa, Wallace, from Calcutta for Philadelphia, (previously reported grounded at Ninan) put back to 23d ult, and was discharging cargo on the 4th, by order of underwriters.

Ship Golden State, Ranlett, for San Francisco, cleared at New York 20th inst.

Brig Alice Lawrence, from Calcutta, arrived at Boston 20th inst.

Bark Tremont, Baker, hence, arrived at Kingston, Ja, 23d inst.

Schr J S Lee, Corson, from Charleston, at Wilmington, N C, 19th inst.

Schr Lookout, Ndith, hence, arrived at Norfolk 19th instant.

Schr Ellis, Marston, from St John, NB, for Philadelphia, arrived at Hoskland 17th inst.

Schr Fiveway, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 18th inst.

Schr Anda, Tribble, hence for Norwich, at New London 19th inst.

Schr War Steed, Smith, hence, arrived at Newport 19th inst to discharge.

Schr Clarissa Budd, Rose, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 19th inst.

Schrs Clara Ellen, Dodge, and John Compton, Elliott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cuttyhunk 19th inst.

Schr R S Dean, Cook, sailed from Taunton 19th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Jim A Lavender, Applegarth, cleared at Baltimore 20th inst. for Camden, NJ.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Shovelful light vessel, Vineyard Sound, will be relieved for repairs on the 16th inst, has been reestablished.

The Relief light vessel has been removed to Great Harbor, Wood Holes.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

MELANCTON SMITH, Comm'r U. S. N.,
Lighthouse Inspector, Second District.

Boston, June 19, 1860.

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PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., PROV.
Cash Capital and Surplus $546,705 15.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus $268,146 02.
HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus $224,844 81.
CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW HAVEN.
Cash Capital and Surplus $[illegible].
GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus $315,809 07.
HUMBOLDT FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus $235,968 51.

Applications in person or by note will receive prompt attention.

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No. 424 WALNUT Street.
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S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

George H. Hart, A. G. Cattell, E. W. Bailey, H. R. Coggshall, Hon. H. M. Fuller, E. P. Ross, Foster S. Perkins, Andrew H. Chambers, Samuel Jones, M. D.

mh9-tf

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE—No. 4 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

Chartered in 1794—Capital $300,000—Assets, January 1, 1860, $347,446 50-100.

All invested in sound and available securities—constantly increasing to meet the losses by Fire, Marine, Stocks of Merchandise, &c., on liberal terms.

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EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 408 WALNUT Street.

FIRE INSURANCE on Houses and Merchandise generally, on favorable terms, either limited or perpetual.

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INLAND INSURANCES On Goods, by River, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriage.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1859.

For.	Market Value
$125,000 Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan	$125,000 00
21,000 Pennsylvania State 5 per ct. Loan	20,556 00
20,000 U. S. Treasury 6s 1862	21,000 00
30,000 U. S. Treasury 5 per ct. Notes and interest due	30,263 56
26,000 Tempo'y Loan to the City of Philadelphia	26,618 00
30,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 3d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	23,000 00
20,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	15,500 00
14,600 West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company 7 per ct. on 200 bonds, 146 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,088 00
8,000, 100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,775 00
8,000, 100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	800 00
3,220, shares Philadelphia Ice Boat and Steam Tug Company, Philadelphia and Savannah Steam Navigation Company, Ocean Steam Navigation Company, Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Company, Philadelphia Exchange Company	2,312 00
$458,320 Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate, Office Building	$408,715 54
Bills receivable for Insurances made	181,699 66
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance Companies	59,864 05
Cash on Deposit in Bank	8,360 00
	67,060 31
	$801,666 87

DIRECTORS.

William Martin, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John B. Penrose, John C. Davis, James Traquair, William Ewing, James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph B. Seal, Dr. R. M. Huston, George G. Leiper, Saml. Grant, Charles Kelly, Samuel E. Stokes, William Martin, James B. McFarland, Joseph F. Trotter, James Euston, Theophilus Paulding, Edmund A. Souder, Daniel L. Hutchinson, John W. Horner, Ellis S. Archer, Samuel J. Christian, Joseph M. Thomas, John G. Brenner.

P. S. Michler, Easton.

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SAML. E. STOKES, Vice Pres't.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary. au15

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Superior WHITE ASH, TAMAQUA, and LEHIGH COALS.

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Orders by Dispatch will receive prompt attention. ap23-3m

PRIME NEW ST. JOHNS ALEWIVES.

300 bbls for sale by

WM. J. TAYLOR & CO.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

PUBLIC SALE OF ORIZABA IRON WORKS, SOPHIA FURNACE, &c.—By virtue of authority, the Trustees for certain creditors of Poland McCormick, and in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of Allegheny county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in No. 5, of November term, 1859, we will expose to public sale, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on the FIFTH Street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 12th (twelfth) day of June, 1860, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the Rolling Mill and Nail Factories, situated near New Castle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, known as the ORIZABA IRON WORKS, containing, 18 Rolling Puddling Reaching Furnaces, Bar Rolls, Small Rolls, Nail Plate and Hook Rolls, Squeezers, 49 Nail Machines, one Wrought Spike Machine, and Machinery for manufacturing Nail Rods and Fire Brick.

Also, the Blast Furnace, known as SOPHIA, adjoining above works, which is capable of turning out 150 tons of Pig Iron per week.

Also, several lots of ground, adjoining, and several pieces of land adjacent to the Iron Works, containing Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone, and Fire Clay.

Terms: One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the acknowledgment of the deed; the balance in one, two, and three years from the time of sale, with interest from that time; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

R. BRADY WILKINS,
CHARLES McCORMICK,
ISAAC M. PENNOCK,
WM. K. NIMICK.

je7 tj12

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A most desirable Factory, with large lot of ground, fronting on three streets, suitable for almost any kind manufacturing purposes. For particulars, inquire of ALFRED FITLER, Sixth below Arch, or to W. D. ROGERS, No. 1009 Chestnut st. my30-1m

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR-story house, double back buildings, all modern improvements, in complete order; an elegant large yard. Large stable on back alley. Apply at No. 1934 CHESTNUT Street. Apply at No. 719 CHESTNUT Street, in the Masonic Hall. my28-tf

TO NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.—For sale a large lot in the Southwestern section of the city, well adapted for the business. Terms accommodating. For particulars address "F," at this office. ap21-tf

TO-LET:—The first floor of the fine building, No. 704 CHESTNUT street, formerly occupied for a wholesale (and latterly as a retail) fancy goods and perfumery store. Apply at the office of JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 CHESTNUT street, Phila. je4-1m

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DYSPEPSIA.

This fearful disease, with all its concomitants, such as, *Indigestion, Heartburn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Acidity, Bilious Complaint, Jaundice, Headache, Female Complaints, Debility, &c.*, find in the

OXYGENATED BITTERS,
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a remedy sufficient to cope with and conquer disease in its direct and most afflictive form. The best test is experience, and we submit the testimony of those who have experienced an entire cure by the use of the remedy.

The high character of the testimonials in favor of this remedy is a sufficient guarantee of its astonishing power in the above diseases.

OXYGENATED BITTERS,
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FROM HON. JOSEPH HOXIE,

President of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall street, New York