Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	SUNR.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	93	84
12 " M.	120	90
6 " P. M.		86
Barometer		29 5-10

☞ POSTERS! POSTERS!—

We have a large number of

DOUBLE MEDIUM

Blank Posters,

INTENDED FOR

CALLING REPUBLICAN MEETINGS,

which can be had on application at

Our Counting Room,

ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

OUR WEEKLY is issued for this week, containing all the most important news of the week—Congressional reports, Foreign news, Editorials on leading subjects, authentic Market Reports, &c., &c. Persons wishing to send a large sheet full of useful family reading to their friends, may obtain it, enveloped for mailing, at 5 cents per single copy.

IMPORTANT HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—Thursdays paper contained an account of the arrest of Wm. Donaghey, charged with being a fugitive from justice, who had escaped from the authorities of the State of Tennessee. The information was made before Mayor Wilson, as will be remembered, by a gentleman named M. L. Alexander, who alleged that he had had Donaghey arrested in Nashville on the charge of obtaining a lot of silk goods on false pretences. Another information had also been lodged before Alderman McBride, by another party, upon which he was committed for a hearing on the 29th inst. But as the law in the one case settled the law in the other, a second habeas corpus was granted returnable forthwith, and both cases disposed of yesterday morning. The counsel were Thomas Howard and John W. Riddell, Esqs., for relator, and Thomas Marshall and Thomas F. Wilson, Esq., for respondents. Mr. Donaghey, who was a contractor in Tennessee, was discharged in both cases. The following is the opinion of the Court, Judge Williams on the bench:

This is a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the Sheriff and Jailor of the county of Allegheny and the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, commanding them to bring up Wm. Donaghey, alleged to be in their custody, and to exhibit the cause of his detention. It appears from the return to the writ that the said Wm. Donaghey was arrested and committed for further hearing by the Mayor, to the custody of the Sheriff and Jailor, on an information made before him by M. L. Alexander, on the 18th of May, 1860, alleging that "Wm. Donaghey is a fugitive from justice from the State of Tennessee, of the county of Davidson, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, and is now in the city of Pittsburgh."

Are the facts stated in the information sufficient to justify the arrest and detention of the prisoner for further hearing? If they are, he must be remanded, if not, he is entitled to be discharged. The Constitution of the United States, article IV., sec. 2, provides that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the same State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

In furtherance of this provision, the act of Congress of February 12, 1793, was passed, which provides that "whenever the Executive authority of any State in the Union, or of either of the Territories, north, west or south of the River Ohio, shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, of the Executive authority of any such State or Territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or Territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or chief magistrate of the State or Territory from whence the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the Executive authority of the State or Territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the Executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear," etc.

Under the provisions of this act, in order to give the Executive authority of any State or Territory jurisdiction in such a case, three things are required. 1. The fugitive must be demanded by the Executive of the State or Territory from which he fled. 2. A copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate charging the fugitive with having committed the crime. 3. Such copy of the indictment or affidavit must be certified as authentic by the Executive. If these prerequisites are complied with, the warrant for the arrest of the fugitive may properly issued by the Executive; not otherwise, 9 Wand. 219. But, though the Executive has no authority to arrest and deliver up any person as a fugitive from justice unless these prerequisites have been complied with, still the principle appears to be recognized in this and some other States, where there is no statutory provision authorizing it, that in order to accomplish what is intended by act of Constitution and the act of Congress, it is the duty of magistrates, upon proper evidence, to cause fugitives from justice from either of the United States to be arrested and detained, in order to their surrender, before a requisition is actually made for their surrender by the Executive of the State from which they fled. Commonwealth at the instance of Short vs. Dotson, 16 S. & R., 126. *In re* Fetter, 1 Zabriskie, 311. The State vs. Buzine, 4 Harring, 572.

In New York there is a statutory provision authorizing the arrest and detention of fugitives from justice from other States and Territories of the United States, (Laws of 1839, ch. 350, p. 323,) by which the same officers who by law are clothed with the duty of causing offenders to be arrested, are empowered to issue process for the apprehension of a person charged in any State or Territory with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found within that State. The act provides that if from the examination of the person charged, &c., it shall satisfactorily appear that such person has committed a criminal offence, and is a fugitive from justice, the magistrate is to commit him to jail, to await the requisition of the Governor of the State in which such fugitive committed the offence, &c.

Under the provisions of this statute, it has been ruled that before a magistrate proceeds to issue his warrant for the arrest of a fugitive from justice from another State, there must be a complaint taken on oath before such magistrate, and it must show three things, viz: 1. That a crime has been committed. 2. That the accused has been charged in the foreign State with the commission of such crime. 3. That he has fled from justice, and is found within the State.—In the matter of Heyward, 1 Sanf., 701.

"As to the first of these propositions," Sandford, J. says, "the crime must have been committed in the foreign State. This is self-evident from the nature and object of the proceeding, as well as from the express language of the Act." The same was held in a like case in Illinois, in *Ex parte* Smith, before Pope, U.S. District Judge, reported in 6 Law Reporter, 87. Now the affidavit does not allege that the crime was committed in the State of Pennsylvania. It states that the prisoner *stands charged* in that State with felony, viz: with obtaining property under false and fraudulent pretences; that is the saying a charge has been made there to the effect stated; not that he had there committed the crime alleged. The person defrauded resids in Pennsylvania, but it does not follow that the act was done there. That is a vital point in acquiring jurisdiction, and it is not contained in the affidavit. It is a possible inference from what is stated; but all that is stated may be true and the offence nevertheless have been committed out here. Indeed, the crime itself is questionably stated. There is no direct averment that it is a felony or a misdemeanor.

As to regard to the third proposition he says—"The third matter which must be shown to the magistrate is that the accused has fled from justice, and is found here. This means that he has fled from the foreign State, or else it would be senseless; and to grant jurisdiction this fact must appear in the complaint. Now in this case there is not an allegation that what is perfectly consistent with the fact that the prisoner was in the city in October last, when the offences is said to have been committed, and that he has been here ever since. That he is a fugitive from justice from Pennsylvania, is no allegation that he has fled from there. It may lead to an inference, but to nothing more, and process in this is not to be founded on inference. On this point *Ex parte Smith*, above cited, is parallel; and although not binding as authority, is entitled to great respect from the intrinsic good sense of the decision. Then there are two fatal defects in the affidavit before us. We cannot help seeing that there was not sufficient to give the police justice jurisdiction to issue the warrant, or to commit the prisoner for examination."

Now it is not the information upon which the warrant for the arrest of the prisoner in this case was issued, by the principles laid in the case which I have just quoted.

1. Does it appear that the crime has been committed by the defendant in the State of Tennessee? This is no where averred in the information. It is not even alleged that he is charged with having obtained goods in the State of Tennessee under false pretenses. From anything that appears in the affidavit he may have obtained the goods here from a citizen of that State, and no may have committed no crime there. If he obtained goods by false pretenses in Tennessee, when, where, and from whom did he obtain them? If neither of these facts is stated in the affidavit, how does it appear that a crime has been committed in the State of Tennessee? The affidavit is drawn by a detective in not setting out the fact that the goods were obtained in that State.

2. Does it appear that the prisoner has been charged in Tennessee with the commission of a crime? Does it not appear averment that the obtaining of goods by false pretenses is a felony or crime by the laws of Tennessee. But waiving this, it does not appear from the information that an indictment has been found against the prisoner, or that such an affidavit has been made before a magistrate of Tennessee, charging him with having obtained goods by false pretenses. Until such an indictment has been found, or affidavit made, the Executive of Tennessee would not be authorized to demand, nor would the Executive of this State by justified in delivering up the prisoner. The information is therefore, defective in not stating that the charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses was made on an affidavit before a magistrate of the State. A charge not made on oath would not justify the surrender of the prisoner upon a requisition made by the Governor.

3. Does it appear that the prisoner has fled from justice from the State of Tennessee, and is found within the State.

That he is a fugitive from justice from the State of Tennessee is no allegation according to the opinion of Judge Sandford, in Heyward's case, that he has fled from that State.

But it may be said that the strictness required in that case was owing to the fact that the proceedings were under the New York statute. But why should more strictness be observed in the form of the proceedings for the arrest of a supposed fugitive from justice from another State, where authority is expressly given by statute to a magistrate to issue a warrant for his apprehension and commitment to await a requisition, than where the authority to arrest is not given by statute, but is founded on practice sanctioned by judicial approbation?

Does the New York statute require anything to be shown in order to justify a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive from justice not required by the Act of Congress in order to justify his arrest and delivery upon requisition of the Governor of the State from which he fled? Or is the liberty of the citizen estemed of less value in Pennsylvania than it is in New York? If not, why should not the same strictness in the form of the proceedings be required? True, it is said by Mr. Justice Lewis, in his treatise on Criminal Law, p. 260, "that in Pennsylvania we rest to be given to the Executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear," etc.

Under the provisions of this act, in order to give the Executive authority of any State or Territory jurisdiction in such a case, three things are required. 1. The fugitive must be demanded by the Executive of the State or Territory from which he fled. 2. A copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate charging the fugitive with having committed the crime. 3. Such copy of the indictment or affidavit must be certified as authentic by the Executive. If these prerequisites are complied with, the warrant for the arrest of the fugitive may properly issued by the Executive; not otherwise, 9 Wand. 219. But, though the Executive has no authority to arrest and deliver up any person as a fugitive from justice unless these prerequisites have been complied with, still the principle appears to be recognized in this and some other States, where there is no statutory provision authorizing it, that in order to accomplish what is intended by act of Constitution and the act of Congress, it is the duty of magistrates, upon proper evidence, to cause fugitives from justice from either of the United States to be arrested and detained, in order to their surrender, before a requisition is actually made for their surrender by the Executive of the State from which they fled. Commonwealth at the instance of Short vs. Dotson, 16 S. & R., 126. *In re* Fetter, 1 Zabriskie, 311. The State vs. Buzine, 4 Harring, 572.

In New York there is a statutory provision authorizing the arrest and detention of fugitives from justice from other States and Territories of the United States, (Laws of 1839, ch. 350, p. 323,) by which the same officers who by law are clothed with the duty of causing offenders to be arrested, are empowered to issue process for the apprehension of a person charged in any State or Territory with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found within that State. The act provides that if from the examination of the person charged, &c., it shall satisfactorily appear that such person has committed a criminal offence, and is a fugitive from justice, the magistrate is to commit him to jail, to await the requisition of the Governor of the State in which such fugitive committed the offence, &c.

Under the provisions of this statute, it has been ruled that before a magistrate proceeds to issue his warrant for the arrest of a fugitive from justice from another State, there must be a complaint taken on oath before such magistrate, and it must show three things, viz: 1. That a crime has been committed. 2. That the accused has been charged in the foreign State with the commission of such crime. 3. That he has fled from justice, and is found within the State.—In the matter of Heyward, 1 Sanf., 701.

"As to the first of these propositions," Sandford, J. says, "the crime must have been committed in the foreign State. This is self-evident from the nature and object of the proceeding, as well as from the express language of the Act." The same was held in a like case in Illinois, in *Ex parte* Smith, before Pope, U.S. District Judge, reported in 6 Law Reporter, 87. Now the affidavit does not allege that the crime was committed in the State of Pennsylvania. It states that the prisoner *stands charged* in that State with felony, viz: with obtaining property under false and fraudulent pretences; that is the saying a charge has been made there to the effect stated; not that he had there committed the crime alleged. The person defrauded resids in Pennsylvania, but it does not follow that the act was done there. That is a vital point in acquiring jurisdiction, and it is not contained in the affidavit. It is a possible inference from what is stated; but all that is stated may be true and the offence nevertheless have been committed out here. Indeed, the crime itself is questionably stated. There is no direct averment that it is a felony or a misdemeanor.

As to regard to the third proposition he says—"The third matter which must be shown to the magistrate is that the accused has fled from justice, and is found here. This means that he has fled from the foreign State, or else it would be senseless; and to grant jurisdiction this fact must appear in the complaint. Now in this case there is not an allegation that what is perfectly consistent with the fact that the prisoner was in the city in October last, when the offences is said to have been committed, and that he has been here ever since. That he is a fugitive from justice from Pennsylvania, is no allegation that he has fled from there. It may lead to an inference, but to nothing more, and process in this is not to be founded on inference. On this point *Ex parte Smith*, above cited, is parallel; and although not binding as authority, is entitled to great respect from the intrinsic good sense of the decision. Then there are two fatal defects in the affidavit before us. We cannot help seeing that there was not sufficient to give the police justice jurisdiction to issue the warrant, or to commit the prisoner for examination."

Now it is not the information upon which the warrant for the arrest of the prisoner in this case was issued, by the principles laid in the case which I have just quoted.

1. Does it appear that the crime has been committed by the defendant in the State of Tennessee? This is no where averred in the information. It is not even alleged that he is charged with having obtained goods in the State of Tennessee under false pretenses. From anything that appears in the affidavit he may have obtained the goods here from a citizen of that State, and no may have committed no crime there. If he obtained goods by false pretenses in Tennessee, when, where, and from whom did he obtain them? If neither of these facts is stated in the affidavit, how does it appear that a crime has been committed in the State of Tennessee? The affidavit is drawn by a detective in not setting out the fact that the goods were obtained in that State.

2. Does it appear that the prisoner has been charged in Tennessee with the commission of a crime? Does it not appear averment that the obtaining of goods by false pretenses is a felony or crime by the laws of Tennessee. But waiving this, it does not appear from the information that an indictment has been found against the prisoner, or that such an affidavit has been made before a magistrate of Tennessee, charging him with having obtained goods by false pretenses. Until such an indictment has been found, or affidavit made, the Executive of Tennessee would not be authorized to demand, nor would the Executive of this State by justified in delivering up the prisoner. The information is therefore, defective in not stating that the charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses was made on an affidavit before a magistrate of the State. A charge not made on oath would not justify the surrender of

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 7th, via Queenstown on the 18th, has arrived.

The Vigo arrived at Queenstown, and the Arago at Southampton on the 6th.

In the House of Lords on the 5th, the state of affairs in Sicily was debated, and the conduct of Garibaldi was eulogized.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question, Lord John Russell said the Government had remonstrated with the Neapolitan government against the repetition, at Messina or Naples, of such atrocities as had been committed at Palermo, and had every reason to hope that their remonstrance would not be without effect.

Lord John Russell announced Gen. Harney's recall from San Juan for departing from Gen. Scott's agreement, and expressed satisfaction with the American government.

Lord Palmerston presented a resolution relative to the rejection by the House of Lords of the bill repealing taxation. The subject rests with the House of Commons, and for the future they reserve for themselves the exclusive exercise of this privilege, but make no recommendation relative to the present case. After a spicy debate, in which Mr. Gladstone made a concession by talking of the opposition for yielding to the government's acquiescence in the dangerous steps taken by the House, the resolutions were agreed to.

At the Fourth of July banquet Mr. Dallas spoke in strong eulogy of Garibaldi.

The only additional failure of importance in the leather trade is Hanna, Mordmont & Co., of Liverpool, for $200,000. H. & A. Conraugh, of Liverpool, cotton merchants, had suspended; liabilities not large.

In Naples and Sicily no movement is reported.

Garibaldi, in a letter to the Italian Committee in London, points out the urgent need he has for a flotilla, and suggests that they might possibly procure for him a couple of steamers, armed with Armstrong guns.

The state of the siege at Naples had been raised. The constitution of 1848 is proclaimed, and the press laws of 1848 and 1849 are established. The Chambers are convoked for the 1st of September, and the National Guard provisionally re-established. Naples is tranquil.

It is stated that the most violent procedure was being carried on by Napoleon on both the coasts of Naples and Turin, for the enforcements of a confederation, equally repugnant to each. The *Opinione*, of Turin, says such an alliance is inadvisable. The *Independance Belge* says that Piedmont had placed conditions on the acceptance of the alliance which are equivalent to a refusal.

The Sicilian loan for forty-five million francs was almost concluded. It would be issued at 85f., and is to be reimbursed in fifteen years by annual drawings.

There were four thousand volunteers at Genoa ready to leave for Sicily.

FRANCE.—The Americans in Paris gave a fete on the 4th of July. Mr. Cobden was present.

The Bourse was firm and animated. Rentes 68 francs 85c.

AUSTRIA.—It is asserted that the leading members of the Empire had agreed to advise the Emperor to grant a Constitution to his subjects.

ROME.—It was reported that the Roman troops had moved toward the Neapolitan frontier.

PORTUGAL.—A new Ministry had been formed. Marquis De Soule is President.

RUSSIA.—The Russian loan had been allotted; the subscriptions reached £5,000,000. Russia suggests not to offer the remaining £3,000,000 before January next.

London Money Market.—The bullion in the Bank shows a decrease of £55,000. The demand for money is active, but not heavy; the supply is rather more abundant.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales of the week were 69,000 bales—2200 bales on speculation and 14,700 for export. The demand was not so freely that all qualities had declined 8d; prices were very irregular; quotations for fair 1d lower; sales on Friday of 10,000 bales—3000 bales for export and speculation, closing with a good demand, which ended freely; fair Orleans 7¾, middling 5¾; fair Mobile 7, middling 5¾. Stock—1,298,440 bales; American 1,102,760 bales.

The Manchester stock is accumulating and the market is weaker.

Havre, July 6.—Cotton dull; sales of two days of 2100 bales. Prices unchanged.

Arrival of the Connaught.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Breadstuffs are generally lower. The weather is fine. Flour is down since Tuesday; sales at 27@29s. Wheat 1d @2d decline since Tuesday; red 12s6d. Corn is steady and quiet; mixed 30s@30s6d; yellow 30s6d; white nominal at 33@34s.

Provisions are generally quiet. Beef heavy, irregular and lower for inferior; stock large. Pork is quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and firm. Lard is declined 57s6d@60s; fine 60@62s for extra. Tallow is steady.

London.—Consols closed at 93¼@93⅝. Sugar is firmer at 8d@ is dearer. Coffee firm and rather dearer. Tea quiet.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Base Ball Match between the "Excelsior" and "Atlantic" clubs, to-day, resulted in the victory of the "Excelsior."

The boat race, this afternoon, at Staten Island, between the four oared shell boats, "J. Vorhis," "Mackay," and "Stranger," was won by the "Stranger" in 19' 29"; the "Mackay" coming in second. The distance was three miles, and the purse $300.

The United States Zouave Cadets, of Chicago, by invitation of a large number of the citizens, gave one of their celebrated exhibition drills at the Academy of Music, to-night. The number of tickets sold was limited to four thousand, but the house was crowded to excess. The drill was received throughout by the most rapturous applause. On the return of the Zouaves from the Academy of Music to the armory of Wealth Regiment, Col. Battarfield commanding, Broadway was made brilliant by a display of fireworks. The effect was grand beyond description, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. The Zouaves were very much gratified with the reception and escort of Col. Battarfield's regiment.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The State Attorney General will to-day institute suit against the Erie Railroad Co., for the amount of tolls kept back from the State in consequence of the legislature not for their abolition, which enactment, it is maintained, is unconstitutional.

A long dispatch to the Daily News states that the Confederates, of Georgia, announce his intention of taking the stump forthwith on behalf of Douglas.

The Republican State Committee have called a State Convention, to meet at Syracuse on the 22d of August, to nominate State officers and Presidential electors.

The frigate Susquehanna is ordered to the Mediterranean about the 20th of August.

The frigate Constitution leaves Portsmouth on the 3d of September for Annapolis.

Lieut. Mowry, of Arizonia, has been appointed a commissioner to run the eastern boundary line of California.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The representatives of the several railroads between Chicago and the seaboard have agreed to advance the rate of freights gradually after the 15th of August; also to urge upon the different lines carrying passengers between common points to agree to the abolition of all agents, outside offices and the payment of commissions.

The Zouaves left this afternoon for Boston. They were escorted to the boat by a detachment from each of our city regiments. The Savannah Blues arrived about the same time, and the scene on Broadway was very enlivening.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 20.—The number of acres embraced in the proclamation for the public land sales in Minnesota in October next, is 4,750,000. In 1853, 7,000,000 were offered, owing to the pressure of the famine of settlers. In 1854 except 700,000 acres was withdrawn a year ago. Of the two or three millions of acres offered for sale, the lands prepumpted were omitted as a further relief to the settlers. The result is that the oldest surveyed lands are first offered. The number of acres finished in each proclamation for sale in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, in August, is 7,000,000.

From the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 4,200 passports were issued from the State Department, about three-fifths of which were to naturalized citizens. The number now issuing is comparatively small.

The Breckinridge National Executive Committee have, it is said, made arrangements for the printing of 500,000 copies of the President's recent railroad speech.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—J. K. Faugbore, publisher of the Boston Atlas and Bee, a practical printer, to-day assumed the entire control of the House printing, financially and otherwise, by the authority of Mr. Ford, the House Printer, whose ill health compels him to temporarily abandon all business, and seek medical aid. He has left for Boston for that purpose.

The testimony before the Pasquey commission having closed, the written arguments were submitted to-day. Several weeks will probably elapse before a decision will be made. The positions of the respective counsel are as usual in cases of litigation, extremely at variance.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The case of the United States vs. Ellis B. Schnabel for assault and battery on General Bowman, was taken up in the Criminal Court to-day and postponed till December, on account of the absence of Messrs. Noyes, Wilson and Robinson, of Illinois, members of the late Covode Committee, and the Hon. Henry May, as witnesses for the defence.

NORFOLK, July 20.—The steamship Pennsylvania of the Philadelphia and Richmond line, was destroyed by fire last night in the James river near Jamestown. The fire was first discovered at 11 o'clock at night, bursting from the boiler deck. The passengers and crew had scarcely time to save themselves in their night clothes on rafts. All were saved with the exception of three children belonging to Mrs. Deitz, of Philadelphia, who were drowned. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Great efforts were made to extinguish the flames and save the passengers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20.—The Democratic Convention for the Second Assembly District of Onondaiga county, called by the regular Democratic Committee of the District, met at the City Hall, in this city, to-day, and elected J. A. Green, jr., delegate to the Charleston Convention, in the Breckinridge and Lane State Convention which meets in this city on the 7th of August.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A private dispatch from Norfolk states that the steamer Pennsylvania, of the Philadelphia and Richmond line, has been destroyed by fire. Three children are said to have perished in the water.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—The river is falling rapidly with 3 feet 8 inches water in the canal. The weather was somewhat windy towards evening, but is now clear. Mercury 84 degrees.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The Douglas wing of the State Democratic Executive Committee met to-day, and adopted an address to the people of the State. The address does not recognize the Seceders.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—River stationary. Upper rivers all declining. There were heavy rains in Illinois last night. Weather clear; thermometer 100°.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The Douglas men have called a State Convention for the 16th of August, to present an electoral ticket pledged to Douglas and Johnson.

BOSTON, July 20.—Halifax papers announce the death of the Hon. Brenton Halliburton, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, which occurred on the 16th.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DEAR GAZETTE:—I am troubled and I call on you for help. I have been in a great way to know what has become of the "Old" Democrats of '56. What few meetings the "unterrified" had were addressed by R. P. Jones, R. B. Roberts, and others who were willing to do battle for "Old Buck," but now they never mention them." The "enthusiastic meetings" (?) held in "Bier Halles" are addressed by "youthful statesmen," young students," &c., &c. Speeches are made, beer drunk, Breckinridge executed, Douglas extolled, but somehow "Old Honest Abe's" name is never mentioned. Whether it is because they are too young to know anything about anybody but S. A. D., or is his name too honest to be now "