



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. ZAHM, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, OF PHILADELPHIA. SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SENATOR.

AUGUSTIN DURBIN, of Munster Township, (Subject to the Decision of the Senatorial Conference.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY. DANIEL LITZINGER, of Chest Springs. PROTHONOTARY. JOSEPH McDONALD, of Ebensburg. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. PHILIP S. NOON, of Ebensburg. TREASURER. JOHN A. BLAIR, of Ebensburg. COMMISSIONER. D. T. STORM, of Richland Township. CORONER. JAMES S. TODD, of Ebensburg. AUDITORS. GEORGE C. K. ZAHM, (3 years), T. B. MOORE, (2 years). POORHOUSE DIRECTOR. REES J. LLOYD, of Cambria Township. COUNTY SURVEYOR. S. D. PRYCE, of Ebensburg.

The Ticket.

We have delayed the publication of our paper until this afternoon, for the purpose of laying before our readers this week the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, which assembled in this place yesterday. But we cannot procure them. One of the Secretaries sent us a few sheets of paper containing a portion of the ballots for the candidates, but we find it impossible to prepare a full report of the proceedings of the Convention from them. Those of our readers who feel anxious to see the ballots, &c., must wait until next week. All that we can do now is to raise to our masthead the ticket placed in nomination, and to say that it will not be our fault if any man on that ticket is scratched or defeated on the second Tuesday of next October. We believe the entire ticket can and will be elected.

There is, however, no use in concealing or denying the fact that nearly all the delegates from the southern portion of the county left town in a very bad humor. They evidently thought that "even-handed Justice" did not portion out the offices. We will not now attempt to show who were to blame for this, but we may perhaps endeavor to do so hereafter. We reserve further comments until we publish the proceedings of the Convention. While there was but little in the proceedings of the Convention calculated to gratify, nothing occurred which could intimidate a sincere Democrat.

When the grave digger tossed up a skull we think Hamlet made some of the most potent sayings in the English language. "That skull," he said, "had a tongue in it, and could sing once. How the knave jowls it to the ground, as if it were Cain's Jaw Bone, that did the first murder; This might be the pate of a politician, which this ass now overreaches. One that would circumvent God, might it not? The grave-digger of course was referred to, when Hamlet spoke of the Ass. There are politicians in this County, who would willingly do the things, which Hamlet charged on the skull before him, only that they are as destitute of brains, as the skull when it was thrown out by the grave digger.

NO SUMMER VACATIONS AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE PITTSBURG, PA., owing to the improved prospects for active business throughout the entire country this coming fall. Upwards of 200 Students are in daily attendance; hence the entire faculty is retained, and there will be no summer vacation, giving every facility for young men to enter during the summer, and be thoroughly prepared, at a cost of only \$40, in time for the business season.

Have you heard of the Paragon light? If you have not, be sure and read the advertisement of it in another column of our paper. This light stands pre-eminent for its beauty and brilliancy.

We observed during the last week, a number of young men passing through our town, all active and energetic. They were going to use an expression common here "down the country," for the purpose of harvesting. The harvest in Huntingdon and Blair Counties commences several weeks earlier than it does in Cambria. They will return home in time to play their part as "harvest hands in this County.

The Democratic Delegate Election in this place last Saturday was very exciting, and considerable feeling was manifested by the candidates and their friends.

An Affecting Scene.

We last week briefly announced the death of Reverend Thomas McCullough. His remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery, at Summitville, in this county, on last Wednesday. In company with a number of persons from this place we attended his funeral. The burial service of the Catholic Church is solemn and impressive, but this is not the subject to which we now intend referring. Comparatively speaking, we were a stranger to the deceased, and the sorrow for his death manifested by members of the congregation of which he had so long been the spiritual Guide, excited at once our admiration and astonishment. His remains were placed in the aisle of the church, directly in front of the altar, and the members of the congregation in their turn, silently and unostentatiously took a last look at the face of their beloved Pastor. It was an affecting scene. Stern men, whom we thought were incapable of a demonstration of sorrow, after gazing on the face of the dead, retired weeping as they walked. It was a sincere demonstration of sorrow. No pretence can be hoped for from the inanimate remains of mortality; the voice of flattery cannot soothe the dull cold ear of death.

Solemn High Mass was chanted, the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell as Deacon, and Rev. Mr. Burns as sub-Deacon. The funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mullen. The Gospel read was that affecting passage of St. John which recounts the raising of Lazarus from the dead, and we thought that in reading it particular emphasis were laid on the following words, full of hope and consolation for us all: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me though he were dead yet shall he live."

Mr. Mullen commenced his sermon by making some appropriate observations with regard to the solemn lesson which the occasion was calculated to bring home to the heart of all. He spoke of the certainty of death as the just punishment of sin, and the necessity of preparing for the dread change. He then spoke of the deceased; his zeal in the discharge of his sacred duties, his humility seeking to do good by stealth, and by words of kindness to raise the wretched, and to point the erring and despairing to a "Kingdom not of this world."

Mr. Mullen then alluded to the friendship which had existed between himself and the deceased, but here his emotions overcame him. He had only uttered a few words until his voice began to falter, and he paused for a moment. "I must close here," said he; "I would go on but for the sorrow which surges through my soul, and threatens to choke my utterance and blind my vision." Then turning towards the deceased, he commenced the peroration of his sermon in the following words: "Farewell, beloved and best of friends." At this point all present seemed to lose control of themselves, and we do not think there was a dry eye in the church. We do not know why it was—perhaps it was the eloquence of the speaker, perhaps the grief that surrounded us had become a contagion—all that we know is that our emotions overcame us, and we bowed our head and wept like a child. When we again looked up, the pulpit was vacant. In a few moments more the ceremonies were concluded, and the mortal remains of the deceased were borne out of the church for interment. Several years ago the Redeemerist Fathers, while holding a mission at Summitville, erected a cross in the cemetery. It is said the deceased then expressed the desire to be buried at its base. The words uttered on that occasion were not forgotten. At the foot of the symbol of the redemption of man, the mortal remains of Rev. Thomas McCullough were interred, there to mingle with the dust of which they were created till the Heavens be no more.

We have said that the scene was a touching one, and we say so uninfluenced by any sectarian feeling. We think no one present, whether he loved or despised the church of which the deceased was a Priest, would deny that the sorrow which the congregation manifested for the death of their pastor was irresistibly affecting, and furnished a touching illustration of that homage which human nature is compelled to pay to virtue—a life well spent.

As we turned to leave the cemetery, we said to ourselves, "this is fame." Who would not rather be loved as the deceased was loved, who would not rather die mourned and wept for by those he was accustomed to meet in the daily intercourse of life—who would not prefer such homage, to a crown blood-bought and nurtured by the tears of the widow and orphan. Virtue commands a double reward. In the world to come its final reward will be meted out to it, but it commands the veneration of mankind in this.

Those of our readers who wish to purchase cheap Dry Goods and Groceries, should call at the store of Mr. Ezekiel Hughes in this place. His stock is large and well selected. If you don't believe us, call in and judge for yourselves.

We are glad to know that the enterprise of our young friend, Clinton R. Jones is succeeding admirably. He has recently enlarged his stock of Boots and Shoes, and those who wish to improve their "understanding," should call in to see him.

We have been requested to state that Ice Cream and other refreshments will be served up on the approaching anniversary of our National Independence in the building adjoining the residence of Rev. Mr. Powell, on High Street. The proceeds will be applied to missionary purposes. We hope the young ladies who superintend the arrangements will be liberally patronized.

Horrible Murder.

A policeman named Jones murdered his wife in Pittsburg last Friday night, Mrs. Jones it seems was a woman of an unenviable reputation, and Jealousy, or as the husband asserts, positive evidence of guilt, was the provocation to the commission of the terrible crime. Jones immediately gave himself up to the officers of the law, and is now in Prison. The murdered woman was well known in Pittsburg as Mary Delaney, and was about six years ago tried, for the murder of a man named Jacob Shaw, and was convicted of Manslaughter, and underwent an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three years.

A GREAT MAMMOTH HOTEL IN NEW YORK.

The New Yorkers are priding themselves upon another hotel structure, nearly completed, on the Fifth Avenue, and upon which \$1,114,000 has already been expended. The following is a brief description of the structure:—The building covers sixteen full lots of ground, is seven stories high, and has an elevation from the cellar to the roof of 106 feet. The front on Fifth Avenue and Broadway is 202 feet; on Twenty-third street 215 feet, and Twenty-fourth 196 feet. It is capable of accommodating at least 800 guests. There are eight large public parlors, 120 private do 4 dining and tea rooms 420 chambers, and 60 other rooms for servants &c. Nearly all the principal chambers have baths and water arrangements complete, there being fully 100 baths in all. The heating of the building is done by steam, for which three boilers, each 22 feet in length and nearly 5 feet in diameter are provided. From these the steam is conducted all over the building, the condensed steam being carried back to the boilers by a return flue. The boilers and gas-house occupy a distinct building, wholly exterior to the main structure. To facilitate communication between the different stories, a luxurious car or ladies' carriage is provided, which will guide from the lower floor to the uppermost story, easily conveying eight or ten persons a trip. This car is propelled by steam and passes up and down upon a revolving spiral shaft nearly 100 feet long and about 10 inches in diameter; and so perfect is this invention that under no circumstances is there a possibility of accident. The grand dining hall is 80 feet long, 60 feet wide and 21 feet high, lighted with eleven elegant chandeliers. The whole establishment has been leased for a term of years to Parau Stevens, Esq., proprietor of the Tremont and Revere houses, Boston Mass., and will be opened about the 1st of August.

MARSHAL McMACHON, DUKE OF MARGENTA. Marie-Edme-Patrick-Maurice McMahon is a scion of one of the most illustrious Irish families which followed the Stuarts into exile in France, two centuries ago. The father of Marshal McMahon was a Peer of France under the Restoration, having been as loyal to the Bourbons as his ancestors had been to the Stuarts, and a personal friend of Charles X. of France. The son, born in 1807, entered the school of St. Cyr in 1825, and fought in Algiers with the first French army of invasion. Returning to France in the suite of Gen. Armand, he marched with the Duc d'Orleans to the siege of Antwerp in 1831, and was one of the officers who saved the pompous Belgian lion, erected on the field of Waterloo, from the rage of the French infantry, by a few good natured witticisms at the expense of that rather ridiculous beast. Action being the element of men like McMahon, he is found again in Algiers in 1837 prominent in the assault on Constantine. He afterwards commanded a battalion of rifles, and a regiment of the Foreign Legion, and in 1845, as General of Brigade, governed the Province of Oran. July 16, 1852, he became a General of Division; and in 1855 was despatched to succeed Canrobert at Sebastopol. On the 8th of September of that year, the perilous honor of leading the storming party against the Malakoff was confided to him, and in an instant he found himself among the Russian works, and swearing to stay there, "living or dead," rallied his troops so constantly and ardently to the defense, that all the obstinate gallantry of the Russian battalions was wasted upon the attack. He commanded in Italy the Second Division, and has now won the distinction in history of receiving on the battle field his dual coronet and his baton of Marshal of France.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS.—There was considerable excitement, yesterday, occasioned by the advent of two tiny strangers on Capitol Hill. At an early hour the rumor was spread that the fawns presented to the State, some two years since, by Capt. G. N. Smith, of Cambria, had been so profitable to the Commonwealth as to add two more to their number—the doe having given birth, on Thursday night to two little spotted things, miniature editions of herself. Crowds of visitors, old and young, ladies and gentlemen performed divers pilgrimages to the deer-pen to look upon the tiny strangers. They are about the size of rabbits, and lay encased in the grass, perfectly unconscious of, and indifferent to, the attraction of which they were the centre. In a little while we hope to see them skipping playfully about to the infinite delight of the juvenile frequenters of the Capitol grounds.—Patriot & Union.

Georgia Democratic State Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 16.—The Democratic State Convention, which met here yesterday re-nominated Mr. Brown for Governor by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted, re-affirming the Cincinnati platform, expressing confidence in the ability & patriotism of Mr. Buchanan, and approving of the principles of his inaugural and annual message on the subject of slavery.

The Mormon Rebels.

Late news from Utah represents that the Mormons are organizing military companies, and arranging plans for resisting the federal authorities. Gov. Cumming, on receiving reliable information of these facts, issued a proclamation, commanding all such bodies to disperse and return to their usual avocations, on pain of being arrested, and punished as disturbers of the public peace. The execution of this order was entrusted by the Governor to the Marshal appointed by the Mormon Legislature, and to this the Valley Tan—the organ of the "Gentiles" in Utah—strongly objects, as having a tendency to defeat and make of no avail the command of the executive. Serious troubles are still apprehended, from the insubordination of the Mormons to the United States authorities.

Violent Storm.—On Friday a severe thunder storm passed over Petersburg, Va., and vicinity. It was accompanied by a violent gale of wind, doing considerable damage.

Business in New York.—The Journal of Commerce says: "Take it all together this month will be the dullest June we have experienced in many years."

Senator Seward recently sailed for St. Petersburg from England. He is recruiting his health for the campaign of 1860.

The Pennsylvania Opposition.

The Republicans of other States have no very extravagant admiration of the tactics of the Opposition party in Pennsylvania. Viewing matters from a distance, and somewhat in the light of principle, they fail to appreciate the beauties of the tortuous policy which seems to be peculiarly adapted to this latitude. In no other State of the Union is the Opposition so thoroughly a party of expedients as in Pennsylvania. Here they do not even pretend a show of uniformity or consistency. Within a few years, they have been Americans or Republicans or American Republicans or the People's Party, or anything to suit the necessities of the hour. While the Republicans of Massachusetts boldly declare that a naturalized foreigner shall not exercise the right of suffrage, and while the Republicans of Ohio, with equal boldness denounce this proscription measure. The Opposition of Pennsylvania, with characteristic and polite cowardice, say nothing at all about it. Neutrality is their policy. The expression of a decided opinion would cause an immediate rupture. And this negative policy does not proceed from the want of opinions or feelings on the subject of the Massachusetts amendment, but because there is no approach to uniformity in their opinions. No doubt that many members of the late Convention would have been willing to endorse the Massachusetts doctrine, and many others were eager to place themselves on record against it. But an open expression of opinion did not suit the oh hush! keep dark! policy of the Opposition. To say anything on this question would have been to introduce a cause of distraction, and to interrupt that delightful harmony which is the main object of the Opposition managers to promote. To secure this, they are willing to swallow any hash, compounded of political fragments, that the dexterity of the chief cooks can manufacture. This inflexibility of opinion is a feature in the character of Opposition politicians in this State. Go to New York or Ohio, or to any of the Western States, and there is no difficulty in determining whether a politician belongs to the American or Republican party. But in Pennsylvania there are few who stand distinctly upon one side or the other. The county politicians are Republicans or Americans, just as occasion requires. At one moment they lean to this side, at the next to that. In 1854 and '55 they were staunch Americans to a man. In 1846 they were nearly all Republicans. In 1857 and '58 they occupied a medium position, ready to embrace the party most likely to win, and in the year 1859, their doubts are not yet dispelled, nor their minds entirely clear, which would be the better course—to become thorough Seward Republicans, or to try the new expedient of a National People's Party.

The wavering, negative Opposition party are rejoiced if they can keep together from year to year, even at the expense of the concealment or compromise of important principles. We have much rejoicing at this time from the Opposition press, because the factions of their party agree to adhere for one more year upon the platform adopted at this place. Before the Convention assembled, there was much apprehension, least the fragments would fall to pieces. But much to their relief, the disaster did not happen. It is somewhat ludicrous to see the Opposition rejoicing because the question of their differences has been put off to the year of the Presidential election. Do the Opposition managers suppose that they can avoid explicit declarations respecting the great topics agitating the public mind as easily next year as they do this? They will be compelled to abandon their negative, do-nothing policy. They will be forced to say directly whether they are for or against Congressional intervention in the affairs of the Territories—whether they are for or against the principle of popular sovereignty—whether they are for or against the Massachusetts amendment—whether they are for or against the fugitive slave law—whether they are for a National People's party candidate for President, and against Seward, or for Seward and against the National organization. These are among the direct and explicit questions which must be settled some time, and we certainly have no reason to regret that their settlement has been deferred until next year.—Patriot and Union.

Arrival of the Steamer Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—The steamer Tennessee is below, bound to this port, with Vera Cruz dates to the 22d inst. The Conduca, which left the city of Mexico with five million in specie on the 25th ult., was seized by Gen. Robles when forty miles from Vera Cruz. A commissioner had been sent from Vera Cruz to negotiate with Gen. Robles for the liberation of the specie, but had accomplished nothing. It is reported that the French and English ministers had arranged for shipping the specie on board an English war vessel at Macouba. Mr. McLane the United States minister, had sent Capt. Farragut, of the U. S. steamer Brooklyn, to demand the release of the American portion of the specie, amounting to two millions of dollars, but the result of his mission has not transpired.

The English fleet had been ordered to Vera Cruz. There is no political news of importance.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The steamer Tennessee has arrived with Jalapa dates to the 10th. She was detained a week by Robles for examination, and started again on the 16th under Robles's permit. When near National Bridge, Robles overtook a Conduca, and ordered its return to Jalapa by authority of Miramon. The Conduca refused, and Miramon ordered it to be shipped aboard a British vessel off Sacrificios; the British commander refused to receive it, notwithstanding the orders of the English and French ministers. The Conduca remains at Reconada, under Robles's orders. The Dezalado is at Vera Cruz. Miramon has collected half a million of duties off the Conduca. All the English subjects are banished from the capital.

Bones of the Heroes.—The excavators for the Sanbury and Erie Road, along the bank of Lake Erie city, exhumed a large number of human skeletons. They are the relics of those who fell in the war of 1812, and were committed to what was doubtless supposed to be their last resting place at that time. But the ruthless hand of civilization and progress ferrets out and uproots, oftentimes even to the sleeping habitations of the forgotten dead. Arrangements have been made by the military staff of Erie county for the re-intering the remains in the City Cemetery.

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. Austrians retreating across the river Adda. Prussia becoming involved.—Sensation in Germany.—British Ministry defeated in the House of Commons.

Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 11—10 p. m. The Cunard steamer Persia arrived about 9 o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 11th inst. George Bailey, editor of the National Era of Washington, died on board the steamer Arago, on the 5th inst.

The Austrians have been driven from Margnani, with a loss of 1,200 prisoners, and the main body of the army is reported to be retreating across the river Adda. WAR NEWS.—The details of the battle of Magenta are received at London and Paris very slowly, but they do not change the first complexion. The losses were undoubtedly severe on both sides.

The Austrian official accounts only acknowledge from four to five thousand killed and wounded, and says that the enemy lost fully half as much again. It is reported, but not confirmed, that Gen. Geyla has been dismissed, and Gen. Heiss appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The Austrians have retreated beyond the river Adda. Their headquarters were near Cremona. They were expelled from Margnani by Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, who took 1200 prisoners.

Pavia was evacuated by the Austrians, and the Emperor Napoleon and King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th inst., where they were most enthusiastically received. They remained there at the latest accounts.

The latest advices say that the Allies were advancing from Milan in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and also, that Prussia had given indications of aiding Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The motion of a want of confidence in the British Ministry was carried in the House of Commons by a vote of 323 to 310.

Nothing was known as to the expected change in the Ministry when the Persia sailed.

At a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., the report already published was adopted.

The Red Sea cable broke, and was lost when only sixty miles from Cape Sidero.

The British Sloop of war, Horon, captured in a tornado on the African coast. One hundred and seven lives lost. The captain and twenty-six of those on board were saved.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th Mr. D'Israeli laid on the table the promised correspondence of the Government on the Italian question.

The adjourned debate on the address, in response to the Queen's speech, was resumed. The speakers in opposition were John Bright, Sir James Graham, Sergeant Deary and others, while those in defence of the speech included Seymour, Fitzgerald, Mr. Seymour, and the Attorney General for Ireland.

Gen. Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force at Breseca. Five hundred Zouaves were killed and wounded at Margnani. The Austrians lost 1500 killed and wounded and 1200 made prisoners.

The battle at Margnani lasted nine hours. The armies were preparing for another general engagement.

VIENNA, June 10.—The official Austrian correspondence of the 10th states that the Austrian army was continuing its retreat beyond the Adda, and that its headquarters were at Cavattignazzo before Cremona.

A special dispatch to the London Times says that on the 8th the second Austrian army had its headquarters at Calagua on the Adda.

FRANCE.—The Paris bourse was depressed and prices were lower, closing on Friday at 91 7/8c. for rent es.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.] The British Ministry did not resign on Saturday. The House of Commons adjourned over till Friday, 17th inst.

It is reported that the Prussian army will be mobilized and Prussia will soon take part in the conflict.

It is also said that the Prussian Government is negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

The Austrians were at Lodi, and the Allies advancing.

The battle of Magenta, it turns out that Gen. Canrobert was not wounded at the battle of Magenta.

All accounts give the glory of the day to Gen. M'Mahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but hearing the roar of the battle, rushed on and saved the army.

The Paris Monitor of the 10th inst., contains the following details of the battle of Magenta.

The concentration of our troops on the Po deceived the enemy into the belief that we intended to cross the river. On the morning of the 4th, 125,000 of the Austrians were in position opposite the Emperor, and the Grenadier division of the Imperial Guard was obliged to fight this proportionate odds.

All our Generals displayed great energy. In the subsequent action, the French General Wimpfer was wounded, De Smece and Machur, commanders of the grenadiers were killed.

The official bulletin described the operations of Gen. M'Mahon, who lost 1,500 men but put ten thousand Austrians hors du combat, and made five thousand prisoners.

The Austrians had on their side four corps d'armee.

The bulletin thus sums up the results of the five days since the departure from Alessandria: Our army had three combats, gained one battle, and freed Piedmont from the Austrians, who since the battle of Montebello, have lost twenty-five thousand killed and wounded, ten thousand prisoners and 17 cannon.

The defeat of the Austrians at Magenta is said to have produced an immense sensation in Germany.

The correspondent of the Daily News gives the following details. In less than two hours the allied Monarchs had deployed sixty thousand men against the Austrians, whose force were eighty thousand, together with a powerful artillery. They compelled the Austrians to move on a most disadvantageous ground, as their left soon turned by Gen. Canrobert's corps, supported by Gen. Frantz's division, and the Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre at Abbi-

atte Grasso. The Austrian centre being thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, were soon in disorder, and those sands fell crushed by the French artillery. Gen. M'Mahon had now reached the scene, and seeing the moment had come to break the disordered centre of the Austrians, charged with an impetuosity seldom witnessed, reported by Durand's Division, which stood in reserve, and was moving slowly beside him. The shock was terrible, and the dead and wounded were falling by thousands. The Austrians were finally routed, and the victory won.

The same writer says that twenty Austrian guns were taken.

The Zouavs had seven hundred killed and wounded.

A brigade in Gen. Canrobert's corps was almost destroyed in the last charge.

The Emperor and King were always in the thickest of the fight.

The military men are unanimous in praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor.

At Margnani the Austrians were intercepted by Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, who sent to dislodge them, and took the village with but little loss. There are no further details.

Gen. Benedick commanded the Austrians. Gen. Dunban is said to have effected his retreat by Cassano.

The Austrians have evacuated Larnco, abandoning their material of war and taking shelter in vessels on the Swiss waters.

The Emperor and King Victor Emmanuel attended mass in the Cathedral of Milan on the 9th, when a Te Deum was sung. They subsequently rode through the city. The enthusiasm of the people was indiscribable.

The King of Sardinia had issued a proclamation to the Lombards, saying that their independence having been secured, a regime liberal and durable, will be established. He eulogized the Emperor Napoleon, and called on the Lombards to join them on the battle field.

The Duchess of Parma had quitted the Duchy, leaving the government to the municipality and releasing the troops from their oath of allegiance. The municipality despatched a deputation to the King of Sardinia requesting him to accept the government.

A Hungarian legion was organizing at Torino. The Swiss government has offered the immediate fortifications of Austrian frontiers.

Three Austrian transports arrived with vessels in tow, have been stopped in Swiss waters, and surrendered.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation to his subjects in the Tyrol and Salzburg, calling them to arms to defend the most righteous cause for which the sword was ever drawn. He confides to them the task of defending frontiers against the enemy, who made himself an ally to the revolt against the legitimate dominion established by God.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Private letters received here from El Paso and Arizona to the 7th, state that the late attempt to revolutionize Chihuahua, by Jose Maria Zuloaga, brother of the late President of Mexico, has been entirely suppressed, and Zuloaga surrendering without a battle, he has been pardoned. Hon. S. Phelps, of Missouri, and Lieut. Mowry, of Arizona, are the guests of Judge Hart, of El Paso. Extensive preparations are being made to give Mr. Phelps a grand reception in New Mexico. The people of Arizona adhere to their determination to take no part in the new Mexican election, on the ground, heretofore stated in their memorial to Congress, of having no representation or vote.

No United States Court will be held at Mesilla this year.

Arizona will send her own delegate to Congress. If Lieutenant Mowry consents to run again he will be elected without opposition.

Hon. M. A. Otero will be returned to Congress as a delegate from New Mexico, without serious opposition.

Judge Merrick to-day remanded to Hagen town, Md., a colored woman, who has been residing here for twelve years, and who was claimed under the fugitive slave law. The Court having no power to pass upon the question of her freedom, it must be decided in Maryland. There was a large number of blacks gathered about the Judge's chamber, who manifested much interest with progress of the case.

The successful bidders for furnishing stationery to the House of Representatives, are Taylor & Murray, of Washington, and Isaac Ames, of Philadelphia.

The New Orleans papers of Friday which are furnished by the southern mail state that the Tehuantepec Steamship Co., has voted with a singular unanimity for a call of an additional instalment of 10 per centum on their subscriptions with the view of enabling the company to carry out its mail contract and perfecting such other arrangements as will secure the success of the enterprise.

The Election in Kansas.

The result of the election of delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention is still in doubt. The telegraph announced that the Republicans had a majority of three, but late accounts do not confirm this statement. The St. Louis Republican of the 13th inst. states that the Republicans claim a majority of two, with six doubtful counties yet to be heard from. The Democracy made a clean sweep of Leavenworth county, the most populous in the Territory. The city of Leavenworth, with a population of near ten thousand, gave an aggregate vote of 2,424, and defeated Parrot, Ewing, and other Republican leaders.

The result of this election takes the Republicans by surprise. They never dreamed of danger in Kansas. After all they had done to promote the welfare of the people, after all the exertions used to dedicate Kansas forever to freedom, the suspicion that she might prove false seems never to have entered their minds. Here, when it is announced that the election for delegates is so close that if the Republicans are not defeated their supremacy is maintained by the most slender thread, they are quite mute with amazement.

National Convention of Spiritualists.—There will be held a National Spiritualists' Convention at Plymouth, Mass., on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of August next. Dr. H. F. Gardner, of Boston will preside.

New Hampshire.—The Legislature of New Hampshire has indefinitely rejected a bill to repeal a law of that State which requires naturalized voters to present their certificate of citizenship thirty days before election.