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The Naturalization Question.

8. D. PRYCE, of Ebensburg.

The enemies of the Democratic party have been very active recently in endeavoring to misrepresent the views of the National Administration with regard to the rights of Naturalized citizens. The famous Le Clerc and Hoffer letters were doubtless not correctly understood by many, but at the same time we are confident that they were wilfully misconstrued by would-be sharp politicians, for the purpose of placing the Democratic party in a false position. They thought that by doing this they could secure the foreign vote for their candidate for the Presidency in 1860. We did not take any part in the con troversy which followed the publication of th Le Clerc letter, because we felt confident that Mr Cass would take occasion at an early day to state clearly and distinctly the views of the Administration with regard to the rights of natu ralized citizens on returning to their native land. and that those views, when published, would command the approbation of all sensible and conservative men in the country. In this we were not disappointed. The Washington Constitution, of the 14th inst., contains an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Cass to the U. S. Minister at Berlin, dated the 8th inst., which plainly sets forth the views of the Administration with regard to the Naturalization question.

We have not room to lay the entire extract before our readers; the following, however, is the most interesting and important portion. Mr

The question, then, arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the Constitution, "no person except a natural born citizen is eligible to the office of President." With this exception, the naturalized citizen from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing as the native citizen. He is neither in a letter nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting bis happiness, he is, while there, bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if these laws be arbitary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this government has no right to interfere authoratively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own territories.

If this government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several nations securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists and an American citizen has committed incurred a penalty for violating any municipal residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his offence, as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this has not may be tried and punished for the offence under principles of universal law. Under such circumstances, no person would think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the government whose laws he had violated of the power to departure, he is responsible for it in the same new home.

We a lite of a fact all

have referred. In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his etter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson then our charge d'affairs to Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, wherever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to hem, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has right to inflict the penaltics incurred upon the ransgressor, if found within his jurisdiction."— This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy, If one of our native or naturalized citizens were to expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, State or national, and afterwards become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our own jurisdiction, that his naturalization releived him from the punishment due to his crime much less could be appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibility to the United States or any of the States. This government would not for a moment listen to any such an appeal, Whilst these principles cannot be concested,

great care should be taken in their application Canadas. They are empowered to contract for especially to our naturalized citizens. The mo ment a foreigner becomes naturalized his alle clance to his native country is served forever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable line seperates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character.-In order to entitle his original government t punish him for an offence, this must have been committed whilst he was a subject and owed al-legiance to that government. The offence must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient; because. efore the time can arrive for such service he has hanged his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States. It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy, brought to this country from a foreign country with his father's family when but twelve years of age and naturalize here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, might then be seized and compellen to perform military service, becase, if he had remained there through out the inter vening years and his life had been spared, he would have been bound to perform military service.

We think the most ardent friends of the right

of naturalized citizens can find nothing in the principles laid down by General Cass in this extract to which they can object. He holds that expatriation is a natural right, that it is recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States, and that a naturalized citizen is in every respect the equal of, and entitled to all the right which are enjoyed by a native born citizen, with the exception that he is not eligible to the office of President. He goes abroad in every respect the equal of a native born citizen, and entitled to the same protection from the government. He is, of course, subject to the municipal laws of the country through which he travels or in which he resides, and is liable to be punished for a violation of them; so, also, is a native born citizen. If he has committed an offence against the laws of his native country before his expatriation, he Is liable to be punished for it on returning thither. Thus, if a native of France had committed to this, and after having been naturalized in this ountry, he should afterwards voluntarily return storm the same evening in Philadelphia. to France, the French authorities would have the right to arrest, try and punish him for the crime against the municipal laws of his native country which he had committed previous to his expatriation. But says Mr. Cass, "The offence must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he could have been punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient. He must have been in the army, or been actually called into it, in order to render him liable to the legal penalty of descrition on his voluntarily reurning to his native land.

Those who will take the trouble of comparing the Le Clerc and Hoffer letters with the dispatch from which we take the above extract, will fine that General Cass has been consistent through out, and that the doctrine laid down in those letters differs in nothing from that contained in

Death of Hon. Rufas Choate. Hon. Rufas Choate who has long been regard ed as the ablest Lawyer in New England, died in Cass, after discussing some preliminary points. Halifax, Canada, on the 12th inst., About a month since he sailed for Europe with the hope of improving his health, by a trip through the old world. On arriving at Halifax, he was so enfeebled by sickness, that his friends did not of Mantua. The battle of the 24th seems to deem it prudent for him to proceed on his journey until he had recovered sufficient strength to sustain the fatigues of the voyage to Liverpool They did not entertain any apprehensions that he was in immediate danger of death. He, however, continued sinking, and about 2 o'clock in the morning of the day above stated he expired. He was truly a great man, and it will probably be a long time, before the American people will said to have lost from 12,000 to 15,000 .-"look upon his like again." As a Lawyer and Advocate, he stood proudly eminent among the legal men of the United States, and and as a Statesman he had few superiors. But it was as an orator that he outstripped all his competitors. He was possessed of a clear logical mind and a poetical fancy, which allied to remarkable fluency in the use of language, and an ardent temperament, enabled him to wield an almost magical influence over the understanding and hearts of the court, jury, or audience he addressed. He was a member of Congress for several years, and time been cognizant of a persistant piece of was a United States Senator from Massachusetts cruelty towards a lady of the first respectafrom 1841 to 1845. He was a whig until the bility in this city, and whom we hoped ere dissolution of that party, when he became a democrat, and was a zealous supporter of Mr. Bu- friends. It appears that her husband, in a chanan, in 1856. He was a thoroughly National Statesman, and the uncompromising foe of seclaw whatever of the country of his temporary tional parties. He was the confidential friend of although it is impossible for her to stand Daniel Webster, for whom he entertained so pro- erect within it, she never is permitted to found a veneration that he might almost be regar leave it except at night. The social position been done before his departure and he should ded as his disciple. He was born in Massachu- of the parties is such that we are persuaded voluntary return under the same jurisdiction, he setts, in 1799, and always was we believe a resonot to mention names at present, but shall ident of that State.

37 Rev. Father Celestine Engibrecht, who has during the last three years been the Pastor of the Catholic Congregation of Carrolltown, in this enforce their execution. The very same princi- County, was recently transfered from that place ple, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should be choose to return to were devotedly attached to him, and deeply re-

83- The Abolition candidate for Judge of the supreme Court of Ohio was a slaveholder in Mississippi about fifteen years ago. He sold his laves at auction before emigrating to Ohio. He now one of the leaders of the ultra Abolitionsts in that State, and is constantly engaged in denouncing Negro slavery and slaveholders. He is now very eloquent in upholding the doctrine of aniversal emancipation, but he was not very zealous in endeavoring to assist in carrying it into practical operation, when he sold his slaves at auction to the highest bidder. We entertain no doubt that more than nine-tenths of the Abelitionists in the United States if placed in a similar position would "do likewise." As a general thing they are the most narrow-minded, coldhearted and selfish men in the United States .-We have an abundant supply of talking philanthropists in this country at the present time, but practical ones are extremely rare.

Womans Rights .- We learn from several of our exchanges, that a certain strong minded woman named Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols is now in Kan sas, actively engaged in urging that there shall be no distinction between persons on account o sex recognized in the Constitution of the State, which will shortly be submitted to the people, but that women shall be entitled to vote, hold office, and be regarded in every respect, as the equal of the Lords of creation. 2 said that there is a strong probability that Mrs. Nicholls' efforts will be crowned by success.

VERY STRANGE. -- No allusion is made in the official report of the proceedings of the late Opposition County Convention, to the important fact that Col. Campbell, previous to the vote be- to come to it so they seem, in regard to all ing taken to ascertain who was the first choice of | culinary matters, to agree to sink their differthe Convention for State Senator, made a speech, in which he denied that he was a party to an ach is a potent harmonizer.' arrangement to nominate Hall of Blair for Senator. in order to secure the nomination of Geo. S. King for Congress next year. Why was "this important fact suppressed in the published proceedings of the Convention? Will our friends of the Tribune be kind enough to explain?

CO-Our Farmers are now actively engaged in harvesting their Wheat, Rye and Grass. Not- | sink their differences and agree to harmonize. withstanding the June frost, the crop of wheat in this county will be much larger than it has been during any one year, since the county was organized. Grass is light, and hay will probably be dear next winter. Corn and oats look well. raising oats, provided, always, they ain't wild.

for The Walton House on the Ebensburg and Jefferson Plank Road, kept by that prince of Landlords, Maj. Gideon Marlett, is one of the pleasantest places in this county for spending a few weeks during the summer season. The Major's accommodations are supurb, and there are several trout runs in the neighborhood, where the lovers of "rare sport" can enjoy themselves.

New York City and vicinity was visited by a tremendous thunder storm, on last Wednesday evening. The list of casualities attending the storm is very large. Houses were unroofed, murder in his native country before emigrating chimneys blown down, and trees uprooted in evey portion of the city. There was also a severe

> Governor Packer has appointed Honorable James Gamble, President Judge, of the Centre district, in the place of James Burnsides de-

63-If you want to keep cool this warm weather, call and imbibe a glass of Dr. Lemmon's Soda Water. He has always choice fruit syrups

[Flour is selling in this place, at present, at \$8,50 per barrel. A pretty steep price; but lookout for them. we look for a reduction as soon as the new crop of wheat comes into market.

A telegraphic dispatch from Augustia, Georgia, states that the weather in the Southern states has recently been unseasonably cold.

Dieb-On the 5th inst., near Davenport, Iowa, Mrs. Ann Chatzer, daughter of George Murray, Esq., formerly of this county.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLVERING .- The great battle of the 24th June, it appears by the late foreign news, was not fought on the Mincio, but on the Chiese, at the village of Selferino, about eighteen miles northwest of Mantua, where the Austrians in 1796 were defeated by the French previous to the siege have been the severest contest of the campaign, and was accompanied with the greatest loss of life. The Austrians re-crossed the Mincio, to the east of which they had previously withdrawn, in full force, and attacked the French, but after eighteen hours' hard fighting and the loss of 30,000 men. in killed, wounded and prisoners, were compelled to abandon their positions. The French are Accounts say that their loss was so severe that they were unable to advance against the Austrians, who had retired to the Historic Square, where another great battle is impending, in which the human slaughter will probably be more terrible. Baron Hess, the best of the Austrian generals, is now in command, and within the fortified places so often alluded to will be the next carnage.

A Strange Story -The following story is from the Troy Budget :- "We have for some now to find relived by the interferance of fit of jealousy, something more than a year not fail to do so within a day or two, unless, in the meantime, we find the lady quietly relieved "

Declaration of Independence was signed.

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The Chameleon Party.

The party which exists in opposition to the Democracy, says the Albany Argus, has often been likened to the Chameleon. It lives on airy abstractions, and changes its color with its food. In the South it catches its hue from the negro, and is black. In New England it takes the shade of the Blue laws, and is blue. Here it is drabist-in many places mullatoish-but it is of no color long, changing through all the grades with wonderful rapidity. It feeds on provisos, resolutions, declarations, protests and principles never put in practice.

So far, by common consent, it has, through half a century, justified its title of the Chameleon party. But Naturalists find even closer resemblances. Dr. Buckland, in his recent work on Natural History, gives the following description of the animal, which is

"Betwixt the two sides of the body there seems a lack of sympathy. One eye may be looking straight forward, while the other is looking as directly backward. One may be entirely asleep, while the other is wide awake. And this kind of independent and separate action applies to each side of the creature-to its limbs. It cannot swim because its limbs refuse to act in concert .-

Could the two sides understand one another, and agree upon a prescribed course of action, might always be awake or half awake .-But it gains nothing by its unilateral independency; the two sides are like two horses that won't work in harness. It seems strange with this peculiarity, that on trees, or terra firma, the creature should be able to make any progress But as the two sides are fed by one mouth, and as the insect tribes refuse ences and to move in harmony. The stom-

There is philosophy in the animal, which the Opposition seem to have profited by. The South side and the North side do not harmonize, in sense or thought. One eye looks North, the other South. One side moves one way, and the other reverses the action. One sleeps and the other wakes; but in regard to "enlinary matters"—the fats of office and the drippings of legislation, the two sides They have one mouth to devour, and one stomach to digest! The Black Republicans of the North, and the Blue Americans of the South, can find one point of agreement, in the common necessity of their nature—the craving for food. The Bells and Marshalls Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive on the 30th ult It is reported that at Salferino This is the very best county in the State for of the South unite with the Sewards and nearly every officer and man of the artillery Banks of the North, when the spoils of office are within the reach of their common maw.

From Washington.

Washington City, July 12 -The late Congress appropriated only fifteen thousand dollars, as a preliminary to the taking of the next census, for the preparation of blank forms, instructions to marshals, etc. Ample time will be allowed for the selection of reliable deputies, and such arrangements will be made by the Secretary of the Interior as will secure the prosecution of the work with more perfectness than heretofore. Many applications have been made for employment as clerks, but the census bureau will not be organized until next year, when the returns was a general engagement between the two will be received.

however desirable the acquisition of Lower as has been stated.

The Mayor of this city has received a despatch from the Mayor of Richmond, that O. Jennings Wise and P. H. Aylett had left to fight a duel, and would probably proceed to the neighborhood of Washington, eaused warrants to be issued for their arrest, in case they came this way. The officers are on the cally defended by the fifth corps de armee,

Secretary Floyd's health is slightly improved. He will return to Washington to accompany the President to Bedford Springs | was eventfully left in the hands of the enemy

The President has recognized Frederick Hesse Castle, at New York. The Mexican Minister is ill.

The Reconciliation of Mr. and Mrs. Sickles.

The New York Tribune is credibly informd, from various sources, that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has become entirely reconciled with his wife, and is now living with | brilliant attacks. her in marital relations as before the death of the late Philip Barton Key. We are also assured that in taking this remarkable step, Mr. Sickles has alienated himself from most, if not all, of those personal and political his recent imprisonment and trial.

-The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs Sickles was consummated while Mrs. S. was residing at the house of a friend on the Bloomingdale Road, about half a mile from the former bouse of Mrs. S., which for some King, asking for support, in case he should time past Mrs. Siekles has occupied, either be attacked, was met with a refusal, on the alone or with some of the members of her own family The suspicions of his host were not probable. At daybreak, however, the excited by the repeated absence of Mr. S., corps of Marshal D Hilliers came in sight of at unusual hours; and when he came in one | Salferino, and was immediately set upon by a morning, he was interrogated by the host large Austrian force, which rushed down the and another friend who was present, and on bill and fought with the greatest fury. The his positively denying their right to question | Marshall resisted the attack to the best of his him, and refusing to give an explination, they shook hands with him for the last time, and he withdrew. It is said that he has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates, notifying them formally of the were slowly driven back, and every now and

The Indian Office have received inteligence of the fight. The Austrians were thus from the Indian agencies of Utah, of date slowly driven out of Salferino, but all of a May 30th. The Utahs, to the number of sudden they made a tremendous burst for- put on a sack before leaving the American 400, had assembled at Spanish Fork Reser- ward and the French were driven down the side, but his friends there refused to per vation, where Superindent Forney has an In- | bill. Being admirably supported by their dian farm conducted on the principal of "no artillery, however, they made a stand, and work, no bread," which has been a decided commenced once more to advance. It was success. The Uinta portion of the tribe of like a hail storm of bullets and balls, and Utahs have recently come to this reservation. | whole files were moved down by a single disthe industrious Indians, and also to ravage left wing, the Austrians were getting de-

from Oregon-Bonnocks and Sho-sho-nees, corps was also heavily punished, and had there as well as some Utah Sho-sho-nees-are re- been a skilful General in the Austrian army The Oldest Orator .- The venerable David | ported to be banding together north of Bear | to collect and concentrate the forces against Smith, D. D., who delivered a speech at the river to make a descent upon the northern the weak point of the enemy's line, matters dinner of the Massachusetts Society of the settlements in Box-Elder county. Superin- would have had a very different aspect. his native country. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his like the country who made an address on the 4th Fork and the Box-Elder country immediate-Decessary.

marine out to the same

Arrival of the Steamer Etna.

Official Accounts of the Battle of Salferino.

New York, July 13 -The steamship Et- the supports were sent to the left na, from Liverpool, on the 2d inst., arrived wings, which did not need them at this port this morning. Her advices are attempts were made to recapture & the same as those brought by the Canada to The Battle of Salferino .- At Paris it is

believed in some quarters that the French loss at the battle of Salferino amounted to tween the French chassours and the from sixteen to eighteen thousand men, as | Hulons, in which the former were ran Gen. Neil's corps, 6,000 to 7,000; D'Hil-

lier's nearly 5 000; M'Mahon's, 2,500; Can- take part in the battle, and that the h robert's, 1,000, besides casualities in the artillery and special corps. The French people are said to be dissatisfi-

ed with the scantiness of the details as yet been buried, and many were yet lying in published in the Moniteur. "The Patric" says Napoleon had an epau-

lette shot away. Gen. Dien is reported among the dead. The Austrians had seven or eight Generils and many of their superior officers would-

d. Gen. Greschke was killed. Some of the French infantry regiments | Diet is said to have approved of the d were nearly cut to pieces. The Piedmontese to move an army of observation to the suffered so severely as to be incapable of forming in the line of battle.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 28th, says that some | thirteen floating batteries, nine gun | days must clapse before the complete loss of nine brigs, and two or three masted the Austrians could be received.

The same writer says that the Italian regi- and enormous supplies on board. The ments in the Austrian army have become very | miral was about to open his scaled difficult to manage-the men desert by scores | The real difficulty there is in getting r and fifties. In the neighborhood of Trieste a | the Austrians without injury to the inhales whole batallion had raised the cry in favor of | of Venice.

A vessel on the coast, under the American flag, had been detected in the act of re- and one floating battery. ceiving the deserters on board after dark. The people of Milan have made threaten-

ng manifestations against the Jesuits, whom public rumor accuse of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria The municipial body of Vienna have offer-

ed to maintain peace and order in case it was ecessary to despatch the garrison at Vienna to the seat of war. Enormous masses of French soldiers are

marching into Piedmonte via Nice and Mount

Napoleon was in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of the army was excellent His head-quarters were at Vallengro, where

The Austrian accounts of the battle admit their loss to be 20,000, killed, wounded and

The Austrian official report of the battle

'The right wing of the army occupied Bozzolongo, Salferino and Cavriana; the left wing marchdd on the 24th, to Quidizzolo, Castiglione and Coffredo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial army continued its advance towards Chiese, the enemy, who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force, pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there armies At ten o'clock or thereabouts, on There is authority for the assertion that the morning of the 24th, the right wing. which was formed of the second army, under California may be to the administration, no Count Schlick, maintained the position which such proposition is now pending between the it had originally occupied in the first line of Governments of the United States and Mexico | battle, until two o'clock in the a termeon, and | Cavriana. Marshall D'Hilliers met wit the first army, left wing, under Count Wimp

fien, continually gained ground in the direcmade a vehement attack on Salferino, and after several hours hard fighting obtained pos session of the place, which had been heroi-An attack was then made ou Cavriana, which place was courageously defended until evening by the first and seventh corps de armee, but while the struggle for Salferino and Caveri ana was going on. The eight corps de armee Kuhne as Consul of the Grand Duchy of which was on the outer flank and right wing advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops, who were opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial army to recover the position that had been lost in the centre. The third and ninth corps de armee, which were supported by the eleventh corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve Havirez. cavalry attached to this wing, made several

Universally heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the first army was una- the third and fifth divisions were engble to make any progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of lions, with the brigade Aosto, the first friends who devotedly adhered to him during the Imperial and Royal Army. It began ion under Gen Dillo Marmora, and the late in the evening, during a very violent ade of Piedmont.

The correspondent of the London Herald says so little did the French expect a battle, that on the previous night a message from the ground that an attack by the Austrians was power, and seut his aid-de-camp for supports; but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage had elapsed that the corps of Gen. resumption of conjugal relations between then there was a pause, and the French con-

They spurn work, and threaten to punish charge. In the meantime, at the right and A considerable number of renegade Indians were being driven back. Gen. Canrobert's

committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same law at an address on the 4th law before his happines and prosperty may attend him in his linest. He was a lad of nine years when the ly, and make such arrangements as may be be Neil M'Mahon, or the Emperor himself, Chester Direct Railroad, in Deleware committed an offence against the law before his happines and prosperty may attend him in his linest. He was a lad of nine years when the sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong ! -149 acres, at \$250 per acre.

division of the Infantry of the line the Austrian's centre, and successi time in breaking it. Instead of brin their forces to repel these formidable

but the French strongly held it, and the gles began to sound a general retreat. An attempt was made by the carst pursue them, which led to an encour-

to the right about. It is stated that single Hungarian regiment was allow regiments had all been previously sent

Twenty thousand corpses are said to ditches and cornfields.

The Berlin and Vienna latters confide speak of negotiations having been opens Prussia with England and Russia, for the pose of establishing, if possible, a bas combined mediation.

The military commission of the Pran The French are making immense preparations in the Adriatic. Five shi

the-line, eight frigates, six war sta were at Antivaria. They have many

The Brest fleet is said to be compo nine ships-of-the-line, two heavy fra

Two of the London papers state that has been a meeting at Paris of the in diplomatic agents of France, In Levant that they have been despatched to their n by the Emperor. It is presumed that had orders to aid in the getting up of m surrection in Turkey, in the interest of h

Gen Garibaldi has received orders to a py the upper Valtetine, and was expected Forano with three thousand men, and wi five hundred Piedmontese had already a

Skirmishes have already taken place tween the French corps of Valtetine and Austrians guarding the Stelvio Pass. Austrians number thirteen companies fantry and two companies of carbin occupy positions between Glanrue wi fol, and a battery has been placed mand the road to Stelvio. Barricades also been erected, and there is great far descent by Garibaldi The Swiss Federal Council has decid

concert with the beligerents, that any si seeking shelter on Swiss territory sha sent back to their country, their Govern engaging not to employ them again present war. The garrison of Lavens the soldiers of Garibalda's corps will quently be sent back.

It is said that the Austrian monarch of ed the recrossing of the Mincio in opposi to the advice of Gen. Hess. The Sardinian account of the battle of

On the 26th, the Emperor orders Sardinian army to occupy Puzzolengo, invest Peschiera, while the French would at the same time, occupy Salfers expected difficulties, and the Piedmonte connoisance also encountered great for the enemy. While D'Hilliers perfe prodigies of valor at Salferino, the mas one. But the Emperor perceiving the was now contending with the entire the enemy, deployed the corps of h Neil and M'Mahon in place, and Canrob rt to rejoin with the Imperial The King had been requested to dis available force against Salferino and dingly ordered Generals Fanti and Di to convey succor to the French General

General Fanti had already comment movement to be made, when news that the reconoissances of the third an divisions were in danger, being cut Desenzane by a superior force. The recalled Fanti, and ordered the brig Aosto to return abruptly to San Marti

Marshall D'Hilliers was at Salferi marched against Carrianna. The Kin ing been informed that, notwithstand was difficult to carry the heights of S ino, ordered a general attack of these

In spite of the violent tempest, Gen. Marmor directed his course by Pezz and descended upon San Martine, by attacked from the side of Pezzolengo, fourth regiment moving to the left, I the enemy, causing great losses with tillery. In spite of the delay of Gen. de's corps, occasioned by the tempost. ignorance of the guides, the third and visions and brigade dislodged the enem his formidable position, and a brilliant ended the contest of fifteen hours, which sustained with heroic bravery.

M. Blondin at Ylagara Falls Monday afternoon, M. Blondin crossed and recrossed the Niagara rope, in the presence of more than ten sand people. He started from White's ure Grounds, and first walked down the nearly one hundred feet backward. H returned took his balancing pole, and s ed to the Canadian side. He propose the Canadian end of the rope, and M. din put it over his head and returned will to the place of starting. This sack was of Indian blankets, with places cut for arms. He had no difficulty in thus eros it blindfolded, except that his balancing eaught two or three times in the guy! He laid down upon the rope in the sack,

established beyond all doubt. - Buffalo mercial, 6th. R. J Edgar Thompson, Presiden the Penna. Central Railroad has purcha

performed some other acts. The success M. Blondin in walking this rope seems to

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