THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. V--NO. 726. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for the month of June.
W. T. WALTERS.
GEO. F. WEBB, | THOS. GOODWIN,
HENRY WEHRHANE, | G. H. REESE.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1860.

The transactions at the Stock Board to-day were comparatively light, but for most of the Stocks on the list prices were maintained, and in some of the Mining stocks a slight improvement was established. The sales of Mining stocks embraced 400 shares Gardner Hill at $7@7⅛, 700 shares Guilford at $3.69@3⅜, 1,300 shares Springfield at $4⅜@4.81, 1,000 shares North State at $2.19@2.31, 500 shares Consolidated at $1⅜, and 900 shares Baltimore and North Carolina at $1.31. For Cambridge $1.56 was bid, and Silver Hill closed without sales at $1⅜ bid, $1.94 asked regular way. For Railroad stocks the market was very quiet. A lot of 100 shares Northern Central was sold at $18⅜ seller 60 days, and the only sale of Baltimore and Ohio was one of 5 shares at $78 regular way. Baltimore and Ohio closed however at only $76⅜ bid, $77⅜ asked, and Northern Central left off at $18⅜ bid, $19 asked regular way. The only sale of Railroad bonds to-day was one of $1,000 Northern Central 1885's at 66⅜, but we note sales of $5,959 Baltimore 6's 1890 at 100⅛, and $750 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Extra dividend orders at 60.

In New York to-day Erie declined ⅜; New York Central ⅜; Reading ⅜; Rock Island ⅜; Michigan Southern ⅜; Harlem ⅜; Galena and Chicago ⅜; but Cleveland and Toledo advanced ⅜; and Michigan Southern guaranteed ⅜.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.
MONDAY, June 25, 1860

$5959 Balt. 6's, '90 —100⅛	200 shs. Gardner H. Mining Co. — 7
1000 N. C. RR. bds. '85—66⅜	200 " " b60—7⅛
750 B. & O. RR. ex. dividend orders—60	500 shs. Guilford Mining Co. — 3.69
20 shs. Franklin Bk—12	200 " " b60— 3⅜
40 shs. Firemens' Ins. Co. —36	300 shs. North State Mining Co. —2.19
5 " B. & O. RR.—78	200 " " — 2⅜
100 " N. C. R. s60—18⅜	500 " " b35—2.31
100 shs. Springfield Mining Co — 4⅜	300 shs. N. C. Consolidated Min. Co. — 1⅜
700 " " b60— 4⅜	200 " " b5— 1⅜
500 " " b60—4.81	900 shs. Balt. & N. C. Mining Co. —1.31

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	93⅞	00
Missouri 6's	84⅜	84⅜
Illinois Central bonds	00	00
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	19	18⅜
New York Central Railroad	82⅜	82
Reading Railroad	41⅜	40⅜
Panama Railroad	00	00
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	32⅜	00
Michigan Southern Railroad	13⅜	00
Cumberland Coal	00	00
Harlem Railroad	00	12⅜
Galena and Chicago	00	62
Michigan Southern, guaranteed	28	00
Rock Island Railroad	69⅜	00
	irregular.	dull.

The *Tribune* of this morning says:

The business of the Sub-Treasury on Saturday was: Receipts, $120,593—for Customs, $115,000; Payments, $69,559; Balance, $6,326,894. The exchanges at the clearing-house were $21,371,255.98; Balances, $1,123,128.07. The total exchanges for the week were $132,697,454.06; being an average of $22,116,242.34. The shipments of specie for Europe were: By the Arago, $813,410; by the Vigo, $597,837; total, $1,411,247. This, added to $1,939,765, previously shipped, makes a total export of $3,351,007 for the week.

The Foreign Bill market was firm, but not very active, at the close. Exchange on London, 109⅜@109⅜. Francs, 5.15@5.12⅜. Demand loans are slightly more active, 5 per cent. being readily obtained. Choice short paper ranges from 5@5⅜ per cent. We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week, and since January 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Dry Goods	$648,929	$2,440,947	$929,900
General Merchandise	1,390,421	3,432,801	2,575,905
Total for the week	$2,039,350	$5,878,248	$3,505,313
Previously reported	58,246,394	107,349,250	104,051,290
Since January 1	$55,285,744	$113,222,498	$107,557,203

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from commencement of the year to June 21:

	1859.	1860.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Cotton	$5,587,571	$6,305,158	$717,587	......
Flour	1,897,936	2,762,156	846,220	......
Corn Meal	164,269	137,280	......	$26,989
Wheat	25,466	1,346,606	1,321,140	......
Corn	95,436	853,688	758,252	......
Beef	1,093,619	1,244,911	151,252	......
Pork	1,169,904	843,324	......	325,580
Total	$10,084,201	13,493,123	3,812,491	352,569
Increase as compared with 1859				$3,459,922

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following statement of the movement of the anthracite coal trade for the week and season:

"The anthracite tonnage the past week by the below-named companies is the largest thus far of the season, being a little less than 180,000 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation Company, it will be seen, still maintains its lead over the Reading Railroad, and though the latter increased its tonnage over the previous week over two thousand tons, the Navigation Company did four thousand better. The Lehigh Valley Railroad also accomplished the large increase of four thousand five hundred tons over its tonnage of the previous week. The Lehigh Navigation increased three thousand five hundred tons; Broad Top about one thousand, and Lykens Valley eight hundred. Delaware and Lackawanna and Shamokin Valley fell off. The demand for coal continues good, and prices firm. All the indications still favor a heavy tonnage for the year. Including the tonnage by the Delaware and Hudson, we have an aggregate to tide-water this season, of about three millions one hundred and twenty thousand tons."

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, June 25.

COFFEE.—Coffee is in fair demand, and the market for it is quite firm in tone. We note sales to-day of 450 bags Rio at 14⅛@14⅜ cts.; Rio closes steady at 13⅜@13⅜ cts. for medium to fair; 14@14⅜ cts. for good to prime, and we quote Laguayra at 14@15 cts.; Maracaibo at 14 cts., and Java at 15⅜@16⅜ cts. per lb. The stock of Coffee here is about 8,000 bags.

FLOUR.—Flour is still quiet, but we note a slight improvement to-day in the general tone of the market. There was comparatively little demand for Flour on 'Change, but there was less offering than there has been for some days past, and the market exhibited considerable firmness at the close. Sales were reported of 250 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.50; 100 bbls. do. cut Extra at $5 75; 200 bbls. Ohio Cut Extra at $5.75; 300 bbls. Howard Street Extra at $6, and 100 bbls. do. at $6.25 per bbl. Super closed steady at $5.50 for Howard Street, Ohio and City Mills, and we continue to quote Extra as follows, viz: at $5.75@6.25 for Howard Street and Ohio, $6@6.25 for standard City Mills, and $7@7.50 per bbl. for fancy brands do.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is selling to the trade at $8.50 for Welch's, and $8 per bbl. for the best brands of Baltimore ground. Ohio and Howard Street Family may be quoted at $6.50@7 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—We quote Rye Flour to-day at $4.25@$4.37⅛, and Corn Meal at $3.37⅛ for Baltimore, and $3.50 per bbl. for Brandywine, but we hear of nothing doing in either of these articles.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Grain at the Corn Exchange this morning embraced 1,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, and some 6,000 bushels Oats. Wheat was firm, although in consequence of the light receipt there was but little done in it. Red may be quoted at 130@138 cts. for fair to prime, and white at 145@150 cts. for good to prime, and 155 cts. for choice. Good Corn is scarce and wanted, but for common lots of which there is a large supply the market is dull. White sold at 65@66 cts. for inferior, 68@71 cts. for good to prime, and yellow at 65@67 cts. for fair to good, but a lot of 310 bushels of very superior quality brought 72 cts. Much of the Corn offering is more or less out of order, and there is consequently a wide range in the prices for it. There were 2,000 bushels Virginia and Maryland Oats sold to-day at 33@35 cts., but no sales of Pennsylvania Oats were reported. We quote Rye nominal at 68@70 cts. for Maryland, and 75@78 cts. per bushel for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—We have no transactions to note to-day in Molassess, but we quote it steady at the following rates, viz: 25@26 cts. for clayed Cuba; 27@32 cts. for Cuba Muscovado; 25@33 cts. for English Island; 35@38 cts. for Porto Rico; and 46@49 cts. for New Orleans.

PROVISIONS.—The market for all articles under this head continues very firm, and for Bacon prices have a decidedly upward tendency. We have reported to-day sales of 100 hhds. Bacon Sides at 10⅜ cts., 20 hhds. do. Shoulders at 8⅜ cts., and 1,000 pieces Hams at 11 cts.—We hear of no sales of Bulk Meat, but we still quote it at 7⅜ cts. for Shoulders, 9⅜ cts. for Sides, and 9⅜ cts. for Hams. We hear of no transactions to-day in Lard, Pork or Beef. Lard is held firmly at 12@12⅜ cts. for Western in bbls. and tcs., and 13 cts. in kegs, and we quote Pork at $18.75@19 for Mess, $14.75@15 for Prime, $13.75@14 for Rump, and Beef at $8 for Western No. 1; $10 for do. Mess; $10 for Baltimore No. 1, and $12.50@13 per bbl. for do. Mess.

RICE.—Rice is in good demand but the stock here is light, and there is consequently but little doing in it. We quote it at 4⅜@4⅜ cts. for fair to good, but prime is held higher.

SEEDS.—There is nothing doing in Grass Seeds, but we quote Clover nominal at $4@$4.50, and Timothy at $2.50@3 per bushel. Flaxseed is selling slowly at from $1.35 to $1.45 per bushel.

SALT.—We continue to quote Liverpool Salt at 95 cts. for Ground Alum, 155@160cts. for Jeffrey & Darcy's fine, 165cts. for Marshall's do. and 175 cts. per sack for Ashton's do., and Turks Island do. at 20@25 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—Sugars continue quiet, the only sale we have heard of to-day being one of 10 hhds. Porto Rico at $8.25. The quotations are, however, still as follows, viz: $6.50@7 for refining grades Cuba and English Island; $7.25@8 for grocery grades do.; $7.25@7.75 for good common to good Porto Rico and New Orleans; and $8.25@8.50 for prime and choice.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is dull and quite heavy. We note, however, sales to-day of 50 bbls. Country at 20 cts., 50 bbls. City at 20⅜, and 100 bbls. Ohio at 20⅜ cts., the latter on time.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET, June 23.—Turpentine—Further sales since yesterday's report of 650 bbls. Turpentine, at $2.80 for virgin, $2.60 for yellow dip, and $1.60 per bbl. for hard, per 280 lbs. Tar—No sales reported in Tar to-day. Rosin—Sales yesterday of 460 bbls. common Rosin at $1.15 per 310 lbs., and of 383 bbls. No. 1 at from $1 50 for opaque to $3.75 for pale. Spirits—Sales yesterday of 280 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 40 cts. per gallon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton—Sales of 500 bales to-day. Flour is higher—sales of 12,500 bbls. at an advance of 5@10 cts; State $5.38@5.45; Ohio $5.80@5.90; Southern $5.75@5.95. Wheat is higher; Milwaukie Club $1.33@$1.34. Corn is higher—sales of 44,000 bushels; mixed 67⅜@68 cts. Whiskey is dull at 21⅜@21⅜ cts. Pork is steady; Mess $17.75@18.50. Lard is firm. Sugar is heavy; Muscovado 6⅜@7⅜ cts. Spirits Turpentine closed firm. Rosin $1.55@1.57⅜. Rice steady at 4⅜ cts.

ALBANY, June 23.—Flour in good request and firm—sales 1,400 bbls. Wheat—sales 3,000 bushels prime white Michigan at $1.50; 800 bushels white Genesee at $1.35, and 4,500 bushels Canada club at $1.26⅜. Oats dull, but firmly held; sales 1,200 bushels State and Canada West at 40⅜@40⅜ cts. Corn—sales 6,300 bushels Western mixed at 63 cts., and 5,000 bushels round yellow at 66@67 cts. Wool in the street at 29@45 cts.

OSWEGO, June 23.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat held generally above the views of buyers; sales 6,000 bushels Milwaukie club at $1.25. Corn in good demand and market better; sales 50,000 bushels at 58⅜@59 cts., including a cargo to arrive on private terms. Oats, Barley and Rye nominal.

BUFFALO, June 23.—Flour firm and in good demand; sales 3,000 bbls at $5@5.12⅜ for Extra State, $5.12⅜@5 25 for Extra Illinois and Wisconsin, $5.37⅜@5.62⅜ for Extra Indiana and Ohio, and $6@6.50 for double Extra do. Wheat less firm but in fair demand; sales 50,000 bushels at $1.16@1.17 for Chicago spring and Racine club, $1.18 for No. 1 Milwaukie club, $1.20 for extra do., and $1.25@1.27 for red winter. Corn quiet; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 55 cts. Oats steady; sales 5,000 bushels at 34 cts. Whiskey nominal at 20 cts.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Flour.—Prices irregular at $4.50 for Superfine. Whiskey 17⅜ cts. Bacon 8@10 cts. Lard in bbls. 12 cts. Mess Pork $18@19.25. Money market easy; sight exchange on New York ⅜ per cent. premium.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Cotton.—Sales to-day 200 bales; prices irregular. Flour steady at $5.40@5.50 for Superfine. Molasses 28@32⅜ cts. Tobacco closed firm; choice light at 9⅜ cts. Freights and exchange unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and declined 1⅜c.; sales at $1.06⅜ from store.—Corn declined ⅜@1 cent. Oats steady at 28 cts. Receipts—600 bbls. flour, 12,500 bushels wheat, 100,000 bushels corn, 3,500 bushels oats. Shipments—460 bbls. flour, 280 bushels wheat, 78,000 bushels corn.

MOBILE, June 22.—Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales at 10 cts. for middling; sales of the week 20,250 bales. Receipts last week 950 bales against 850 bales in the corresponding time last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 189,000 bales. Stock in port, 59,650 bales. Freights—Cotton, to Liverpool, ⅜d. Exchange on London, 109⅜@110.

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Ship *Sir John Franklin.*—217 hhds. molasses, 10,000 stone, order.

EXPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

RIO DE JANEIRO—Bark *Empress Theresa*—3,145 bbls. flour, 12 bbls. spirits of turpentine.

BREMEN—Ship *Roland.*—955 hhds. tobacco, a lot Jamaica logwood, 318 bags bark.

PONCE, P. R.—Schr. *Mohawk.*—60 trcs. rice, 80 bbls. pork, 290 boxes candles, 150 kegs lard, 200 tins do., 50 kegs butter, 3 boxes do., 7 trcs. hams, 10 bbls. beans, 15 do. oats, 109 boxes cheese, 4 hhds. tobacco, 10 bbls. bread, 300 reams paper, 15 bbls. potatoes, 10 boxes sugar, 104 bbls. corn meal, 101 boxes oysters, 14 bags guano.

ST. JOHNS, P. R.—Schr. *Priscilla.*—150 bbls. mackerel, 550 shooks and heads, 1,621 boards.

For Shipping Intelligence, see 4th page

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

Serenade to Vice-President Breckenridge.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A large body of people, accompanied by a band of music, proceeded to-night to the residence of Vice-President Breckenridge, to serenade him in honor of his nomination for the Presidency.

In response to repeated calls, Mr. Breckenridge at length appeared and addressed the crowd, saying that he felt deeply their manifestation of friendly regard, and that he accepted it as an approval of the recent proceedings at Baltimore, by which the National Democratic Convention presented his name, and that of his gallant and honored friend, General Lane, as a candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States.

That heart would be old and insensible indeed that did not throb with gratitude at such an exhibition of the confidence of his countrymen. He felt it, and felt it deeply, and did not affect to conceal it. He has seen with feelings of pain the divisions and disturbances which had occurred in the Democratic Convention, and had hoped to see in the end that these evils would be arrested. His friends knew that he would not for an instant permit his name to stand in the way of fraternal harmony.

He well knew there were gentlemen in the North and in the South of experience and ability, who were fitted better than himself for such a trust; but, without referring in detail to the proceedings at Baltimore, he would only say that the Convention which assembled at the Maryland Institute, was composed, in his opinion, of the National Democracy of the United States, (cries of "good," and cheers.) When he learned, though with regret, that his name had been presented to the country, he did not take long to determine that he would not meanly abandon them. (Applause.)

He had understood that some persons occupying high positions, entertain the belief that the National Democratic party is a "disunion party," and intend to break up the Union of these States. [Cries of "never,—we intend to preserve it."] He had read the resolutions adopted by that Convention with a great deal of care, and there was nothing in them in the character of that Convention, or the gentlemen who composed it; or, if he was allowed to add, in the character of the nominees to justify it. [Applause.]

Instead of breaking up the Union we intend, he said, to strengthen and lengthen it. [A voice, "Cuba."]

One of the resolutions declared the equality of the States in all the common Territories under one common Constitution, but no man is a disunionist who wants to preserve the Union on the great principle of the Constitution and the equality of the States. Another resolution of the series adopted, instead of breaking up the Union, seems to be a pledge by the power of organization to unite by iron hands its different parts. He hoped this would be speedily and grandly realized. He saw nothing sectional there from any of the States.

Our peace, said Mr. Breckinridge, has never been disturbed except where the principles embodied in these resolutions have been departed from, with regard to himself, when the Convention selected him as one of its candidates. Looking at his humble antecedants, and the place of his abode, it gave to the country a personal and geographical guarantee that its interest was in the Union. (Cheers.)

He alluded to his distinguished associate, General Lane, and proceeded as follows:

It sometimes happened that men are placed in a position where they are reluctant to act and expose themselves to censure, if not to execration they do not merit. But we must be prepared to meet such occasions in this life. All men can move forward with dignity, and with calm and unfaltering step. It was his purpose to pursue that course. He conceded to others the same good purpose he claimed for himself.

Without acrimony and animosity, he accepted the nomination tendered to him, (applause,) and should quietly, firmly, and he hoped, bravely, accept the responsibility imposed upon him.

He cherished the hope that providence will lead us out of our civil disasters, and in his good time conduct us to tranquility and peace. [Long continued cheering.]

Mr. Breckenridge having concluded, Senator Davis followed in an eloquent strain, eulogistic of the personal and public character of Mr. Breckenridge and General Lane. The Democratic party was not the party which seeks for spoils, or rests itself on the claims of men.

When Mr. Van Buren proved untrue, they cut him off as a diseased member, and when at a more recent period, a Democrat proved recreant, it remained for the party, faithful to its instincts, to separate him also from the body. He vindicated the Convention that nominated Mr. Breckinridge and General Lane. Let, said he, the spoilsmen go where inclination leads them. The Democracy honor President Buchanan for all he has done, and cast the complaints of the office-seekers to the winds. (Laughter.)

He spoke of the Constitution and State Rights, and proclaimed justice and fraternity as the principles under which Breckenridge and Lane will be elected. (Applause.)

Messrs. Tombs and Hallet followed, the latter asserting as the framer of the Cincinnati platform, that there was nothing therein in the least countenancing "Squatter Sovereignty." The Wilmot proviso having been removed from Congress, was adopted with a view of keeping slavery out of the Territories, and to gain abolition votes under a spurious Democracy.

Mr. Hogan, of Kentucky, made some humorous remarks, when the procession proceeded to Brown's hotel, where an immense crowd had previously gathered.

General Lane, after the performance of an air, appeared and tendered his thanks to the assembly for this manifestation of their kindness. He was proud of the Presidential nominee of the Baltimore Convention, as a man whom he had long known on the battle field and in the councils of the nation, and he felt deeply honored in being placed on the same ticket.

He accepted the nomination of the National Democracy assembled at Baltimore, and with them believed in the equality and rights of the States, under the Constitution. None exceeded him in loyalty and devotedness to his country. And for the perpetuation of the Union, he was willing to lay down his life.

The general was warmly applauded throughout his remarks. He was followed by Mr. Yancy, who said the country was in a caisis from which it was the duty of the Democracy to retrive it. He spoke at some length, and was frequently applauded.

The demonstration continued beyond midnight.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Altogether contrary to previous indications, the Post Office Deficiency bill has become a law. It was saved from defeat by the House unexpectedly receding from its amendment until now so decidedly persevered in, providing for the restoration, with a few exceptions, of al! the inland service suspended on the 4th of March, 1859. Apart from the appropriations for the deficiencies, it requires the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, for the transportation of the mails by steamship from Charleston via Savanah to Key West and back twice a month or oftener, from the 1st of July next to the 30th of June, 1864, inclusive, at such sum as he may think reasonable, not exceeding $50,000 per annum. This and the act establishing mails six times a week from Sacramento to Olympia are the only two special provisions enacted in relation to the mails. The Senate Postal Committee unanimously reported in favor of Mr. Butterfield's line on the Mexican Gulf mail steamers, the House Committee having previously acted on it favorably. The bill was lost for want of time.——The Post Route bill, as previously predicted, failed, having been returned from the Senate overloaded with amendments.——The galleries of both Houses were densely crowded with persons of both sexes to witness the closing scenes, which were marked by nothing of a disreputable character, as on previous occasions.——The President and members of the Cabinet were at the Capitol during the morning, transacting business in connection with the public measures passed by Congress. Among the last bills approved by the President was one reducing the rates paid for the public printing, 40 per cent. on the present prices. It is to take effect from the date of its passage. The Special Committee to report next session on the President's further protest, communicated to-day against the action of the Covode Committee, consists of Messrs. Stanton, Curry, Adams, of Massachusetts, Sedgwick and Pryor.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail—Indian Hostilities—Later from Japan—Opposition to Foreign Intercourse.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., June 25.—The Overland California mail of the 4th inst. has arrived. There is no doubt but that the Indians of Utah and a portion of the Oregon tribes have entered into a combination to make war on all the white settlers in the Sierre Nevada region. A portion of the agents stock from the Pony Express stations reached Carson Valley on the 2nd. The station beyond Sand Springs, towards Salt Lake, has been abandoned. It is feared that many of the agents of the Pony Express have been murdered. Nothing is yet known of the Expresses now overdue.

A party of miners prospecting on Walker River had been attacked, and three killed. Volunteer companies were organizing for mutual protection.

A party of emigrants from Salt Lake have passed through the hostile country in safety.

Col. Hays' expedition had not been heard from since starting for Pyramid Lake to attack the Indians.

Advices from Japan to the 3rd of May, had reached San Francisco. The Government was in an unsettled state. A large political influence was evidently working against allowing intercourse with foreigners.

A battle had taken place near Jeddo, in which a prince was killed.

The captains of all foreign vessels at Kanagana had been notified to prepare for an attack, as that Government might be unable to afford them any protection. The Government appeared, indeed, to be greatly frightened at the extent of the defection, and vascillated considerably in regard to carrying out the treaty concluded with America. The brig Rogers had obtained a small cargo of goods for San Francisco.

Confession of the Rev. Mr. Harden.

TRENTON, June 23.—Reliable information has been received that Harden has made a confession of having poisoned his wife, showing in the whole transaction a degree of guilt seldom equalled.—Gov. Olden has respited the execution of Harden for one week and a day, so that it will take place on Friday, the sixth day of July.

Further from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Advices from the Brazos to the 20th inst., have been received. The Liberals at last accounts were concentrated at Guanajuato. Miramon, with 6,000 men, was at Quotaro, and a battle was expected near Celaga.

Fire at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Several small dwellings were burned here to-day in Apollo street. Loss, $12,500; mostly insured.

The Court has decided that the Mexican steamers brought here are not lawful prizes.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The weekly statement of the New York city banks shows an increase of $486,000 in loans; $759,000 in specie; and a decrease of $49,000 in circulation, and $918,000 in deposits.

Mr. Yancey at Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 25.—Mr. Yancey is to address the citizens and seceders here to-morrow, and a mass meeting will take place at Capitol Square to-morrow night.

Resignation of Governor Fitzpatrick, the nominee of the late (Regular) Democratic National Convention for the Vice-Presidency—Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, substituted in his place.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Governor Fitzpatrick has declined the nomination for the Vice Presidency, tendered him by the late National Democratic Convention. The National Committee had substituted Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, in the place of Governor Fitzpatrick.

The Committee to inform the candidates of their nomination, appointed by the National Democratic Convention, waited on General Herschel V. Johnson to-night, at the National Hotel, where he received them in the large dining room of the Hotel, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. He accepted the nomination, endorsing the platform in every particular, and declared that the South would sustain the principles laid down in it. In his opinion, the doctrine of non-intervention was a necessity to the preservation of the Union.

Municipal Election.

NORFOLK, June 25.—Mr. Lamb, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, will probably be elected to-day, according to present indications.

Ship Ashore.

NORFOLK, June 24.—Assistance has been sent from here to the ship Jane Henderson, ashore below Cape Henry.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MARINE DISASTER.—Mr. James Carey Coale, agent of the Board of Underwriters, yesterday morning received a telegraphic despatch from Norfolk, which stated that the ship *Jane Henderson,* Captain H. Galt, while on her voyage from Liverpool to this port, went ashore on Sunday, about 25 miles South of Cape Henry. Captain Galt found it necessary to cut away all the masts, notwithstanding which the ship broke in two. The crew, together with the passengers, took refuge on the highest parts of the vessel, but were in danger of being lost. The Messrs. Bakers with their wrecking vessels have gone to render them assistance.—The J. H. is reckoned as a No. 2 vessel, of 670 tons burthen, was built by Mr. Wm. J. Gardiner, shipbuilder of this port, in 1848, and is owned by Messrs. John Henderson & Sons.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, as car No. 23 was passing along Gay street, near East street, a child between four and five years of age, son of Mr. Shurberger, who lives on Forrest street, near Gay street, was knocked down by the horses, and one of the animals trod on one of the child's feet, crushing it badly. Just as the car reached the point named, three children, of which the one injured was one, attempted to cross the street in front of the car. Two of them succeeded in passing but the third was knocked down in the middle of the track. The car stopped immediately and the injured child was taken from under it and carried to its home, where Dr. H. P. P. Yates dressed the wound. It is said by those who witnessed the accident that it was purely accidental, as the car was going at a slow rate at the time.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, from box No. 32, was caused by fire being discovered in the two-story brick dwelling No. 260 Biddle street, near Pennsylvania avenue. The house was occupied and owned by Jos. Vandaniker, the lower floor being used as a grocery store. The loss is about $250, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin, the flames being kindled under the staircase leading from the first story, and had progressed as far as the roof before they were extinguished.——The alarm of fire yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, was occasioned by the boiling over of the varnish kettle in the etherial oil establishment of Messrs. Hugh Bolton & Co., Mill street, near Pratt street. The damage done will not exceed $15.

ARREST ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Frank Connoley, *alias* Cutting Tobe, was arrested yesterday on the South side of the basin on the charge of being the party who stabbed William Nining on Sunday morning last. It is said that Connoley was on board the boat in which Burch Fenton, who was drowned off Fort McHenry on Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, and his party were, and it is supposed that after Fenton fell overboard, and the party returned to the wharf, that Connoley, with several others, met Nining as they were passing up Bond street, and in very maliciousness stabbed the man. Connoley is confined in the Eastern district police station, and will be committed for Court.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Yesterday there was a small pic-nic at Rost's lager-beer saloon, and a number of disorderly characters visited the place. They were there but a short time when they manifested a disposition to quarrel. The police in attendance acted promptly, and arrested William Garvey and John Showmard, and took them to the Eastern police-station, where they were confined. After the arrests all disturbances ceased, and there was much enjoyment.

NEW CITY HALL.—In response to the advertisement for designs for a new City Hall, there have been five plans submitted by the architects of this city. All the plans are drawn with two fronts, one on Holliday, and one on North street. Some weeks will elapse before a selection will be made, during which time other architects can embrace the opportunity of sending in their designs.

NEW CHURCH TO BE ERECTED.—The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal church, on Charles street avenue, near the cattle-show grounds, will be laid on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Religious exercises will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, Rev. Thomas Sewall, and Rev. Henry Slicer.

FAST TIME AND QUICK DESPATCH.—The steamship Potomac, Captain Watson, which arrived to-day from New York, left Charleston on Wednesday last, arriving in New York on Saturday, discharged a full cargo, took in another, and left again same day for Baltimore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, June 25.

FIRST BRANCH.—Present, SAMUEL G. SPICER, Esq., President, and all the members except MR. ROBERTS.——Mr. SPICER presented a petition from the Judges of the Orphans' Court, asking for an appropriation of $50 to purchase law books for the use of the Court; referred.——Mr. EVANS presented a report from the Joint Standing Committee on City Property, with an ordinance to continue in use the office of Auditor and to provide further for the collection of back taxes.——Mr. SPEDDEN called up the resolution directing the City Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a conduit or sewer, to run from Lexington street along Liberty street to Camden street, and thence along Camden street to the Basin, and appropriating $40,866 for the construction of the same.——Mr. NORRIS objected to the passage of the resolution, on the ground that the Board of Commissioners on Underground Sewerage would, in a short time, furnish the Council with some valuable information relative to the matter. He moved to lay it on the table for the present; carried.——Mr. IRONS called up the resolution directing the Clerk of the Fells' Point market to whitewash the buildings connected with the market and repair the same; adopted.——Mr. CHAPMAN called up the ordinance authorizing the City Register of the city to use the credit of the city to the amount of uncollected taxes; passed.——Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Present—WILLIAM MCPHAIL, Esq., President, and all the members.——A resolution granting permission to Thomas Godman to keep hogs on his premises on West Baltimore street, was received from the First Branch, and, on motion of Mr. Taylor, re-committed to the Committee on Health.——Mr. TAYLOR presented the petition of Joseph Thomas & Son, and others, remonstrating against granting the petition of Thomas Godman; referred.——Mr. COLTON called up the resolution proposing that when the Council adjourns on Friday, the 29th of June, it stands adjourned until Monday, the 3d of September.——On motion of Mr. COOK, the resolution was laid on the table by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. President, Van Nostrand, Cathcart, Cook, Taylor and Musselman—6. Nays—Messrs. Colton and Ellicott—2.——A resolution to place flag-stones at the intersection of Douglas and East streets, was taken up and reported.——A resolution looking to the building of a bridge across Jones' Falls, at its intersection with North avenue, was read a second time and laid on the table.——The report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of closing a portion of Grundy street, and in accepting in lieu thereof a lot of ground to be called "Park Place," was received from the First Branch, read a second time and passed.——Mr. VAN NOSTRAND offered a resolution, to send a message to the First Branch, proposing that when the Council adjourns on Tuesday, the 3d of July, it stands adjourned until the 3d of September.——Mr. VAN NOSTRAND moved to suspend the rules, to give the resolution a second reading; lost—yeas 3, nays 5; adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

John O'Brien, *et al., vs.* Charles R. Taylor *et al.* Bill for specific performance of an agreement to lease a certain lot of ground under certain conditions. McLaughlin and O'Brien for complainants, Wm. J. Ward for defendants.——Richard Cain and others *vs.* Richard Colvin, otherwise Richard C. Warfield. Injunction granted to restrain defendant from intermeddling with the estate of Rachel Colvin, deceased, or collecting any rents from said estate, with certain exceptions; and order passed appointing Benjamin H. Ellicott receiver of all the rest and residue of said property and real estate mentioned in said bill. G. L. Dulany for complainants.——Wilhelmina Stoetzer *vs.* R. M. Chambers, constable, and Seegar and Stiefel. Injunction granted to restrain defendants from executing *fi. fa.* against the goods and chattels of complainant. L. M. Reynolds for complainant.——George F. Ecky *vs.* Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Injunction granted to restrain defendants from issuing certificates of indebtedness or paying the interest thereon, or declaring any extra dividend of certain alleged net profits as set forth by a resolution of the Board of Directors of said company of December 17th, 1856. I. Nevitt Steele for complainant.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Loney, &c., *vs.* Baltimore Fire Insurance Co. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs for $5,006.64.——Loney, &c., *vs.* Firemen's Insurance Co. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs for $15,019.93.——Columbia Bank *vs.* L. F. Barry, Garnishee of Herr. An attachment on warrant. Verdict for plaintiff on first issue for $5,935.50; verdict for garnishee on second issue. McLean and Wallis for plaintiff; Schley for garnishee.——Same *vs.* James H. Bayfield, &c., garnishee of same. Same verdict; same counsel.——Cecil Bank *vs.* same, garnishees of same. Attachment of warrant. Verdict for plaintiff on first issue for $10,117.26; verdict for garnishees on second issue. D. C. H. Emory for plaintiff; Schley for garnishee.—Same *vs.* James H. Bayfield, &c., garnishees of same. Same.——Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. *vs.* Henry A. Thompson and Charles L. Oudesluys, garnishees of John W. Gill, George Hardman and Edward W. Stephens. Attachment on warrant. On trial. Latrobe for plaintiff; Dobbin and Steele for defendant.——Same *vs.* Daniel Wilson, claimant of property, attached in the hands of Henry A. Thompson and Charles L. Oudesluys, garnishees of same. Same.——Assignment to-day, 216 to 248.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

James Brady *vs.* Henry A. Didier. An appeal from Justice Alexander. Judgment reversed, and judgment for the appellee for $22.94. Each party paying his own costs in this Court.——Shipley Howard & Co. *vs.* Sherrod McRae. Action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $250.47.——Assignment 172 to 200.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

There was no business of importance transacted yesterday.——In the matter of the opening of "Telegraph street," the Court ordered a *venire* of twenty-four jurors, returnable on Thursday, the 28th inst.

Treaties of amity, commerce and navigation have been concluded by Liberia with Sardinia and Denmark. They were signed at London on the 16th and 21st of May—in behalf of the African Republic by its zealous Consul General, Gerard Ralston, Esq., and by the Marquis d'Azeglio, Minister of Sardinia, and M. de Bille, Minister of Denmark.

[*From the Lynchburg Virginian.*]

DEPLORABLE AFFAIR.

It is known to the public that for several days a personal difficulty has been pending between the editors of this paper and those of the Lynchburg *Republican.* On Saturday afternoon it led to a rencontre between the parties, which, we are pained to state, will in all probability result fatally to the life of one, as it has in the serious wounding of another of them. As the Messrs. Button were on their way to dinner on Saturday, they encountered, at the corner of Church and Twelfth streets, Messrs. George and William Hardwicke, of the *Republican,* when the parties, as if by common consent, drew their pistols and commenced firing. Two of the balls of the Hardwickes took effect—one on the person of Mr. Joseph Button, the assistant editor of the *Virginian,* and the other on the person of Mr. Robert Button, a younger brother, also connected with this office. The former, it seems to be almost certain, will prove fatal, having entered the abdomen near the naval and passed, it is supposed, on into the vitals. While we indulge the sincere hope that the worst will not come, yet it seems to be hoping almost against hope to anticipate a favorable issue.

The other wound, that of Robert Button, while painful is not dangerous. The ball entered the side, but passed around the body without entering the cavity. He is not considered in much peril. Mr. Charles Button and another brother, George, were also on the ground and participated to some extent in the conflict, but escaped without injury. The Messrs. Hardwicke also escaped unscathed through the firing, and left the ground without a wound. They have been sent to jail by the Mayor to await examination. The writer, acting in the necessary and painful absence of the editors, forbears comment on this deplorable affair. He has endeavored to state briefly the main facts of the case, leaving an enlightened public sentiment and the laws of the land to pronounce their verdicts respecting it.

P. S.—Since the above was penned, the worst fears have been realized. Mr. Button is dead! He ceased to live about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, having survived his wound only about five hours. In this hurried moment of gloom and sadness, all we can do is to make this brief and solemn announcement—leaving for a calmer hour the duty of paying a fitting tribute to the memory and worth of the departed. Conscious that he has lost a valued and devoted friend, the writer lays down the pen to spend in silence rather than eulogy these first hours of gloom and sorrow.

We regret to state also that the case of Robert Button is not regarded as favorably as it was earlier in the day. Opinions differ as to the direction taken by the ball. The physicians have as yet failed to extract it. Serious apprehensions are felt for him.

It appears that this sad affair grew out of an article which appeared in the editorial columns of the *Virginian* on Wednesday last, derogatory to and charging R. H. Glass, the political editor of the *Republican* and postmaster of the city, with dereliction of duty. On the next morning, a paragraph appeared in the *Republican,* denouncing C. W. Button, the proprietor of the *Virginian,* as a coward, which brought out the following from Joseph Button, local editor of the *Virginian.*

A CARD.—An editorial in yesterday's Lynchburg *Republican,* denouncing the principal editor of this paper for having made legitimate strictures, based on respectable authority, respecting the conduct of the Lynchburg Post-office. I have not read the article, and will not, but from its tenor, as reported to me, pronounce it a base and cowardly attempt to play the bully, when no danger could be apprehended, from the fact that the subject of this low vituperation was held in bonds. Whether the author be George W. Hardwicke, the son of a vagrant, who was sold in the streets of this city for the sum of fifty cents, and who, himself, basely submitted, without resistance, to a street flogging, and afterwards to escape its repetition, had his assailant bound over, or an anonymous scribbler, I denounce him as a cowardly ruffian.

The next morning another card, as follows, appeared in the *Virginian:*

A CARD.—Deeming it due to myself, and to that enlightened public opinion, which makes the grave a sanctuary not ruthlessly to be invaded, I have to express regret, that in alluding yesterday to Geo. W. Hardwicke, of the Lynchburg *Republican*—whose assault upon the respectability of the editors of this paper some time since, justified the inference, that he was oblivious to his own lineage—I referred to the dead. I have no restriction to make of any remark applicable to the said Hardwicke.

JOS. BUTTON.

NEWS FROM SEBASTAPOL.—A correspondent writes from Constantinople to the London *Times* as follows:—"Under the impression that news from the Crimea will still be interesting, I am induced to trouble you with these few lines. I have just returned from a sail to Sebastapol, and my reception leads me to believe that time has quite obliterated the sore feelings that the late war engendered.—Most of the sunken ships have been either blown up under water or raised and floated ashore and broken up; there remains now but fourteen sunken hulls, and these have eight fathoms water over them. An American, under contract with the Russian Government, has been engaged for the last three years in thus clearing the harbor. The town remains much as it was left by the allies, except that the rubbish has been cleared away, and a few houses, necessary for the military residents, rebuilt. A new slip is also in progress, to facilitate the repairs of the steam-vessels of the Russian Trading Company. The town has but few inhabitants, and the continuous roofless houses remind the traveller of the desert streets of Pompeii. I made it a duty to visit all the English graveyards, and, though some are in good repair, there are others with the walls much dilapidated, and the tombstones overturned. One is even now part of a vineyard, and the vines are actually planted among the slabs of stone. There are rumors, well founded I am afraid, that some of our dead have been disinterred and their bones left exposed. The walls and monuments were all left perfect when our army vacated the Crimea, but the Russian Government exercising no proper supervision, though I believe bound by treaty to do so, the monuments soon got out of repair, gaps were made to let the cattle in to graze, and these, from their known propensity of rubbing, soon upset the tombstones. Colonel Gowen, the gentleman mentioned above, has, since his arrival, been unceasing in his endeavors to keep the graves in order, and has spared neither trouble nor expense in resetting the fallen tablets and rebuilding the walls. Yet his efforts are constantly frustrated by the country people, and I saw some of his very recent repairs again knocked down to let the cattle in. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the kind English feelings of our transatlantic cousin. But the colonel will have finished his contract in the next four months, and then the only guardian of our poor soldiers' graves will have left the Crimea."

THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA—Which is to convey the Japanese Embassy home, is in a forward state of preparation. The spacious cabins have been luxuriously arranged, and one almost forgets on looking around—taking in at a glance the inviting easy chairs, the yielding carpet, the elegant upholstery, to say nothing of the comfortable state-rooms, swinging-berths and bedroom furniture of the state-rooms—that he is upon salt water. Everything that can conduce to the comfort of the distinguished guests has been provided, and the pleasure they will derive from their careful treatment on shipboard will no doubt be a satisfactory termination of their memorable journey to America. Several of the Japanese have visited the Niagara and expressed themselves highly pleased with the arrangements. An immense amount of baggage belonging to the Embassy, which they have accumulated here, is already awaiting storage, and much more is likely to be added. Several casks of elegant crockery have likewise been sent aboard by government for their use, and the presence of an ice-house, with other incidentals of a gastronomic character, indicate that the "inner man" will not be neglected during the voyage. Among the presents to the Japanese by government is a barge, mounted with two superb brass guns, which have been manufactured expressly for the purpose. The armament of the ship is in perfect order, and, excepting the finishing duties of the carpenters now at work, she is ready to sail.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"THE LOCOMOTAL TELEGRAPH."—*Eds. Review:*—When at Chillicothe, Ohio, a few days since, I examined the large model of an improvement in electric telegraphs (patented to W. D. Wesson, in 1857) which the inventor denominates the "locomotal telegraph." The design of this invention is to arrange any already-constructed telegraph line, along a railroad, with a comparatively trifling additional expense, so that every train can run itself into circuit, at every station or stopping place on a road, without any manipulation of wires whatever, and depart from the same, leaving the wires closed as before entering it. A contiuous locomotal line (which would, of course, involve much more expense) would allow trains to be continually in circuit, and thus insure constant telegraphic communication between the trains themselves while running, as well as between the trains and the permanent station offices.

Mr. Wesson has a model, consisting of a railway track sixty feet in circumference, furnished with cars and telegraphic apparatus, demonstrating that communication from a distant point can be had with his train on motion around his track. A portion of the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad has also been furnished with the apparatus sufficient to prove its entire practicability.—*Cor. American Railway Review, June 21.*

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—O. S. Wood, one of the oldest and most accomplished telegraphers in the country, and who for several years has had the management of the Canadian line of telegraph, went to Europe several months ago on business connected with his profession. During his sojourn in London, Mr. W. made many inquiries touching the prospect of the newly projected telegraph between England and America, by way of Greenland and Iceland. The results of these inquiries he sums up in the subjoined paragraph, which is extracted from one of his letters to a friend in this country:

"They (the new Company) will accomplish nothing, except making surveys. We shall never see Europe and America connected by telegraph via Greenland and Iceland. The more inquiries I make the better am I satisfied that we shall soon have a direct line working successfully across the Atlantic, and I hope that you may live many years after its accomplishment."—*N. Y. Express.*

THE INSANE.—The benevolent Miss Dix, whose philanthropic labors in behalf of the insane reflect such credit on her humanity, and have been attended with wonderful success, states in one of her publications, that in the New England States the proportion of the insane to the whole population is about one in 600; in the middle States one in 700, and in the Western States one in 1,300. The most unfortunate State is Rhode Island, where there is one to every 503, and the one less afflicted than all others with this calamity is South Carolina, where there is but one insane person to every 6,058.

The Chicago *Press* says that the Court has granted a change of venue, on the motion of counsel for Mrs. Burch, she alleging that the prejudice existing against her in Chicago would prevent a fair trial there. The trial will take place in Du Page county, in November.

In addition to her standing army of 800,000 men, Russia has at least the nucleus of a very respectable navy. She has fifty-four line-of-battle-ships, ranging from 70 to 120 guns each, 28 frigates carrying from 40 to 60 guns, 34 war steamers, and 40 corvettes, schooners and brigs. The number of seamen maintained by Russia is 42,000.

The Adams' Express Company have notified the Secretary of the Ladies' Washington Monument Association that all matter belonging to the Association will be carried over the route of the Company without charges.

The New Orleans *Picayune,* of the 21st, records the death in that city of Archbishop Blanc, of the Catholic Church.

Nicholas J. Worthington, Esq., late clerk to the Anne Arundel County Commissioners, and formerly Sheriff, died at Annapolis on Saturday last.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Senate met at 9 o'clock. The reading of the journal occupied an hour and a half.——Mr. YULEE asked that the Post Route bill be taken up; agreed to. He then offered an amendment that the Postmaster General be authorized to advertise for proposals for transporting the mails to California, over and on the Central route, within twenty days, and on the Northern route from St. Paul to the Dalles, in Oregon; and that he be also authorized to contract for a temporary steamship service on the most expeditious ocean route to California. The amendment was followed with a proviso that the Butterfield contractors have permission to change their route between prominent points.——At the suggestion of Mr. WILSON this proviso was withdrawn. The bill was read a third time and passed, and sent to the House.——Letters from the President for an extra Executive session to-morrow were here delivered to the Senators to amend an act.——The bill granting lands in Mississippi for to aid certain railroads, was reported from the Public Lands Committee and passed.——A message was received from the House announcing that it receded from its amendment to the Post Office Deficiency bill—therefore the bill stands as passed.——Mr. BIGLER offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee, in conjunction with one from the House, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that if he has no communication to make, Congress is ready to adjourn; agreed to.——Mr. PEARCE offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to Vice President Breckinridge for the impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations this session.——Mr. FOOT presided in the chair, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.——The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived the Vice President tendered his thanks to the Senate for their complimentary resolution unanimously passed, and then declared that the Senate was adjourned without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House acceded to the request of the Senate for another Committee of Conference on the Post Office Deficiency bill.——The President sent a message to the House notifying the House that he had signed certain bills, including that making appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government, with a protest against the clause designating Capt. Meigs as Superintendent of the expenditure of half a million of dollars for the completion of the Washington aqueduct. He does not believe it was the intention of Congress to interfere with the constitutional right of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army to order Capt. Meigs elsewhere, and he asserts, that his authority remains to send him away to superintend the erection of fortifications or other works. It was evident to him that Congress intended nothing more than to express a decided opinion that Capt. Meigs should be continued in the employment of superintending the construction of the aqueduct. Is the appropriation constitutional, and will it fail, if he should not think it proper and expedient to regard this designation? are questions which shall receive his serious consideration, because this will depend whether the water-works shall be arrested for another season. He now desired to express no opinion, but this question shall be carefully considered, if it becomes necessary.——Another message was received from the President recapitulating the grounds of his protest of March last against the proceedings under the Covode Committee. The charges against him being vague and expressed in equivocal terms, he did not for a moment entertain a doubt as to the result. He did not believe it possible that there existed a man who could basely perjure himself. The proceedings of the House, he repeats, were violative of the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and which, if enforced, would establish a dangerous precedent.—The House had acted without Constitutional warrant, and in a manner tending to degrade the Presidential office, and render it unworthy of acceptance by any honorable man.——Mr. STANTON said the sending in of this extraordinary message at so late a period of the session prevented any discussion. Being a State paper it should be placed in the public archives. The source from which it came deserved respectful consideration. If the doctrine it lays down of Executive immunity from the action of the Representatives of the nation, except in the nature of an impeachment, be correct, the machinery of this Government is different from what he had supposed. He had supposed that the Representatives and Senators were responsible to the people. The power to investigate official acts of the Executive Department should be somewhere, and with them. The people's Representatives have the right to question the secret and public acts of all public functionaries; and they may hold them responsible through the ballot-box for the manner in which they discharge their duties. In these remarks he had avoided personalities and vituperation. With a view to give the subject a careful consideration, he moved the message be referred to a Special Committee of five to examine into the constitutional question involved, and to report at the next session.——Mr. REAGAN said the Executive was responsible for every dereliction of duty, but under the laws of the land, according to which he ought to be tried. So as to a private citizen who may rob or steal from his neighbor. It was not to be expected that he was to be taken up by an organized mob in an informal manner, and tried and sentenced by his accusers. The most flagrant murderer is entitled to a fair trial, and it would be deemed a shock to public justice to permit even such a character to be dealt with as had the President, who has been condemned by a committee against whose action he protests. If the President has violated laws, try him under the impeachment clause of the Constitution.——Mr. BARKSDALE said the President needs no defence.—He has come out of the fiery ordeal unscathed, and stands without fear or reproach, occupying a higher and nobler position than ever before, illustrious as has been his service to the country. He moved that the message should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Disagreed to.——The message was then referred to a Select Committee, in accordance with Mr. Stanton's motion.——The House receded from their amendments to the Post Office Deficiency bill, and the bill is now a law.——The Post Route bill was returned from the Senate, when Mr. COLFAX moved to take it up for consideration.——Mr. SHERMAN said there were ninety-nine Senate amendments, and he would not consent to consider them at this late hour.——Mr. COLFAX denied that there were so many amendments.——Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, said he understood that the bill appropriates half a million.——Mr. COLFAX said the only important amendment was as to the overland mail, and the House could concur or non concur. The bill was needed by the Department.——Mr. SHERMAN repeated that there were so many Senate amendments coming here at this late hour that the House ought to reject the bill.——The House refused to suspend the rules to consider the subject—yeas 94, nays 55, not two-thirds.——Mr. BABBITT offered a resolution providing for the payment of the compensation of certain subordinate officers of the House.——The rules were suspended for that purpose.——Much confusion prevailed throughout the proceedings.——Mr. BURNETT, with a view of defeating the resolution, moved to adjourn.——It was now five minutes to 12 o'clock.——Mr. SHERMAN, from the Joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President desired them to convey to the members his wishes for their health and prosperity, and a happy return to their labors on the first Monday of December next.——Several voices—Who said that?——Mr. SHERMAN—The President.——A voice—Good for him.——Mr. ALDRICH wished to know whether it was in order to move a suspension of the rules for a general debate? [Laughter and cries of "order."]——Mr. FLORENCE—We are already acting under a suspension of the rules.——Cries of "read the yeas and nays on the question of adjournment."]——The clerk commenced doing so.——Mr. DAVIDSON—It's now twelve o'clock and I object.——Mr. SMITH, of Virginia—his voice pitched above the din—I insist on having them read.——JOHN COCHRANE—I move they be dispensed with.——Mr. VANCE—I call for the reading of the riot act. [Laughter.]——It was now 12 o'clock, and while the Clerk was reading the names, the Speaker rose.——Voices—"Let's have a few quiet minutes now." "Order."——The SPEAKER—The hour as fixed by the concurrent resolution of the two Houses for adjournment having arrived, I now declare this House adjourned for the present session, and bid you all an affectionate farewell. This was greeted with applause and much good humor, and in a few minutes thereafter nearly all the members and spectators retired from the hall.

POLITICAL.

The following order of the Presidential battle is at length made up, to wit:

ANTI-DOUGLAS DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—For President—John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. For Vice-President—Joseph Lane, of Oregon.

DOUGLAS DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—For President—Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. For Vice-President—Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION TICKET.—For President—John Bell, of Tennessee. For Vice-President—Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.—For President—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. For Vice-President—Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.

Four parties and four tickets in the field, with General Sam Houston, as an independent candidate, running in Texas. We have had nothing to compare with this arrangement since 1836, when the following was the order of the day for the Presidency:

Democratic candidate—Martin Van Buren.
General Whig candidate—Wm. H. Harrison.
Massachusetss Whig candidate—Daniel Webster.
Southern Conservative Whig candidate—Hugh L. White.
South Carolina candidate—Willie P. Mangum.

But this division of the opposition forces upon three tickets was not the result of a split, but of an arrangement to carry the election into the House of Representatives. The following was the result:

Whole electoral vote	294
Necessary to elect	148
For Van Buren	170
For Harrison	73
For White	26
For Webster (Massachusetts)	14
For W. P. Mangum (South Carolina)	11
Total opposition vote	124

THE MINNESOTA CONGRESSMEN AND THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.—The Washington *Star,* of yesterday evening, publishes the following card:

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

To the Democracy of Minnesota:

Fellow-citizens: The undersigned, temporarily absent from home, take this method of declaring to you their entire and cordial assent in the platform of principles adopted by the Convention which nominated John C. Breckinridge for President and Joseph Lane for Vice-President, and their determination to use every honorable effort to secure their election in the coming contest. In this determination and these efforts we invite the cordial cooperation of every Democrat in the State.

GEO. L. BECKER,
A. M. FRIDLEY,
A. M. EGERTON,
FRANKLIN STEELE,
HENRY M. RICE.

A UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CATTLE DISEASE.—Drs. Elwyn and Emerson, of Philadelphia, who were appointed by the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, as a Committee to go to Massachusetts and investigate the cause and character of the cattle disease, before departing on their mission received a request from Mr. Clemson, of the United States Patent Office, at Washington, requesting them to act as United States Commissioners, in conjunction with Dr. Antisell, who had previously been appointed by Government to make similar investigations. After consultation with Mr. Craig Biddle, President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, they determined to accede to the request. They are now in Massachusetts acting in conjunction with Dr. Antisell, and are expected to make their report to the Patent Office in the course of a week or two.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTIONS.

THE NOMINEES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED.

The opinions of the press on the Baltimore nominations are as various as the political *status* of the journals. The anti-Douglas Democratic papers, whilst deploring the schism in the party, nevertheless accept it as the most desirable alternative between it and the nomination of Mr. Douglas. The Douglas journals on the other hand, are exultant over the nomination of their choice, and predict his election in November, whilst the Republican press are satisfied that the disruption of the Democracy has rendered certain the election of Lincoln. We present below the opinions of such respectable journals as came to hand yesterday:

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

It will be seen that the members comprising a majority of the Convention, as re-organized at Baltimore, have selected as the standard-bearers of the Democracy whom they represent the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for the Presidency, and the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The seceding delegates, on the other hand, have united upon the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, as their candidate for President, and the Hon. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President of the United States.

The names of each and all of these distinguished gentlemen are so well known to every reader that it would be a work of supererogation on our part to state the grounds on which their public reputation is based, any more than the nature of the recent issues by sympathy with which they have won the confidence of their respective adherents belonging to different divisions of the Democracy. The name of Mr. Douglas is identified with the history of the Democratic party during years of long and laborious service in the National Councils, while that of Mr. Breckinridge is one which his political confederates have ever delighted to honor. The rival candidates for the Vice Presidency, we need not add, have throughout a long series of years exemplified their loyalty to Democratic principles, as formerly understood in the country.

[*From the Philadelphia Press.*]

The Democratic National Convention, after a session of six days, on Saturday last concluded their deliberations, by nominating Stephen A. Douglas for President, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick for Vice President, of the United States.

There never has been a more gallant battle against Proscription and Tyranny than that made by the friends of Douglas at Charleston and at Baltimore. This is a tribute that men of every party must pay to them. Assailed front and rear—with all the dependents of a corrupt and desperate Administration against them—the fanatical slave element, in all its phases, threatening and traducing them, aided by a band of mercenaries from the free States, of which Caleb Cushing is the best type—they preserved an unbroken column and steadily increased in confidence and in numbers. Whatever may be the end of the struggle between these Democrats, and those who follow the Disunion banner borne by Breckinridge and Lane, and championed by Rhett and Yancey, well known as the recent advocates of disunion, *good must and will come of it.* It will elevate and ennoble all the divisions of American politics—it will be a beacon and a warning to future aspirants and Presidents—and it proves that no party will submit to the mad and measureless profligacy of its representatives and its servants. * * * *

While, however, we shall support the election of Stephen A. Douglas, the *Press* will in no respect be a party newspaper. It can scarcely go further in vindicating him that it has already gone, and while following the path it has marked out, will not hesitate to do justice to other candidates and to other parties, by abstaining from all imputations upon their integrity, and by reiterating none of their silly scandals and calumnies of their adversaries. To this remark we must make one exception. The *Press* is the uncompromising foe of the Disunion-secession Administration party; the foe of its candidates, of its leaders, its organs, and its apologists, North or South. And the strongest claim that Douglas has to the sympathy of the American masses is probably to be found in the fact that he is the avowed antagonist of all enemies of this Confederacy, and particularly of the men in the slave States, who seek to make slavery the only test in Democratic politics, and eagerly accept every pretext to endanger the existence of the Republic.

[*From the Philadelphia Ledger.*]

The representatives of the National Democratic party, at Baltimore, have effected at last what appeared to be inevitable from the first, the rupture of the party, and consequent separate nominations by the two divisions into which it is now split.—The Richmond Convention, composed of the seceders from the Charleston Convention which assembled in May last, has yet to act, and, it is likely, will adopt the nominations of the Maryland Institute Convention. The position of affairs will then be—the Democracy of the South very nearly united upon one Presidential candidate, for the Douglas enthusiasm does not appear to have struck very deep in that quarter generally, and the Democracy of the North divided between the ticket which will be sustained in nearly all, if not every one of the Southern States, and the ticket with Mr. Douglas at its head.

[*From the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.*]

The long agony is over. Douglas and Fitzpatrick, Breckinridge and Lane, are now the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. I will not pretend to give the various opinions of the two factions, expressed after the nominations were made. The Douglas men are sanguine that he will carry the entire Northwest, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and perhaps Georgia. The Breckinridge men are no less sanguine that he will carry the entire South, California, Oregon, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Minnesota, and perhaps New York. The Douglas men say that they are the simon pure Democracy, because they have the nomination of the regularly organized Convention. The Breckinridge men contend that they are the simon pure Democracy, because the only regular Convention was the one over which Caleb Cushing presided.

[*From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*]

It is idle to disguise the fact that blind devotion to men, far more than adherence to principle, was the governing power of a bare majority of the Convention, and to this fact we ascribe all the difficulties, dangers and disasters which beset the proceedings. The friends of Mr. Douglas secured his choice by a divided Convention, while the friends of nationality put forward John C. Breckinridge as the exponent of their views. As between the record of these gentlemen the people have to judge. It is all important that the basely treasonable doctrines and candidates of the Chicago Convention shall be defeated, and that the guarantees of our common Constitution and Union be maintained. Both ends can only be secured by the independent action of conservative men in this hour of national danger.

[*From the New York World.*]

This paper, after expressing the opinion that the election of President will be thrown into Congress, says:

Judging both from the political complexion of the House, and from the protracted and obstinate contest which preceeded the election of a Speaker last winter, the probabilities are against its reaching any choice at all. In that event, it becomes a question of great interest who will be the two highest candidates for Vice President. One of them will, of course, be Mr. Hamlin. If by the fragmentary condition of the Democracy, Mr. Bell should make a good run in the Southern States, Mr. Everett may be the other. If this should come about, that accomplished gentleman would be our next President; for there can be no question that the Senate would prefer him to Mr. Hamlin, if the choice of the Vice President should devolve on that body.

[*From the N. Y. Daily News—Anti-Douglas Dem.*]

To say that we are disappointed does not express our feelings. Our dearest rights have been trifled with, and the interests of our party and our country jeopardied by the failure of our delegates to that Convention to make those necessary concessions we urged, and which would have enabled them to unite and harmonize, and present but one ticket for our suffrages. The masses of the party, believing and feeling as we do, will hold these delegates responsible, we have no doubt, for their dereliction of duty.

[*From the N. Y. Sun.*]

The Douglas men have made a bold and determined fight, and though they cannot hope to elect their candidate, by the popular vote, they have inaugurated a political revolution which may result in good to the country.

[*From the New York Times—Republican.*]

The seceders have acted with a good deal more malice than wisdom. It was supposed that they would select a candidate from the extreme South, in order to carry beyond peradventure the Cotton States, leaving Douglas to make such fight as he could in the North, and thus carry the election into Congress. But they have taken a candidate too thoroughly identified with the Administration to be popular anywhere, and not sufficiently strong at the South to be certain of any Southern State. Their object plainly is to insure the running of their electoral ticket at the North, for the sake of rendering the defeat of Douglas all the more secure. It is not quite certain that they have succeeded even in this. Douglas has a very strong position at the North, made all the stronger by the hatred and persecution of the South; and he may gain as much from this sentiment as he can lose by the hostility of the Administration. His chances of success, however, are not brilliant. The proceedings at Baltimore—the factious character of both Conventions, the recklessness of principle, and the selfish devotion to men, which marked their action, have demoralized the party and disgusted the country.

[*From the Richmond Whig.*]

It will be alike absurd and criminal for any Democrat in Virginia and the South, who sincerely desires to prevent the election of Lincoln, and to preserve the union of the States and the rights of the States, to vote for either Breckinridge or Douglas. Both of these gentlemen are *sectional* candidates and the candidates of *sectional* parties, and no conservative, national, Union-loving Democrat, North or South, can conscientiously and patriotically support either. Nor is there the slightest use in voting for either, for neither stands the ghost of a chance of an election.

The Richmond *Enquirer* places the names of Breckinridge and Lane at the head of its columns, but expresses no opinion.

[*From the Washington Star.*]

THE RIOT OF THE RUMP—for its session of Saturday last was neither more nor less than a riotous and tumultuous assemblage from beginning to end—ended, of course, in the pretended nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, wholly by votes of persons who were rightfully elected delegates to a Democratic National Convention, represented constituencies about as likely to give a Democratic Electoral vote as Virginia to give hers to Lincoln, or, on the other hand, of persons only as fairly entitled to seats in such a body as those who assumed to represent Southern States at Chicago, were, to hold seats in a Republican party National Convention.

[*From the New York Tribune.*]

On the whole, the Douglas men have no reason to complain of the ticket pitted against them. Next to Caleb Cushing and Jeff. Davis, this is as good a ticket to run against as they could have made if the selection had been confided to their own hands. We predict that Douglas and Fitzpatrick will beat it in the popular vote of the Slave States, and run it out of sight in the Free States.

[*From the New York Herald.*]

The division of the popular elements opposed to the Republican party operates to weaken each faction and to strengthen the Republican ticket, because of the increased confidence on that side, and the absence of anything like a definite hope on any other side. The two Democratic factions are arrayed against each other—the administration being directly indentified, in the person of Vice President Breckinridge, with the seceding party. Mr. Breckinridge is a young, fine looking, talented, cultivated and popular man. On his Southern rights platform he will, doubtless, carry all the Cotton States, expecting, perhaps, Louisiana; but the intervention of a Douglas electoral ticket may take from him the Democratic balance of power in all the border slave States, and some of the second tier also, whereby those States may be secured to Bell and Everett.

* * * * * *

But with the election carried into the House, the "irrepressible conflict" there will unquestionably continue from February, when the question will come up, till the 4th of March, when the session expires. In that event the power of the House over the subject expires, and the man from the two highest candidates from the people, who may be elected Vice President by the Senate, will become the President of the United States. It follows, then, that if this Presidential contest be thrown into Congress, the House will fail to make an election in the brief interval to the 4th of March, and that the Southern or anti-Douglas democratic candidate for Vice President will, in all probability, become the President.

On the announcement of the news of the nomination of Douglas, by telegraph, at the North, great enthusiasm was shown by his friend. Salutes were fired, processions formed, speeches made, and other demonstrations of satisfaction with the result exhibited.

EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE MELITA.

THE CAPITULATION AT PALERMO.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

A Turin despatch says of the terms of capitulation, that the Neapolitan troops are to embark with their arms and baggage. They are to encamp till their embarkation, on Monte Pelagrino.

The Fort of Castillamore has been placed in the keeping of the English Admiral until evacuation has been effected.

A Naples telegram, of the 10th, says the evacuation of Palermo by the Royal troops will terminate to-morrow. The troops which have already commenced to arrive at Naples have been despatched toward Castillamore and Gaeta.

A Turin despatch says, that according to the terms of capitulation, the English were temporarily to occupy the forts of Palermo, for reasons not known. This clause, however, has not been put into execution. It is stated that the Neapolitan government had decided upon concentrating all the military forces at Syracuse and Messina, because by preserving these strong positions it still hopes to appear in the eyes of Europe master of Sicily. Garibaldi is said to have appointed a Provisional government, with Baron Roane Minister of Foreign Affairs; Crispi, in the Home Office and Finances; Orsini, Minister of War, and Abbe Coligni, Minister of Religious Worship. It is positively asserted that Garibaldi found £960,000 sterling in the coffers of the treasury.

Fifty vessels of war were in the Roads of Palermo.

A Neapolitan Envoy was on his way to Paris and London.

Count Aquila, uncle of the King of Naples, was strongly urging the adoption of an Italian policy and a liberal Constitution for the government of Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 11th inst., Lord John Russell announced that, as there was but very little prospect of the Reform bill being passed this session, the Government, with the view of preventing further waste of time, was reluctantly compelled to withdraw the measure. He promised to bring forward a new bill at the earliest opportunity at the next session.

Mr. Disraeli congratulated the Government on the withdrawal of the bill, and even Mr. Bright said he could not blame the Ministry for the course they have taken. He trusted that the public would firmly declare what it expected before the next session, and promised that the bill would be received in a fairer manner by the House.

Mr. Bright also entered into a defence of the commercial treaty with France, and protested against the misrepresentation of the *Times* upon the subject. He predicted the most beneficial results from the treaty.

On the 12th, in the Commons, Lord Palmerston stated that, in order to afford shelter to persons claiming the protection of the British flag, the Admiralty had been directed to station a sloop-of-war at Messina, another at Marsala, another at Palermo, and four in the Bay of Naples. He understood that an envoy was on his way from Naples to Paris and London, and Government would not hesitate to express to him those feelings with which they, in common with every person throughout the country, had regarded the barbarities perpetrated at Palermo, which were really a disgrace to the present age.

He believed that the Government of Naples had appealed to its foreign allies to guarantee possession of the Two Sicilies to the Neapolitan crown, but Austria had peremptorily refused to interfere, and there was every reason to believe that the French Government had arrived at a similar determination. It was unnecessary to say what the feeling of the British Government was on such a matter. It was the fault of the Governments like those of Naples and Rome, that when their cruelties drove their subjects to revolt, they appealed to friendly powers for assistance to put an end to the authors and instigators of the revolution, forgetting that they themselves were the authors and instigators of them.

FRANCE.

Negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium were advancing. The import duty on cast metal was to be reduced to 2 francs the one hundred kilogrammes. The duty on glass was to be abolished.

The *Courrier de Paris* had received a first warning for an article upon the liberty of coalition by working men.

It is asserted that trade was never more dull in Paris and in the Provinces than at present.

Accounts of the growing wheat-crops were unfavorable, and produced a further rise in the markets for breadstuffs.

The *Moniteur* published an Imperial decree promulgating the treaty concluded with Sardinia for the cession of Savoy and Nice. In a report which precedes the promulgation of the treaty, M. Thouvenel explains the exceptional character of the new acquisition, and says the Imperial policy has not been directed by ambitious thoughts; the acquisition has not been obtained by force, but only by the gratitude and friendship of the sovereigns, increased by the spontaneous and unanimous enthusiasm of the people.

The Bourse was animated, and the Rentes on the 12th closed at 68f. 55c.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Senate had approved the tretay ceding Savoy and Nice by a vote of 92 against 10.

The evacuation of Italy by the French troops was completed. Marshal Valliant was expected in Turin on the 12th.

It was stated that fresh bands of insurgents were menacing the frontier of the Roman States, and Lamoriciere had sent additional troops there.

The financial condition of the Papal Government continued very unsatisfactory, and an official decree extends the time for closing the subscriptions to the new loan, until the 15th July.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government had resolved upon increasing the effective strength of the second army in Venetia, and a corps of cavalry is also to be collected in the Italian Tyrol, that part of the Austrian territory nearest to Lombardy.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, the Progressta party had proposed amendments to the address in reference to the question concerning the amnesty, and the law decreeing the banishment of the family of Don Carlos. They were rejected, 200 against 26.

LATEST—VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, June 14.—The Great Eastern on her return voyage, will made Milford Haven her port of call.

Telegraphs from Vienna announce that a full and official statement of the public debt of Austria is to be published.

The Directors of the National Bank of England announced a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., payable 12th July.

It is understood Garibaldi will not undertake anything in Sicily for some days to come. He is organizing his reserves.

The *Post* says there is no truth in the rumor that France is about to send a corps of observation to the Swiss frontier.

The *Times* (city article), dated Wednesday evening, says the English funds opened with a rather better appearance this morning, and closed at an improvement of ⅛, which is rather a feeble response to the buoyant movement on the Paris bourse. Political rumors with regard to Sicily and Germany, coupled with the manifesto of Prince Gortschakoff on the Turkish question, are considered to strengthen the belief that no European war is desired by France in 1860, but are far from having any effect in causing the future to be regarded with increased confidence. In the discount market to-day the demand has been less active. The Bank bought £5,000 in gold to-day.

A correspondent of the London *Times* said it is only when the Prince Regent was assured that the Emperor wished to make a special communication to him that he agreed to the interview on the part of the Emperor.

The London *Times* says the Government will propose to commence the fortifications and other works of defense immediately; and the Commissioners have pointed out how they may be available for defense in three or four months, even while far short of completion. It is intended to raise the money by terminable annuities, so that the whole may be absorbed in twenty-five years. The London *Times* adds:

Our present expenditure is enormous; and we must escape in one way or another. Simply to disband and disarm might inspire contempt, and so provoke aggression. A gratuitous war is at best a dangerous speculation. These fortifications may enable a moderate army and navy to do the work of much larger forces, and may so enable us to rest from our labor and recruit our finances.

The *Star,* on the other hand, says it cannot for a moment believe the British public will acquiesce in so monstrous a scale, the carrying out of which, will only prepare the way for a still more formidable appropriation of the public money for similar objects and equally plausible pretexts.

PARIS, Thursday.—The *Moniteur* of this morning, contains several decrees regulating the customs, administration and military organization of Savoy and Nice.

According to a project of law which has been submitted to the Corps Legislatif, Savoy will form two Departments.

TURIN, June 13.—Marshal Vaillant is expected here. He will visit the King.

DEATH OF THE MEXICAN GENERAL, INIESTRA.—We are pained to learn by the United States steamer Pocahontas, from Vera Cruz yesterday, that Gen. Iniestra, of the Mexican Constitutional army, died in that city on the 13th inst., of the *vomito negro,* or yellow fever. Gen. Iniestra spent nearly the entire winter in this city, and will be remembered by many of our readers as a man of retiring habits, but fine intelligence and great moral worth. He died within a week after reaching his home.—*New Orleans Picayune, June 22.*

Yesterday was the day fixed by the trustees, Messrs. Beall and Pearce, for settling up the affairs of the defunct Mineral Bank at Cumberland.

DR. HAYES' ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The expedition will sail from Boston to-day in a fine schooner, fitted up expressly for the dangers of Arctic voyaging, having four boats, two of them modeled after the boats used by the other American Arctic boats, and built of wood, and one Francis metallic life boat, so constructed as to be readily taken apart and put together, for the more convenient transportation over the ice on sledges; the fourth boat is only a common ship's boat.

By an examination of the lattitudes, it will be perceived that the Arctic ocean has a mean diameter of about 2,500 English miles, and, rudely estimated, an area of 5,000,000 of square miles. The lands investing this grand and extensive basin form the southern margin of a great ice belt, which is continuous across the various channels connecting the Arctic with the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, thus surrounding the region adjacent to the pole with a frozen annulus.

Dr. Kane, whose first voyage as surgeon under Lieut. De Haven, in 1850, had given to him much important information upon the currents and ice movements of Baffin's Bay, carefully collated such accounts as had been published respecting the various efforts to penetrate the ice barrier, and thus arrived at the conclusion that the true route lay up the then unexplored Smith strait, which opens at the head of the bay. The second Grinnell expedition added new proofs to this theory.

Although ice is often met in the line of Baffin's Bay as low as the Banks of Newfoundland, yet no serious obstruction to navigation is presented until the lattitude of Upper Navick, 72 degrees 40 minutes is reached, and beyond this our whalemen penetrate annually, and with little risk, as far as 76 degrees, in order to get to the whaling grounds about the mouth of Lancaster Sound. Between the highest latitude attained by the whalers and Smith Strait the water is free from ice during the summer, and the distance, not exceeding 150 miles, is readily traversed.

Dr. Kane's efforts were experimental, and his winter harbor was selected on the eastern side of the channel, in latitude 78 degrees 37 minutes.—His subsequent explorations proved his position to have been an unfavorable one, for he was exposed to the full force of the polar current; the ice brought down by the current not only prevented his release, but in consequence of the obstruction presented by the land, it was broken into hummocks to the northward, which rendered travelling in that direction excessively laborious. From the experience of his predecessors and his own, Dr. Hayes leaves direct for Upper Navick, to procure dogs and furs, leaving that port about the 28th of July, and, proceeding through the middle ice, will reach Smith Strait about the middle of August. The first summer will be exhausted in reaching that locality, and the winter will close around them early in September. From that time until the first of the following March they will remain inactive, but upon the earliest return of sunlight, the boat party will leave the vessel. The team of seven dogs will readily drag from 500 to 800 pounds weight upon a sledge, and they will average in speed from thirty to forty miles per day upon a ration of thirteen ounces of pemmican. The vessel will be left in charge of one half of the crew. The exploring party will be in the field during the summer season; and should Dr. Hayes be successful in accomplishing his purposes, he will return to the vessel before the close of the summer. If, however, the explorations are continued into the second winter, he will not be liberated before the following autumn, prolonging his absence to two and one half years.

Dr. Hayes is very sanguine in his hopes. He says he expects to see the little flag he planted on the coast of Grinnell Land in 1854, and expects to reach the open sea.

The expedition will consist of Dr. Hayes, as commander; Captain McClintock, sailing master; Mr. H. W. Dodge, first officer; a second officer, surgeon, carpenter, artist, clerk, steward, cook, and six men.

Mr. Sontag, who was the astronomer of the Kane expedition, will accompany Dr. Hayes. The objects of the expedition embrace many points.

1. The further exploration of the open Polar sea discovered by Dr. Kane—to determine its limits and character, and thus to settle more positively this vexed question.

2. To complete the survey of the northern coasts of Greenland and Grinnell Land.

3. To determine important questions relative to the magnetism, meterology, natural history, and the general physics of the unexplored region north of Smith Strait.

Indeed, there is no department of physical science to which valuable results may not be contributed.

VETO OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The President communicated to Congress on Saturday his views for withholding his signature from the Homestead bill lately passed. The *Constitution* says:

"These reasons are cogent, and to an unprejudiced mind, we believe, must be convincing. The President finds it incumbent upon himself to interpose his veto on account of permanent constitutional objections, which are of course paramount to any considerations embracing the question of the policy of the measure, or the benefits which may accrue from it in any direction. Upon the points of policy, however, and in the details of the bill, the President discovers very grave additional objections to its becoming a law. Among these reasons for its rejection we may instance the distinction which it draws between native and naturalized citizens, its discrimination against those who have already purchased lands at Government prices, its injustice towards the recipients of military land bounties, &c. It will probably surprise most of our readers to be told, in reference to the latter point, that "there are unsatisfied land warrants reaching back to the last war with Great Britain, and even revolutionary times, amounting, in round numbers, to seven and a half million acres."

ESCAPE OF A SLAVE.—A ship which arrived at Liverpool a few days ago, had been about ten days out from the port of departure, when it was discovered that there was one more on board than had been bargained for. Stowed away in the hold, a black man, an escaped slave, had managed to hide himself till he knew that there was no fear of the captain taking back the ship to put him on shore. When the ship arrived in Liverpool, the man was still retained on board, and some of the passengers, including a clergyman, fearing that the captain, to avoid the penalty to which masters of vessels are subject for bringing home escaped slaves, would take the man back with him, applied to the police. Superintendent Kehoe at once accompanied the passengers to the office of the owners, who, without the least hesitation, gave an order for the man's release, which was complied with. The captain would be liable to heavy penalties if the transaction was known in the States, and we therefore purposely withhold the name of the ship, and the port from whence she came.—*Liverpool Times.*

ABSURD REASON FOR REFUSING TO DELIVER UP A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—One Willis Lago was indicted in Kentucky for running off a slave girl from that State. He took refuge in Ohio, where he was followed by the requisition of Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky. Governor Dennison, of Ohio, supported by the written opinion of Attorney-General Walcott, of that State, refused to deliver up Lago, upon these grounds: first, that the indictment was defective; second, that the act charged upon Lago was not an offence at common law, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and was not now an offence by the laws of Ohio. Gov. Magoffin's reply was to the point, viz: that it was not competent for the Executive of another State to try the question of the formal sufficiency of an indictment found in Kentucky; and that it was sufficient that the act charged was an offence under the law of Kentucky, without any regard to the law of Ohio, or any other State, on the subject.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE JAPANESE.—The Japanese are not going to Boston. The Gothamite daily papers are accusing them of all sorts of licentiousness and innumerable amours, so that the proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel has been obliged to come to their assistance and publish a vindication to the credit of the hotel. The Gothamites, on the first arrival of the Embassy at the Metropolitan, collected on the stairways and laughed boisterously at their appearance and movements. Since then the persons having the entree to their apartments have offended them by wearing their hats and smoking cigars in their private parlors. The officers have been so annoyed with the attempts to drag them about to all sorts of places, that one Japanese drew his sword on a fellow and told him that he was no servant. Is it any wonder that the Ambassadors do not want to visit Boston?—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, owing to a break which occurred in a wing-wall at or very near dam No. 4, on Sunday, the 17th instant, did but little business last week. We learn, however, that the canal will be passable at the dam by Tuesday or Wednesday at the farthest, and that, as there has been an accumulation of boats laden with coal at that point, to a number exceeding one hundred and sixty, there will be a glut of arrivals at Georgetown and Alexandria towards the close of next week of more than usual extent. The canal is elsewhere in good condition. The shipments of coal coastwise from Georgetown during the past week were very large, and vessels are required now to carry coal to Eastern ports.—*National Intelligencer.*

A GOOD IDEA.—Some of the volunteer companies of New York are periodically practised in harbor defence. They are allowed facilities for drilling with heavy artillery at the forts in the harbor, and practice with casemated guns. This feature ought to be adopted in all our volunteer organizations where facilities exist. Forts are of very little use as a defence unless there are practiced artillerists to work the guns. A little practice in this kind of instruction would soon supply the knowledge which would enable us to man every one of our fortresses, in case of necessity, with skilled artillerists. The United States Government has been encouraging the idea among the New York volunteers, and it might extend, with advantage, the instruction to every large seaboard city.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

FRAUDULENT MARRIAGE SET ASIDE.—In New York, last week, Judge Leonard annulled the marriage of Agnes Kidder, daughter of a wealthy shipowner, and only fourteen years of age, and Walter Kidder, a waiter in a saloon, one and twenty. With the connivance of a domestic named Emma Kidder, he induced the young girl to enter a store on Cherry street, where he doctored her handkerchief with a very powerful narcotic, to which he had imparted something of the odor of cologne. He then took her to the residence of a clergyman, who married them, in the presence of Emma. The girl told her mother the next day, stating that she did not know what she was about at the time.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The report of the M. W. Grand Patriarch of the National Division of Sons of Temperance gives the following information in regard to the progress of the order: In twelve years previous to and including 1859, there have been initiated 756,847 members, or an average of 63,000 per annum. These members have paid into their subordinate divisions, in the twelve years, the sum of $5,084,477. The subordinate divisions have paid to sustain their grand divisions $174,783.—The grand divisions have paid to sustain the national division the sum of $20,790. In these twelve years $1,415,465 have been paid for benefits to members in sickness.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN VIRGINIA.—A vigilance committee, composed of one hundred and fifty persons, has been formed in Orange county, Va., for the purpose of ridding the county of certain disreputable characters who are suspected of dealing with slaves, thereby inciting the latter to steal. Several of the suspected persons were arrested last week and ordered to leave. One of them was first publicly whipped.

THE RICE CROP.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 18th, says that should the same fortune that has attended the crop thus far continue to the end of the season, the biggest crop ever made will be the result. The rice is very handsome and pure, the rains having kept down the grass, and the planters are in high spirits.