

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1859. From previous diplomatic advices, it is probable that the mediation of England and Prussia will be tendered; now that a great battle has been fought, successful interposition is regarded as problematical here.

The available balance in the Treasury is only half the necessary margin for smooth working.

Investigations prove that no counterfeit postage stamps have ever been detected, traced or known, and all the recent stories were fabricated to impose new envelopes on the Department, but the scheme has failed by the very means employed to advance it. A number of bids were received yesterday for the five millions treasury notes advertised, which will be opened to-morrow.

It is understood that Seaman, late Superintendent of Printing, is kept away purposely from confronting the recent indictment here, as he threatened an exposure of all concerned.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, June 19, 1859. The naval vessels in the Gulf will be dispatched to any point where American interests require protection from the revolutionists, without first consulting with the Federal authorities at Washington.

The Liberal Government will readily second the efforts of Minister McLane, who has ample power in the premises, and will permit the landing of our forces for that purpose. Information was received here to night from New Orleans, through the steamer Jasper, by way of Tampa, to the effect that alarming reports were being circulated along the line of the road as to the growing power of the Church party, which is said to be dealing very summarily with foreigners, more especially all who were in the slightest degree implicated in the revolutionary movements of the opposite party. It is reported that the Liberal Government has called to Vera Cruz by Juanes as Minister of War.

The proposed loan of five millions, the bids for which are to be opened to-morrow, is to meet the Treasury Notes which have already fallen due and been redeemed. It is considered nothing more nor less than a release of Treasury notes.

The Sardinian Minister was overjoyed on receiving the news by the Anglo-Saxon. He left for New-York this afternoon.

Horrible Murder.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 1859. Yesterday, Mayor Sand received a dispatch from Norfolk, stating that B. E. Flanagan, formerly of Norfolk County, Va., had been brutally murdered, and that Walter S. Land of the same place, charged with being the murderer, had left Norfolk on Saturday evening for Baltimore in company with his wife. The parties are all highly respectable. Shortly after a person bearing the same name was arrested at Barron's Hotel, where he had just arrived, and registered his name. He was committed for further examination. The accused professed willingness to return without waiting for a requisition, and will, probably, be taken back to-morrow.

Murder and Suicide.

DUNKIRK, Saturday, June 18, 1859. This morning about 3 1/2 o'clock, the dead bodies of Maria Sauter, her wife, and only child, were found in an upper room of the emigrant house kept by Sauter, on Buffalo street. The wife's throat must have been cut while asleep in bed, causing almost instant death, the widdie being entirely severed. The child, six years of age, was on another bed, with her throat horribly mangled. The body of Sauter was found in a reclining position by the side of the bedstead on which the child lay. It is supposed the deed was done some time in the night, as the house was observed to be closed up to the time of the discovery. Sauter kept an emigrant boarding-house, and was connected by marriage with respectable German families in town. The affair creates intense excitement. The coroner is now holding an inquest. It is known that the parties had not lived a quiet life for some time, but whether the deed was committed under the influence of liquor, is not known.

The Anglo-Saxon's News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 18, 1859. The foreign advices per Anglo-Saxon emigrant press received here by the Associated Press over the National line at 11:35 a. m. to-day, and were published in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press.

Sailing of the Steamship Indian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 18, 1859. The steamship Indian sailed at 10 o'clock this morning for Liverpool, with 116 passengers. Wind east, with heavy rain.

From New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 18, 1859. The New-Mexican mail of the 10th ult., reached Independence this morning. The news is unimportant. Three companies of troops were met at Cottonwood, en route to establish a post at the crossing of the Arkansas.

The Ohio River.

PATENTERS, Va., Saturday, June 18, 1859. The water in the Ohio River, at this point, is seven feet deep, and is rising. There are plenty of boats up and down the river landings.

The Montreal Herald gives the following account of a singular duel, said to have been fought in that city on the 15th inst.:

It would appear that, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Councillor Anclaire, while walking in McGill street, was accosted by a stranger, whose name he did not know, but who, at any rate, came from France. The stranger told the Councillor that his conduct on the 15th inst. in supporting the Mayor, was not becoming to a gentleman. To this Councillor Anclaire replied—that he had a right to think and act as he pleased—that he was of opinion the Mayor should be sustained—and that, therefore, he supported him. The stranger, it is stated, then observed, that Councillor Anclaire was a rascal, in answer to which assertion, the Councillor said: "You may prove that if you like; but not in the street." The stranger said he had a pistol; and he with a friend who accompanied him, as well as the Councillor, at once took a cab and drove in the direction of Sherbrooke street. The three then repaired to a field in the rear of McGill College. The stranger was then shot by the stranger's friend—Councillor Anclaire and the stranger then separated ten paces. The word was given, and they both fired. The stranger fell wounded in the right foot; his opponent was unharmed. Councillor Anclaire states that he could not make out the name of the stranger; but he says he was a tall, dark man, and resides in a certain hotel in the vicinity of McGill street. Councillor Anclaire, himself, is a man upwards of fifty years of age, and his vision is not the strongest; in fact, it is stated he had to use spectacles while engaged in the duel.

Charles C. Burleigh will address the "Adelphians" of Providence Conference Seminary, at East Greenwich, R. I., on Tuesday afternoon, 28th inst., his subject being the "Golden Age not Fabulous."

On the evening of the same day Dr. Chapin, of this city, will deliver an address before the Philanthropic Society.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—Ninety-one editors, all of the State of Wisconsin, assembled in convention at Milwaukee, on Wednesday last. The object of the gathering, though not stated in the programme, is undoubtedly a good thing generally. In pursuit of that, they were last heard from half way across Lake Michigan, headed toward Grand Haven. Let us hope, says The Chicago Tribune, that the fraternity in Illinois will be warned by the sore heads and empty pockets which these gentlemen will be sure to have, and let their proposed Convention fall through.

THE EGG IN THE BOTTLE.—The London Field explains the mystery of an egg in a bottle, which has often puzzled people. This is how it got there: A glass of cold water was put in a strong vinegar and salted it to remain the two hours. It will then be some soft and elastic. In this state it can be squeezed into a tolerably wide-mouthed bottle; when it must be covered with water having some soda in it. In a few hours this preparation will restore the egg nearly to its original rigidity, after which the liquid should be poured out and the bottle dried.

You need not tell any one that he had it there while in a soft state. Leave the puzzled to guess that.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLI-SAXON. A GREAT BATTLE ON THE TICINO.

MORE THAN 30,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Victory Claimed by Both Sides.

PARIS ILLUMINATED—GREAT REJOICINGS.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS FROM MILAN.

(By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines, No. 21 Wall-st., N. Y.)

FIRST DISPATCH.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, June 18, 1859. The steamship Anglo-Saxon, Capt. Porland, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th inst., arrived at this point at 9 o'clock this forenoon, on her way to Quebec.

Her advices did not reach the Telegraph Station until after 11 o'clock.

From a hasty glance, they seem to be of the highest importance.

The steamship Adelaide, from New-York via St. John's, N. S., arrived at Galway on the morning of the 8th.

The great battle of the campaign occurred at Magenta, near Milan, in which the French claim a decisive victory, giving the loss of the Austrians at 20,000 hors de combat.

The French loss is reported as high as 12,000 men.

The Austrians had evacuated Milan.

The latest news by the Europa, reporting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino, is fully confirmed.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo. There was considerable fighting at both places.

On the 4th inst. a great battle took place at Magenta, twelve miles from Milan.

Napoleon's dispatches claim a decisive victory, and Paris was illuminated. He says that they took 7,000 Austrian prisoners, and placed 12,000 more hors de combat, beside capturing three cannon and two standards.

The French loss is stated by the Emperor at 3,000 men.

The Austrians took one cannon.

The French General Espinasse was killed, and Marshal Canrobert was mortally wounded.

Five French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

Gen. McMahon was made a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers had been superseded in his command by Gen. Forey.

THIRD DISPATCH.

QUEBEC, June 19, 1859.

The steamship Anglo-Saxon reached this port early this morning.

The following is the first announcement of the great battle fought on the 4th, by telegraph from Napoleon to the Emperor:

NOVARA, June 4, 11:30 p. m.—A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Five thousand prisoners have been taken. Fifteen thousand of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be dispatched by telegraph.

The above was published in Paris on Sunday the 5th, and on the evening of that day the cannon at the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

On the following day (Monday) the Monitor published the following dispatches from the Emperor to the Empress:

MAGENTA, June 5.—Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan, across the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turbigo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a most determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained unsupported the shock of the enemy. In the meantime, General McMahon made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts, we repulsed the enemy at every point, with the loss on our side of about 2,000 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 Austrian prisoners remained in our hands.

MAGENTA, June 5, eve.—The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7,000, and the Austrians placed hors de combat are 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags were captured from the enemy.

To-day our army rests for the purpose of reorganizing itself. Our loss is about 3,000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

The following dispatch, also from the Emperor to the Empress, was received on the 6th, and published at the Bourse:

HEADQUARTERS, Monday, 8 a. m.—Milan is in danger. The Austrians have evacuated the town and castle, leaving in their precipitation, the cannon and treasure of the army behind them. We are encumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

A dispatch dated Paris, Monday night, to The London Post says:

The Municipality of Milan proclaims Victor Emanuel, and have presented an address to him in the presence of the Emperor. To-morrow the King will make his entry into Milan.

The following are Austrian accounts by way of Vienna. The information is meager and unsatisfactory.

The official Austrian Correspondence of Sunday, the 5th, contained the following authentic communication:

The details and result of the battle at Magenta are still expected from the Austrian headquarters; the Austrian army had been transferred during the night from the 4th to the 5th inst. to Abbiate Grasso. The same news states that the combat was undecided, and that a further fight was expected on the next day.

The following official bulletin was issued: VIENNA, Monday, June 6—11:30 a. m.—A desperate combat took place on Saturday between the first and third—Count Clam-Gallas's and Prince Liechtenstein's—corps d'armée, and the enemy who had passed the Ticino in very considerable force. The result of the contest was undecided. The combat was continued on Sunday.

Our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardor, and showed a valor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the Imperial Army. Milan is perfectly tranquil. The headquarters yesterday were still at Abbiate Grasso.

An Austrian telegram from Verona gives a similar report, but adds that the authorities and weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of Gen. Gyulai. The town is quiet.

The following message from Vienna had been published by the Frankfort papers without any guaranty as to the authenticity of the news: VIENNA, Monday.—Through the opportune arrival of the corps d'armée of Field Marshal Clam-Gallas on the battle-field, the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

[This is a purely untrue, since Clam-Gallas commands the 1st corps, which was the very first engaged.—Ed. Tribune.]

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The London Times this morning publishes a summary of the official news received at Vienna up to midnight of Monday. It is as follows:

"There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the First corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced, and in the afternoon of the same day the Third Austrians corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora sometimes to the advantage of the French, and sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late in the night and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The Allies made no progress on this day. Two fresh Austrian corps were engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco. The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides was very great. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One major was killed."

The London Times, in its editorial remarks on the subject, says, it now seems probable that this hard fight is even yet undecided, but that on the whole the French have the best of it.

The absence of late telegrams by way of Paris is not considered indicative of French success.

The London Advertiser says it was rumored last night that the Government had received a telegram from the British Minister at Vienna, announcing an Austrian victory.

The opinion was becoming current in London that the victory of Magenta was a victory in which the French were defeated, and their failure to occupy Milan, only twelve miles from Magenta, strengthened this view.

The movement which preceded the battle at Magenta was not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the Allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of about 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the Allied army prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The London Post says that Gen. McMahon was raised on the battle field to the rank of Marshal. The Paris correspondent of that journal telegraphs that Gen. McMahon has been created Duke of Magenta.

The same correspondent also says, the Emperor Napoleon was present at the battle of Magenta, but did not command in person.

There is a report that Gen. Canrobert was mortally wounded, and that five French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

The Patrie says that Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was removed from his command and replaced by Gen. Forey. Marshal Vaillant is superseded by Gen. Randon, and the Ministry of War is to be confided provisionally to Gen. Horanna.

There were rumors in Paris on the 8th that the French loss was from 9,000 to 12,000 men hors de combat. Gens. Neil and McMahon were said to be among the wounded.

The Paris papers variously estimate the forces engaged at 100,000 to 120,000 French, and 130,000 to 150,000 Austrians.

Gen. Garibaldi had quitted Lecco, and Gen. d'Urban had retreated to Monza. It was supposed that Garibaldi was directing his march against d'Urban.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The real business of Parliament commenced on the 17th, when the Queen in person delivered the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the most possible delay. I have directed that papers shall be laid before you, from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe. These endeavors have unhappily failed, and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurance of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality, and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

"Considering, however, the present state of Europe I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honor of my Crown to increase my military forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament. I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

"The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King, his father, and his own accession, I have thought, in concert with the Emperor of France, to receive my diplomatic credentials from the Court of Naples which had been suspended during the late reign.

"All my other relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing."

The rest of the speech is devoted to matters of local interest. Attention is directed to the bill to carry out the recommendation of the Commission in regard to the best mode of manning the Navy. And in respect to the Reform question, the Queen simply says that she shall have pleasure in giving her sanction to any well-considered measure, and that she should matters of more urgency relating to the defense and financial condition of the country necessitate a postponement, she hopes that the question will have attention at the commencement of the session.

The speech concludes by expressing a hope that the deliberations of Parliament will tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad, and a progressive improvement at home.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Earl Powis, and seconded by Lord Gifford. The conduct of the Government, both in their domestic and foreign relations, was denounced by Lord Granville and others; but after their speeches in defense by the Earl of Melbourne and the Earl of Derby, the address was agreed to.

In the Commons, the address to the Crown was moved by Mr. Egerton, and seconded by Sir J. Edmonstone. The Marquis of Dunsington moved an amendment to the effect that the present Ministry does not possess the confidence of the House. He represented the conduct of the Government on the Reform question. Mr. Hanbury seconded the amendment. Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the Government, and stated that the Reform question would be postponed till the next session, and that the foreign policy of the Government would be peace. He called for an immediate division. The question was agreed to be put, but the Opposition were not prepared to vote, and after speeches by Lord Palmerston and others, Mr. Disraeli consented to adjourn the debate till the 11th.

A conference of the Liberal party was held in London on the 14th, in the street, pursuant to a call issued by Lord Palmerston and John Russell and other prominent men. Upward of two hundred and fifty members of Parliament are stated to have been present, and the proceedings were on the whole harmonious.

Kowitch was leaving England for Italy on the 7th inst. He had had an interview with the French Ambassador in London. Some three hundred Hungarians who had returned from America were to follow him to Italy.

It was announced that Prince Paul Esterhazy had arrived in London on a diplomatic mission from Austria, but The Herald states authoritatively that the report is entirely without foundation.

Sir Arthur Magnus, at present Minister to Sweden, is appointed envoy to Naples, thus resuming diplomatic relations with that kingdom.

The sudden death of Mr. Pierce, a leading member of Chrisy's Ministry, now performing in London, is announced.

The Dublin correspondent of The London Herald mentions a rumor that Sir Edward Grogan is to succeed Sir E. Head as Governor-General of Canada.

FRANCE.

Confidence was somewhat restored in commercial circles, and business was more animated.

The Paris flour market was firm, and rather dear. Wheat was also firm. It was feared that the prevailing wet weather would damage the crops.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant and higher. The quotation for Three per Cent. was 66 1/2, 3/4, an advance of more than one percent since the Europa sailed. On the 7th, the closing price was 63, 3/4, or coupon, which is equal to a further advance of one half.

On the 4th a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna, the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the Imperial family and the Ministers were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor (in 142 counts) 75,454 For Gens. (in 142 counts) 70,235

Letcher's majority 3,699

These counties are yet to be heard from officially. These counties give a reported majority for Letcher of 363, which, if true, would give him a majority in the State of 5,602 votes over Goggins.

The Columbus (Ohio) City Post publishes the following admirable notice of one distinguished Ohio Democrat by another:

"I pronounce Geo. W. Manspey, the editor of The Statesman, who charges me as having denounced and maligned Mr. Douglas as an infamously liar. Neither he, nor anybody else, ever heard me say a word against Mr. Douglas. Mr. Douglas was my first choice in preference to Buchanan—he is my choice now for the Presidency. Whoever says he ever heard me either denounce or malign him, is unworthy of belief, and the truth is not in him.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

The Buffalo Republic, with Douglas colors flying, seems quite unwilling to be bound by the action of a Democratic Convention. Things are not done "on the square." The idea that the Democratic masses have any voice in naming candidates, is the Republic says, "all a farce." Senator Douglas is the only man who can carry this State against the Republicans. The nomination of Gov. Seymour, it adds, will throw the State into the hands of the Opposition.

Mr. F. Ranchford, the proprietor of the Aenid Zeitung who signed the recent letter to the Hon. J. M. Botta, has published the following explanations on the subject:

"If I had noticed particularly that passage in which it is said that, in the belief of the undersigned, the Hon. John Moore Botta is a representative of those conservative national principles which are the basis of the American Republic, I should have had no objection in view to being a disavowal by one of the most prominent 'Americans' of the numerous doctrines proclaimed by Mr. Botta in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens. This Mr. Botta has given a reply which is highly satisfactory and gratifying to the undersigned, and I am glad to see it published. But my own position, as well as the position of the newspaper which I am the publisher, are and will be determined, not merely with a view to the rights of naturalized citizens, but also to the rights of the American people.

The vessels engaged in laying down the Red Sea telegraph cable were within 30 miles of Aden, and the working of the line was most satisfactory.

INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of May 12 had reached England. The news is of little importance. The money market had experienced a sudden and unprecedented panic. Discount was nominally ruling at 2 1/2 per cent in the Bazaar, but money in any quantity was not obtainable upon any terms. The import market was depressed by the monetary crisis. Cotton had declined from the same cause, and Exchange had materially advanced. Quotations ranged from 2 1/4 to 2 3/4. Freights about the same.

The vessels engaged in laying down the Red Sea telegraph cable were within 30 miles of Aden, and the working of the line was most satisfactory.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Mail of April 16 had reached England. The news is of no importance. The gold shipments since the departure of the previous mail reached nearly £1,000,000.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the three days in the Liverpool Cotton market were 17,000 bales, an advertisement of £1 1/2 per bale, the market closed with little inquiry and prices weak, while some authorities say that in many cases a reduction of 1/4 had been admitted. Closing: Clear & Spot quoted: Mailing Orders 5 1/2 1/2, and Mailing 5 1/2 1/2.

LIVERPOOL BEANS MARKET.—In the Liverpool Beans market all descriptions were slightly lower. Market: White Beans, 10s 1/2, Green Beans, 10s 1/2, Yellow Beans, 10s 1/2, and Mung Beans, 10s 1/2.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Liverpool Provisions market was dull, and prices weak. Beef was heavy, and all qualities slightly lower. Pork dull, and sales unimportant. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and slightly lower. Tallow steady. Butter Association 56 1/2 1/2.

LIVERPOOL FRUIT MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote: Raisins 14s 1/2, Currants 14s 1/2, and other fruits as usual.

LONDON MARKETS.—BREADSTUFFS were dull but steady. Flour quiet. Coffee and sugar steady. Tea, rice, and other commodities were quiet. TALLOW was quiet. FLOUR was quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on the 7th at 91 for money and 91 1/2 for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—American Stocks were slow of sale, but without alteration of moment in prices.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. John Forsyth, late Minister of Mexico, has become sole editor and proprietor of The Mobile Register. In his salutatory he states that, notwithstanding his differences with the President, he will not withhold his support from such measures of the Administration as he can conscientiously approve.

"In Louisiana," says The Washington States, "Americanism is no longer in the field of national politics. It will present no candidates of its own for Congress, but will cooperate harmoniously with the Democracy in the canvass of 1860 for President. An organization is kept up in New Orleans, but merely with reference to municipal affairs."

The Hon. Miles Taylor is the Democratic Candidate for reelection to Congress from the 114 district of Louisiana.

We learn from a source entitled to the fullest credence, says The Chicago Tribune, that the late election was conducted on a plan hardly inferior in point of open-daylight swindling to the candle-blow affair of October, 1857, the returns of which are still playing hide-and-seek in the breeches pocket of John Calhoun. Sam Medary, Governor of Kansas, is employed by the Democratic party "to carry Territories." Long experienced and famous in the art of colonizing the State of Ohio, whenever the exigencies of his party require a majority in the Legislatures, his qualifications for the office of Governor of Minnesota in 1857, where two United States Senators were pending on the result of the first State election, were unimpaired. He went to that Territory, and by dint of lying up doubtful counties with wild Irish, putting the Whigs and half the savage tribes of the back woods through the voting process, perpetrating

THE PUNISHA FRAUD.

he succeeded in sending Richard Sibley to the Senate, and giving Sibley the gubernatorial chair. After this display of honesty in cheating, he was selected as the fittest successor of Calhoun in Kansas, and of patched to that Territory by a resolution to carry the first elections prior to the formation of a State Government at all hazards. This he promised to do for a certain amount of money to be expended in the transportation of property in cheating, and paid in Washington, and the Governor elected it faithfully and justly. Three days before the election, six or seven hundred Irishmen were put through the swearing process in Leavenworth and Des Moines Counties, and took out applications for naturalization. Not satisfied with this, requisitions were made on Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., and Independence, Mo., on the day of election at Leavenworth and other points on the river, who marched straight to the polls and deposited ballots for the Pro-Slavery delegates. Arrangements had been made in this way to secure a majority of the Convention, but the Republican vote upon all their candidates, including Kansas City, which they had elected upon without fail, elected the entire Republican ticket, and Johnson, Lykins and Bourbon, which were supposed to be safe beyond question, gave only a divided delegation. The Convention is secured to the Republicans, as we learn, by at least seven majority, and its first business will be to take into the election and qualifications of its own members.

The Leavenworth Times of the 13th inst. upon the Kansas election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention as follows, giving the Democracy the benefit of any uncertainties:

Republican—Atchison, 3; Doniphan, 1; Brown, 1; Newton, 1; Marshall, 1; St. Joseph, Mo., and Independence, Mo., 3; Richmond, Mo., 1; Lykins, 2; Franklin, 1; Weiler, 1; Lincoln, 2; Anderson, 1; Republic, 1. Total, 23.

Democratic—Leavenworth, 10; Doniphan, 4; Jefferson, 1; Calhoun, 1; Potawatamie, 1; Johnson, 1; Leavenworth, 1; Allen, 1; Total, 23.

Leavenworth—Gentry, 1; Madison, 1; Total, 2.

The Hon. Robert Dale Owen, at present in Washington, is about to return to Indiana, after an absence of six years, during five of which he was minister near the Neapolitan government, where, says The Statesman, we are assured he will exert himself, as in bygone times, in behalf of Democratic principles.

Col. Thomas L. Jones of Campbell County, Ky., has been nominated Opposition candidate for Congress in the 14th District of that State.

The Vinton (Iowa) Eagle raises the name of Samuel Kirkwood of English County, for Governor, subject to the action of the Republican State Convention, which assembles at Des Moines on Wednesday, the 22d inst.

We have received the first number of The Epique, a new weekly journal in the French language, published in this city by Mr. E. Fanene. In American politics it advocates the policy of the Republican party; in foreign politics it aims at an independent and philosophical position. Mr. Fanene is a gentleman of culture and ability, and we are confident that his journal will prove a valuable addition to the press of the country.

The Richmond Enquirer gives the following as the official vote of Virginia for Governor, as far as returns have been received:

For Letcher (