FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Adriatic and Anglo-Saxon.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

THE IMPERIAL CONGRESS AT BADEN BADEN.

By the arrival, on Saturday, of the Anglo-Saxon at Father Point, from Liverpool on the 20th and Londonderry on the 21st ult., and of the Adriatic at this port from Southampton on the 20th ult., we are put in possession of intelligence four days later than by previous advices.

The Adriatic, Captain S. J Comstock, which arrived on Saturday, encountered a constant and uninterrupted succession of strong westerly breezes, with head sea, during the entire voyage. She brought 190 passengers, and 600 tons cargo. Among her passengers were M. Henri Mercier, the newly-appointed French Embassador to Washington, with his family, and H. de V. Glanbeorsh, United States Consul to Rome, and bearer of dispatches to the United States.

ITALY.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The news by this arrival is meager, and as regards Sicily, especially unsatisfactory. Garibaldi was said to be organizing for an attempt on the main land, but particulars are not given. Advices from Rome state that an official dispatch had been received from Naples giving details of the capture of two steamers with Garibaldians by the Neapolitan frigate Fulminante. These steamers which displayed the Sardinian and American flags, had on board 25,000 muskets, 32 cannons, 2,000,000 pounds of powder, and a considerable sum of money. 800 armed passengers were made prisoners, and were, together with the steamers, conveyed to Gaeta on the 12th.

The Sardinian Minister has demanded the restitution of the two steamers and their 800 passengers, who were captured in the Neapolitan frigate Fulminante, as they had passports for Malta. The English Embassador has supported the demand. The captains of the two captured vessels had claimed an indemnity of 28,000 ducats from the Neapolitan Government.

From Palermo the news is, that Garibaldi has published a decree fixing the 18th of June for the levy of men furnished by the conscription, and the 20th of June for the departure of the conscripts for Palermo and Catania. Another decree orders the collection of horses and military stores. These decrees are caused by the necessity of energetically pushing on the war in favor of Italian unity. Some cannons have been cast. Thousands of pikes have been distributed among the inhabitants. The Council of Defense of the town has ordered the barricades to be carefully kept up. The Archbishop of Palermo has paid a personal visit to Garibaldi. The evacuation had greatly discouraged the royal troops.

A dispatch from Cagliari, June 12, says:

"Two steamers bearing the American flag, have entered the harbor this morning having on board volunteers for Sicily. The Washington has 1,400 men, and the Oregon between 300 and 400. With the exception of the American captain and an American artist, the vessels had no communication with the shore. According to the statement of the captain of the Oregon, these steamers are only awaiting the arrival of another, which has a large sailing vessel in tow, and have together 3,000 more volunteers. 'Garibaldi's Englishman' is on board the Washington. The ardor and zeal with which these men have taken up the cause of Sicily may be estimated by the privations to which they subject themselves. The American artist showed me a sketch on board the Washington, and the manner in which the men—men of wealth and family—are huddled together is truly revolting They have scarcely sitting room, and that during the excessive heat in such a latitude as this. No slave ship during her middle passage ever presented such a scene."

Garibaldi has opened a national subscription on behalf of the war. The Archbishops and the noble families of Sicily have subscribed.

The forces of the General amounted to about 4,000 men on the 8th ult.

The convocation of a Sicilian Parliament, according to the laws of 1848, was shortly expected, for the purpose of ratifying the proclamation which decrees the forfeiture of the rights of the Bourbons and the union of Sicily to the kingdom of Sardinia under Victor Emanuel.

A letter from Naples of the 12th mentions, under great reserve, a rumor that 2 000 Garibaldians, supposed to be commanded by Col. Medici had landed a Catanzaro, in Calabria. But advices dated Naples June 16, deny the landing of Medici's landing in the Southern peninsula.

It was also rumored that an insurrection had commenced in Calabria and the Neapolitan Government had sent Gen. Nunziate as *alter ego*.

Other letters say that Gen. Pianelle, the commander of the army in the Abruzzi, had been summoned to act in Calabria.

The King of Naples has dismissed Lanza, Letizia, and three other Generals in Sicily, and has exiled them to the Island of Ischia. When it was known in Naples that the French Government refused to interfere, a Council of the Royal Family was assembled for deliberation. The result is not stated.

M. Thouvenel and Marquis d'Antonini were present at the interview of the Commander de Martino with the Emperor of Napoleon. It is stated that the Emperor, in reply to M. de Martino, said: "Six weeks ago I could have accepted, and should have been happy to accept, the rôle of a mediator, but possessing engagements prevent my doing so to-day."

The Paris correspondent of *The London Morning Post*, under date June 16, says: "According to an official telegraphic dispatch from Naples, the King is so much annoyed at the reception M. de Martino has met with at Paris, together with the language used by Lord Palmerston, as to have caused his Majesty to declare that he would reconquer Sicily or lose his crown."

In the English House of Lords, June 18, Lord Brougham asked her Majesty's Government whether there was any truth in a report which had been current for the last two days, that France either had dispatched, or was about to do so, a large military force to Naples, exclusive of the naval force of seven vessels of war which she now had in the Neapolitan waters. Lord Granville said there was no foundation whatever for the report that French troops had been sent to Naples, as such a course would be inconsistent with the declaration of the Emperor of the French, but that his policy in regard to Naples was one of non-interference.

A small journal, published clandestinely at Naples, and called the *Corriere di Napoli*, says, in one of its last numbers:

"Possessing every honest and liberal element of strength, the Naples Committee is working actively, and occupying itself with the resurrection of the country. There is no want of arms, or resources, or intimate relations within, or ready communication without. We have stores safely provided for, and the press will not fail in its duty. Every province has its Central Committee, in communication with the Committees of the communes and of the districts. They all correspond with each other, and recognize that of the capital as their chief. The latter is divided into sections, one for each quarter of the city. If any member falls his place is immediately filled up; so that, though arrest and prescription may hurt individuals, they do not imperil the success of the good cause."

Nicotera, the companion of Capt. Pisacane (who attempted the unfortunate expedition to Calabria in 1858, and was taken and shot), has been set at liberty by the inhabitants of the Island of Favignana, opposite Trapani, where he was detained in prison. He immediately crossed over to the latter place, whence he writes on June 4:

"At noon yesterday the royal troops abandoned Favignana, and immediately all the political prisoners were released by the people. My first care on regaining my freedom was to organize a committee, and directly afterward I came over here in a small boat. I shall see the men of the committee, and shall return to Favignana to fetch my fifteen companions and the other political prisoners. GIOVANNI NICOTERA."

The *Independance Belge* says:

"Accounts from Palermo of the 10th lead us to suppose that Garibaldi is about to transfer the theatre of war to the main land of the kingdom. All his measures are directed to the obtaining of volunteers for this purpose, while leaving Palermo, strongly armed, under the protection of the Sicilians. The *levée en masse* was to be completed by 18th of the month. On the 20th the returns are to march toward Palermo and Catania. The reasons given for the decrees which order these measures are founded upon the necessity of vigorously proceeding the war in favor of Italian unity. In addition, the Provisional Government has ordered requisitions of horses and military material, casting of cannon and pikes for the people of Palermo, and are keeping up the barricades of the city in case of the reappearance of the Neapolitan troops. The results of these measures will soon be apparent."

Galignani says:

"The last intelligence from Palermo states that the Neapolitan troops have entirely evacuated the place, after having disarmed the citadel, spiked the guns, thrown the ammunition into the sea, and done as much injury as possible to whatever stores and material they could not take with them. Companies of sailors are to be formed and sent to the ports now in possession of the insurgents, to assist in the disembarkation and embarkation of troops—operations which are difficult even for Governments engaged in regular warfare, and which are necessarily still more so for the volunteers of Garibaldi, who have to act clandestinely, and to escape the Neapolitan cruisers, which every day become more numerous and active."

The Naples correspondent of *The London Times*, under date of June 14, writes as follows:

"From official sources I can now inform you that revolutionary movements broke out at Monteleone, Corenza, and Catanzaro, last week. On Saturday and Sunday troops were sent from Messina to Pizzo to the number of 1,000 men, in two steamers. Most have declared, however, that they will not fight any more against their brothers Several officers told me that they regarded the King as lost, and that the sooner this fratricidal war was over the better An English, French, and Austrian steamer were at Messina, where the exodus by sea and land continued. There was no real danger of a bombardment, however, as Garibaldi has ordered the *squadre* not to advance on the city, it being his intention to march on to Calabria, and so up to Naples. Catania has been evacuated by the Royalists, and the troops have entered Messina in a miserable condition. The government was carried on in the former city in the name of Victor Emanuel."

VICTOR HUGO ON THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

On the evening of the 15th of June, at a public meeting at Jersey to provide for a Garibaldi subscription, Victor Hugo was present, from Guernsey, and delivered a most brilliant popular oration upon the subject of the Sicilian Revolution. We make some extracts:

"Let there be around that valiant man, who is standing erect there in Palermo, a fire on every mountain in Sicily—a light on every hight in Europe. I have pronounced the word. The tyrants! Have I exaggerated? Have I calumniated the Neapolitan Government? No words! Here are the facts. Pay attention! This is living history, bleeding history. The Kingdom of Naples—that Kingdom which now occupies our thoughts—has but a single institution—the police. Every district has its cudgeling commission. Two sbirri—Ajossa and Manisculco—reign under the King. Ajossa cudgels Naples—Manisculco cudgels Sicily. But, the cuogel is merely a Turkish weapon. This Government has, in addition, the instrument of the inquisition—torture. Yes, torture! Listen. A sbirro, Bruno, binds the accused with the head between the legs until he confesses. Another sbirro, Pontillo, fixes him upon an iron grating, beneath which no lights a fire. This is called the Burning Chair. Another sbirro, Luigi Manisauco, a kinsman of the chief, has invented an instrument into which the arm or the leg of the victim is introduced; a screw is turned, and the limb is crushed. This is called the "Angelic Instrument." Another suspends a man by his hands and feet, between two walls, and then jumps upon him and dislocates his body. There are also thumb-screws for crushing the fingers, a tourniquet for pressing the head, an iron ring with a screw which almost forces the eyes out of the head. Sometimes a victim escapes. A man named Casimiro Arienzano was one of these; his wife, his sons, and his daughters were seized and placed upon the burning chair. The Cape Zafferana touches on an open beach. To this beach the sbirri bring sacks. Each sack contains a man; it is plunged into the water, and kept there till the man no longer moves. It is then taken out, and he is commanded to confess If he refuses he is plunged in again. Giovanni Vienna, of Messina, expired in this manner. At Montesale an old man and his daughter were suspected of patriotism. The father died beneath the wheel; the daughter, who was pregnant, was stripped naked and flogged to death! Gentlemen, there is a young man of 24 years of age who does these things. This young man is called Francis II. This takes place in the country of Tiberius. Is it possible? It is true. The date?—1860—the very year in which we live. Add to this the fact of yesterday—Palermo crushed by bomb shells, flooded with blood, massacred. Add again the frightful tradition of the extermination of towns, which seems the maniacal rage of a family, and which in history will ineffaceably unbapize this family, and change Bourbon into Bomba. Yes, a young man of 24 reigns in this abyss of deeds of darkness. Gentlemen, I declare to you that I feel myself struck with a profound pity when thinking of this miserable petty king What horror! It is at an age when others love, and believe, and hope, that this miserable creature torture and kills!"

"And Garibaldi—who and what is Garibaldi? He is a man, and nothing more; but he is a man in the sublimest acceptation of the word—the man of humanity. He is, as his fellow countryman, Virgil, would term him, Vir. Has he an army? No; a handful of volunteers. Has he munitions? None. Has he powder? A few barrels only. Has he cannon? Those of the enemy. Where, then, is his strength? What causes him to conquer? What does he bear about him? The soul of peoples! He goes—he runs—his march is a stream of flame; his handful of men terrify the regiments; his battle weapons are enchanted; the bullets of his rifles check the cannon balls; he bears with him revolution; and from time to time, in the chaos of the battle, amid clouds and lightning, like a Homeric hero, we see him behind the goddess. However obstinate may be the resistance, this warfare is astonishing by its simplicity. It is the assault of a man upon a royalty. His swarm floats in the air around him; women throw flowers at his feet; men fight singing; the royal army flees. The whole of this adventure is epic; it is brilliant, formidable, and charming like an attack of bees. Behold those radiant stages of his march, and I predict to you that not one of them shall disappoint him in the infinite fortunes of the future. After Marsala, Palermo; after Palermo, Messina; after Messina, Naples; after Naples, Rome; after Rome, Venice; after Venice, all."

"Gentlemen, if we would explain to ourselves the events which are preparing, as well as those which are now passing, we must not forget that Garibaldi—the man of to-day, the man of to-morrow, as well as the man of yesterday, before he was the soldier of Italian unity, was the combatant of the Roman Republic, and in our eye, and in the eyes of all who can trace he necessary meandsings of progress gliding toward its object, and the avatars of thought transforming itself to reappear—1860 is the continuation of 1849. Liberators are great. Let the grateful acclamations of peoples follow them in their diverse fortunes. Yesterday we gave tears—to-day we sing Hosannahs. Providence thus establishes the equilibrium. John Brown succumbs in America, but Garibaldi triumphs in Europe. Humanity standing in consternation before the infamous gibbet of Charlestown is reassured before the gleaming sword of Calatafimi. O, brothers in humanity, this is the hour of joy and congratulation. Let us put aside all shades of exclusiveness, all political differences, which, in a moment like this, are so little. At the present sacred hour let us fix our eyes exclusively upon that holy work, that solemn object, the vast dayspring of enfranchised nations, and let us send forth the sentiment of our united hearts in one formidable cry, worthy of the human race—'Vive la Liberté!' Yes, since America, alas, sullenly conservative of Slavery, bends toward darkness, let Europe illuminate herself. Yes, let that civilization of the old Continent which has abolished superstition by Pascal, Slavery by Wilberforce, and the scaffold by Beccaria, yes let that elder civilization reappear with its splendor which can never be again extinguished, and let it erect above mankind its ancient pharos composed of three grand flames—France, England, and Italy.

"Obstacles!—there are none—no, there are none. There can be no veto against the will of the future. See how resistance stands in Europe. Austria is stricken with paralysis, and resignation is coming upon Russia. Look at Naples. She struggles in vain; the dying plant wastes its labor. The sword evaporates in smoke. Those creatures called Lanza Lanci, Aquila, are phantoms. At the present hour Francis II. fancies perhaps, that he still exists. He deceives himself. I tell you here that he is nothing but a shadow. In vain he refuses to capitulate—in vain he assassinates Messina as he has assassinated Palermo, in vain he clings to his atrocities—there is an end to him; he has resigned, and the dark horses of exile are now pawing at his palace gates. Gentlemen, I tell you that right alone exists. Would you compare right with force, listen to these figures. On the 11th of May 800 men landed at Marsala; twenty-seven days afterward (the 7th of June), at Palermo, 18,000 terrified men demanded permission to embark. The 800 represented right, the 18,000 represented force. On, let the suffering, wherever they may be, console themselves; let those in chains take heart. All that is passing now is logical. Yes, hope is coming on the four winds of the horizon. Let the Moujick, let the Fellah, let the serf, let the parish, let the purchased negro, let the white slave, hope. Chains are a network whose meshes hold together, if one is broken all is undone."

The *Opinione Nationale* of Paris has received a second warning for publishing Victor Hugo's speech. The reason assigned is, that the speech contains a violent appeal to revolutionary partisans.

THE PAPAL STATES.

General Lamoriciere had dispatched troops to the Neapolitan frontier It was asserted that Piedmont had promised to prevent an invasion of the Papal frontier, unless such invasion was in consequence of a declaration of war by any Power. This declaration of Piedmont was said to have been communicated to the Pope.

MARSEILLES, June 19, 1860.

Letters from Rome to the 16th inst. confirm the news of the concentration of the Piedmontese army at Ferrara.

The following is the text of the circular which Cardinal Antonelli addressed on the 31st ult. to the diplomatic body, on the subject of the incursion into the Pontifical States of the free corps from Tuscany, and on the combat which took place:

As if the sacrilegious sodiation of the Legations in the States of the Holy See was not enough, there must be now added to it a fresh armed incursion, made on the territory of Viterbo, by a band of refugees from the neighboring district of Tuscany. On the 19th, according to the report made by Col. Pimodan, a corps of *sou-disant* volunteers, 350 strong, crossed the frontier, and pillaged Lauera. On information of these facts reaching Montefiascone, Col. Pimodan advanced against them with a detachment of 70 gendarmes, and, when he found that the rebels had penetrated into the district of the Grotoces, he proceeded to that part, and found 200 of them assembled. From the commencement of the combat, the gendarmes, although so inferior in number, rushed with such ardor on the free corps that some of the latter were killed, several wounded, and others dispersed. Unfortunately, the gendarmes, who had given such admirable proofs of bravery, had two men killed, and an officer and two privates seriously wounded. This fresh attack committed against the patrimony of the church, by the aid of armed men, who left a neighboring State under the eyes of those who now direct the destiny of Tuscanies, who were furnished with arms, and who were permitted, contrary to all international laws and the precepts of divine and human rights, to carry murder and pillage in every direction, will, we doubt not, fill with just indignation the whole Catholic world, and all the Governments which love order and respect justice and the law of nations. The undersigned, Cardinal Secretary of State, hastens to make known to your Excellency this act of vandalism and pillage, in order that you may inform your Government of it, and convince it that, unless a curb be put, by the act of the potentates, on such a horde of anarchy, which is quite sorthy of the barbarous ages, they will have to deplore the disastrous consequences of it, and the responsibility of which will fall on those who, laying aside all respect for the law, undermine the foundations of society. ANTONELLI.

GERMANY.

THE CONGRESS AT BADEN BADEN.

The following advices, in their order, give a clear history of the Conference:

BADEN, June 15, 1860.

The Duke of Coburg Gothed, and the Kings of Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemburg, arrived here this afternoon. In the course of the day the sovereigns visited each other.

It is asserted that, at a preliminary conference of the German Princes to-day, an agreeable unanimity was manifested on all questions referring to the relations of Germany with foreign Powers, whereby the principal object of the meeting of the German Princes has already been obtained.

BADEN, June 15—7 p. m.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived in private dress. He was received with the usual honors. The Emperor has taken up his residence at the villa Stephanie.

BADEN, June 16, 1860.

The Emperor, after his arrival yesterday, dined with his suite. At about 8½ p. m., the Prince Regent, who yesterday paid the first visit to the German sovereigns, sent Lieut. Von Leon to present his compliments to the Emperor. It was the Emperor's intention to visit the Prince Regent first. The Prince Regent, however, came at 8½ p. m. to the villa Stephanie, and remained with the Emperor till 9½ p. m. The Emperor then intended to surprise the Duchess of Hamilton, daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie, but did not find her at home.

To-day a grand *déjeuner*, attended by all the Sovereigns, took place in the old palace.

The Emperor, the Prince Regent, and the other Sovereigns breakfasted at the Grand Duke's palace. To-morrow they will dine at the Grand Duke's chateau, a little distance out of Baden. Yesterday, at a concert at the Kursaal, the public opinion was that the Congress of the Sovereigns would strengthen peace. This morning, at 9 o'clock, the Emperor, while taking a promenade on foot, was surrounded by a great number of persons. It is reported that the Duke of Nassau has arrived, and that the Emperor of Austria was expected. This evening there will be a meeting of the princes at the palace, which will be illuminated. The Kings of Saxony, Bavaria and Hanover have again visited the Emperor The Emperor will most likely leave for Paris on Sunday, at 10 p. m.

PARIS, June 16, 1860.

It is asserted on good authority that at yesterday's interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia the Emperor Napoleon repeated his peaceful assurances, and said that he desired the interview in order to express them verbally. The Duke of Nassau has arrived.

BADEN, June 17, 1860.

A grand dinner took place to-day at 5 o'clock, in the ducal palace of Baden. The Emperor leaves at 10 p. m., and will arrive in Paris on the 18th, at 10 a. m.

BADEN, June 18—Evening.

In yesterday's conference, the King of Würtemburg in the name of the Federal Government returned thanks for the patriotic representation of the interest of Germany by Prussia. He expressed a desire that an understanding should be brought about between Prussia and Austria. The sovereigns offered their good offices for that purpose. The King of Würtemburg informed the Prince Regent that the German Governments were occupied in drawing up a military convention, which adopts, as nearly as possible, the Prussian views on military organization, and her proposals respecting reform. In conclusion, he said that the Federal Government, on their part, expected that Prussia should take conciliatory steps in reference to German policy.

The Grand Duke of Baden then said that this declaration of the King of Würtemburg could not be made in the name of all the Federal Governments, as several important Governments had not taken part in the discussion relative to the said military convention. Baden could not give her adherence to the Prussian proposal.

The Conference was attended by the four Kings and the Grand Dukes Hesse, Darmstadt and Nassau. Before dinner the Emperor Napoleon presented the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor to the King of Hanover. At the *assemblé* of the Duchess of Hanover he took leave of all the sovereigns.

BADEN, June 19, 1860.

The Prince Regent of Prussia assembled the German sovereigns in the Castle yesterday afternoon, to thank them for having been present at his meeting with the Emperor of the French, in order to receive together the peaceful assurances of his Majesty.

His Royal Highness said:

"The maintenance of the integrity of Germany will always be my principal care. In pursuance of this object I shall not allow myself to be influenced even by the consideration that my ideas on the progress and aims of the Prussian and German policy are not shared by some confederate Princes. In order to come to some understanding, Austria has taken some steps to which I attach great value. Should an understanding be brought about, I shall communicate it to the German Princes."

The Prince Regent concluded:

"I shall continue the line of policy which I have pursued till now in reference to Prussia and Germany, and I hope that other German Governments will join me in this course of policy."

This morning the Kings of Hanover and Saxony took their departure.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE CONGRESS.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 19th ult. publishes the following:

The rapid journey which the Emperor has just made will have, we doubt not, happy results. Nothing less than such a spontaneous and significant step was required to put an end to the unanimous concern of malevolent reports and false apprehensions. In fact, the Emperor, by going to explain frankly to the Sovereigns who met at Baden how his policy would never swerve from right and justice, must have impressed such distinguished and unprejudiced minds with the conviction which a true sentiment honestly expressed always conveys. Hence it was that there was more than courtesy in the reciprocal contact between the members of this august meeting. They spent nearly the whole of Sunday in each other's company. At noon the Grand Duke of Baden invited them all to a *déjeuner* at the Old Castle. At 5 o'clock they all dined together.

After dinner, the Emperor having returned to his hotel, the majority of the sovereigns came to take leave of him. His Majesty was enabled to take leave of them all at 9 o'clock, at the House of Princess Marie of Baden, Duchess of Hamilton, who had asked them to tea.

Thus, all who desire the reestablishment of confidence and the continuation of good international relations ought to congratulate themselves upon a conference which consolidates the peace of Europe.

The following is an exact list of the sovereigns and princes who met at Baden Baden:

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, his Majesty the King of Würtemberg, his Majesty the King of Bavaria, his Majesty the King of Saxony, his Majesty the King of Hanover, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, his Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau, his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, Duchess of Hamilton, and their Higenesses the Prince and Princess of Fürstenberg.

The Paris *Pays* contains the following: "The interview between the Emperor and the Prince Regent was most cordial It is asserted that communications exchanged between Berlin and Vienna represent the interview at Baden as a most auspicious event, and as a token of the general pacification of Germany and Europe."

PRUSSIAN OPINIONS.

The *Prussian Gazette*, of the 16th ult., publishes the following article:

This day the Emperor Napoleon arrives at Baden-Baden to greet the Prince Regent on German soil. It was the desire of the Emperor, expressed in the most obliging terms, to give to the Prince Regent this proof of his peaceful and friendly sentiments. Prussia has reason to rejoice at these advances, and to appreciate without prejudice their incontestable importance. Prussia has no cause to wish to trace new objects for her policy; that policy has always been frank, upright, conciliatory, and intended to preserve the peace of Europe on its fixed foundations. It will maintain that character. But the difficulties of the times have aroused anxieties which Europe will be glad to see dispelled by the friendly exchange of ideas between two powerful sovereigns, whose attitude always exercises an important and often decisive influence on the destinies of Europe. Germany will be satisfied if the Emperor of the French strengthens the conviction of the Prince Regent that the policy of France is pacific as well as righteous, and France will see a precious pledge for the continuation of her friendly relations with us in the fact that the Emperor Napoleon will hear from the Prince Regent's own mouth the sentiments and intentions of that straightforward and moderate policy which is the invariable rule of the acts of his Government. Simultaneously with this meeting, which attracts the general interest of Europe, and her event of a most auspicious nature occupies the German nation; it is the Congress of eminent Princes of the German Confederation. It had long been the ardent wish of all sincere patriots that, after so many differences which have recently agitated the internal existence of the Germanic States a personal interview of the sovereigns of Germany should revive and strengthen the sentiment of concord. The world will be enabled to convince itself that among the German States there may exist differences of opinion on this or that important question of home policy, but that those differences will always fade away before the powerful union which links these States together on all questions of national independence and greatness. Never will the dis ord of factions be able to weaken the bonds which, under all circumstances, connect the North and South by indissoluble links. We therefore date to express the hope that the conference at Baden will revive the confidence in a prosperous and assured future for Europe, and, at the same time, consolidate one of the most powerful mainstays of that future—the union of Germany.

From the London Times (City Article) June 13.

The Royal Congress of Baden, of course, tends only to confirm the views of those who believe that the French traditions of the First Empire are intended to be imitated with continued fidelity. For the present, however, it is assumed nothing will be allowed to transpire but protestations of general concord

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says: We are told from various quarters that the visit to Baden was with a view to prove that "*L'Empire c'est la "paix*" was no pleasantry, but downright earnest, and that the intentions of France are pacific in the extreme.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Her Majesty's ship Bulldog, Captain Sir L. M'Clintock, was to sail on Wednesday, the 20th, for the purpose of surveying the route for the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. It is understood that the soundings will embrace the sea between Scotland and the Faroe Isles, Iceland, Green and, and Hamilton Inlet, on the Labrador coast. The expedition will also, on its return, take a line of soundings fifty miles south of the outward voyage. To complete the survey of the whole route, the steam-yacht Fox has been purchased, and Captain Allen Young, of Arctic reputation, engaged to proceed in command of her to survey the coasts where the cables will be laid. Experienced gentlemen will accompany the expedition to determine the land route. The Fox will probably sail about the 1st of July.

A grand review of the volunteers took place in Regent's Park on the 16th. About 5,000 volunteers attended. The spectators on the occasion could not number less than 60,000.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company was called for the 20th ult., to adopt a resolution for an increase of capital from £500,000 to £750 000, and to authorize the Directors to borrow money. Mr. Harvey Lewis, who presided, announced that it had been determined that the proposal for increasing the capital should stand over until the result of the first voyage of the Connaught is known.

The late awful destruction of fishing boats was attended with the loss of about 200 men.

The very extensive implement manufactory of Messrs. Criskell, near Hull, was consumed by fire on Friday, the 15th of June. The amount of damage is estimated at £25,000.

The London Times says that the bank of Messrs. J. Foster & Co. at Bilston, South Staffordshire, stopped payment on the 15th of June. The London agents were Attwood, Spooner & Co. The liabilities will not exceed £30,000.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 18—6 P. M.

The Emperor arrived at Paris early this morning, and the German kings and dukes have dispersed. I am not in possession of any particulars as to what took place at the meeting of sovereigns at Baden-Baden. As soon as the Emperor reached the Tuileries this morning he presided at a Cabinet Council, and then set off to visit Prince Jerome, who is rapidly sinking.

The division of cavalry of the army of Lyons is dissolved.

Marshal Vaillant has arrived at Paris from Italy.

The last monthly account with the Bank of France is admitted by all parties to be anything but satisfactory.

Wheat and flour have risen in Paris from fifteen to twenty per cent.

PARIS, June 19—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been full and prices have relapsed. The final quotations of Rentes was 68f. 70c., or ¼ lower than yesterday.

A new note has been addressed by Switzerland to the different Powers protesting against the cession of Northern Savoy to France.

TURKEY.

ALEXANDRIA, June 12, 1860.

Advices from Beyrout state that the civil war in Lebanon commenced toward the end of May. The Druses were the victors, and had burned several fine villages on the mountains, respecting only the manufactories of the Europeans. The Turkish authorities had not interfered. A fresh outbreak was expected.

Thirty-six villages are reported burnt on Mount Lebanon. The Turkish soldiers sent to protect the Christians joined the Druses and participated in the massacre.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The market is generally unchanged, with a good demand.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 39@41 discount; do. sevens of 1875, 83; Erie, 18@19; do. sevens, first mortgage, 91@92; New-York Central, 73@75.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days added up 25,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The market was dull, but the prices unchanged, closing however, with a better demand for speculation and export.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for Cloths was flat. In Yarns there was more doing, but at low prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The weather has been unfavorable for the crops. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour dull but steady. Wheat dull, prices easier, but quotations unchanged; sales of red at 10s@10s 11d, and White at 11@12s. Corn very dull; sales of mixed at 32s, Yellow at 32s, and White at 34@35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon firm at full prices. Lard firm at 57@59s 6d. Tallow firm at 57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Resin steady; common, 4s 3d@4s 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 33s 6d. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice quiet. Ashes dull; Pots 29s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat dull and buyers demand a reduction. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea small inquiry and prices weak. Rice firm and slightly advanced. Tallow, 57s 6d. Linseed Oil, 28s 6d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, June 21—p. m.—Consols close at 93¼@93¾ for account, ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—p. m.—Sales of Cotton for the last two days foot up 20,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing generally unchanged, with more business, but without improvement in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

PROVISIONS steady.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE closed dull at 33s.

THE CONTEST IN THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday last prints with approving comments the following Manifesto of twenty-three of the thirty Delegates (with two Alternates) from that State to the late Democratic National Convention:

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF VIRGINIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is incumbent upon us, as your delegates, to lay before you a brief and plain statement of the principal circumstances which constrained us to retire from the Democratic Convention which assembled at Charleston on the 23d of April, and again at Baltimore on the 18th of this month.

If our sole purpose were to justify ourselves, we could declare that we earnestly employed every honorable expedient in our power to avert a dissolution of the Convention, and, when it became inevitable, we exerted all our influence to give a conservative direction to excited elements. The truth of these declarations would be maintained by the testimony of all who were witnesses of our conduct. Though we were very reluctant to encounter the responsibilities cast upon us in the midst of conflicts and disasters which we did not produce, yet we trust that they were encountered with that firmness which becomes the representatives of Virginia. But you will desire a more particular narration of events, to enable you to form a proper judgment upon the present state of public affairs.

It is not our province to sit in judgment upon the parties to those conflicts which arose in the late Convention and to award their relative shares of praise or blame to each. Our present task will, of necessity, relate mainly to the faults of one party. If will be performed without acrimony, and with perfect fidelity to the truth, as it appears to our minds.

When the Convention first assembled at Charleston, about one third of its members were the avowed and eager partizans of a Northern candidate who remains the conspicuous champion of a political dogma which has been condemned as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. As now urged, it has degenerated into a mere Anti-Slavery principle, tending to divide parties by a geographical line. It is less candid but not less sectional than the leading tenet of the Republican party. In order to sustain the position of that candidate, the leaders of his party in the Convention were obliged to organize his partisans upon the basis of an unconstitutional principle and a sectional sentiment adverse to the South. Meeting with opposition from the South, they became at each successive stage of the conflict more decided and resolute in hostility to our constitutional rights. In any other sense, we would not accuse so large a portion of a National Democratic Convention of any design hostile to our institutions; but you ought to know by what process the Convention was sectionalized.

These partisans of a candidate were almost exclusively Northern members, and they had secured the alliance of the large delegation from New-York. What was the nature of this alliance we were unable to understand, for the New-York delegation seemed to us indifferent to the political principle on which the organization was based, and not too zealous for its candidate. Even with the addition of New-York, that wing of the Convention was a minority. But, by a rule of voting invented for the occasion, it acquired the force of a majority. Thus, the leaders of a bare third of the Convention obtained control over its proceedings, and they exerted their power in behalf of a sectional principle.

The new rule to which we allude was, "that in any State which has not provided or directed by its State Convention how its vote may be given, the Convention will recognize the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote." The artifice concealed in this rule will be presently explained. The rule was first submitted to a Committee of the Convention, and rejected when the Committee was full. Afterward, in the absence of the delegate from Virginia, and other members, a portion of the Committee resolved to report it. Being unexpectedly sprung upon the Convention, it was hurried through without opportunity for discussion. None but those who had studied some special facts, not then generally known, could have foreseen its unfair effects and disastrous consequences. We opposed it as erroneous in principle, and contrary to all former usages. Its special design was afterward discovered.

In the New York delegation there were twenty votes bound to the alliance we have mentioned, and fifteen votes in opposition. By the new rule those fifteen votes were suppressed, and the whole thirty five were cast as the majority determined; for a State Convention had so directed. In Pennsylvania the relation of parties was reversed, seventeen votes being opposed to the sectional leaders, and ten in their favor, or about those numbers. But the State Convention had not directed that delegation now to cast its vote. If former usage or any uniform rule had been applied to both these powerful delegations and to others the combination which we have described would have always appeared to be, as it really was, a minority of the Convention. But when ten favorable votes in Pennsylvania were set free, and fifteen opposing votes in New York were suppressed, the minority was made to appear the majority, and, in fact, ruled the Convention. This accidentally became absolute and overwhelming after the secession at Charleston, although we succeeded in remaining a partial check upon it with regard to nominations. It was by force of the contrivance we have explained that a minority rejected the platform supported by the majority. Its rejection caused several Southern States to withdraw from the Convention at Charleston. Our conduct in this crisis has already been vindicated before you, and has received your approval. But the hopes which we then entertained have not been realized.

When the Convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore, in expectation of assembling once more a full Convention of the Democracy of all the States, the places of those delegates who had withdrawn were not declared vacant. It was left to them and to their constituents to decide whether a withdrawal, which might be temporary, should be converted into an absolute vacation of their seats.

Most of those delegations returned, and applied for admission into the Convention at Baltimore. Their return, with the consent of their constituents, was a fair offer of reconciliation. In our intercourse with them we found them disposed to make liberal concessions for the sake of harmonizing the Convention. They ought not to have been met, at such a time, with churlish or captious objections. A generous oblivion of former differences would have been more appropriate.

The delegation from Mississippi, reasonably expecting to be admitted at once and without objection, prepared a paper to be laid before the Convention whenever they were admitted; and from that paper we are permitted to make the following extract:

"The undersigned are well assured of the gratifying fact that other states have responded as cordially as the State of Mississippi to the invitation addressed to all, and their delegates clothed with the authority with ourselves, seem as it is our practice to be able to obtain, deliberate come prepared as we do to join in fraternal council and deliberation on the questions which distract the party. Inspired by the hope of the preservation of the Constitution and of the integrity of the Democratic party we will not for a moment permit ourselves to doubt the existence of the same sentiments in equal ardor in the mind of every delegate here present from the North, South, East or West; and so believing, it is but fair and reasonable to presume that the invitation extended to the several States to provide for filling the vacancies in their respective delegations and to meet in this city on the 18th of this month, was not intended as an invitation to come here on the barren and thankless errand of ratifying past decisions of delegates, conclusions, but as an invitation to meet together ready to deliberate on the new and unexpected position of affairs in the Democratic party and to consider all the issues which now embarrass its movements. In this hope, they are confirmed by the action of the Convention, subsequent to the withdrawal of the delegates from Mississippi, and by the tone of the Conservative Democratic press throughout the country. With this view, and in this spirit, the Democracy of Mississippi, acting as a unit, have accredited their delegates here, and they are now prepared to enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned them."

The delegations from Mississippi and Texas appeared without any rival delegates to contest their right of admission. Yet their admission was formally opposed in the Convention; their right was subjected to the scrutiny of a committee, and an effort was made to exclude them by an offensive resolution imposing a special obligation of adherence to the Convention. The temper in which this opposition was urged as soon as we assembled in Baltimore, almost extinguished our hope of harmony in the Convention. We had refused to separate from our Northern associates at Charleston. While we remained there, and afterward, we endeavored, by the moderation and fairness of our conduct, to assuage their prejudices and reconcile them to a more liberal and conciliatory line of policy than had been pursued at Charleston. Yet, on the first attempt to reunite the party at Baltimore, we discovered an uncomprom