

Business Notices.

The NEW-STORE of BALL, BLACK & CO., is now open, and the public are invited to an inspection of the large stock of new and beautiful goods selected for sale. No. 363 and 367 Broadway, corner of Five-st.

There is a report that the Russian and Spanish Legations at Turin had threatened to withdraw if Cavour does not promptly stop expeditions in aid of Garibaldi.

The new Russian loan—\$40,000,000, at 4 1/2 per cent.—had been introduced at the London Exchange by Rothschild. It is sold at 8 per cent. discount. A similar amount is to be negotiated at Amsterdam.

A new French loan—rumor pieces the amount at nearly \$200,000,000—is about to be launched. The Stock Markets are depressed in consequence. "The Empire is Peace," we all know; but it has curious ways of demonstrating the fact.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone will resign the Chancellorship of the British Exchequer, because of the lame reception by the Commons of the rejection by the Lords of the bill repealing the Paper Duty.

The Connaught, the new steamship from Galway, blew out one of her cylinder heads as she was preparing for her first voyage. She was of course detained.

Prince Jerome, the youngest and probably the meanest of the brothers of Napoleon I., is dead at last. He had lived to old age without ever having been suspected of a manly or creditable act.

UNDER WHICH KING?

An occurrence in one of the interior counties of New-York ludicrously illustrates the bewilderment into which the double-headed Presidential nomination has thrown the Democracy. When the news of the nomination of Douglas flashed along the wires, a village Postmaster summoned "the uterified" to bring out the gun and fire a salute.

At the head of the most powerful military nation and of the strongest army in Europe—that nation wearing his chains in seeming content; that army the headlong instrument of his will—Napoleon III. stands today isolated and unloved.

Propositions have been informally made to carry the mails by the San Antonio and other routes, but the transportation is considered impracticable with an average of a ton of matter daily, without more extensive and better organized arrangements.

REFLECT.

The N. Y. Express—which pretends to support Bell and Everett yet does all it can to turn over votes to Douglas and Johnson—protests against the Breckinridge movement as sinister and insinuating. We dare The Express to join issue with us on the following propositions:

1. We predict that Lincoln and Hamlin will have the highest Electoral Vote, and that Breckinridge and Lane will have the next highest.

2. We predict that Bell and Everett—whom The Express pretends to support—will have more Electoral Votes than Douglas and Johnson, whom it really favors.

3. We predict that Breckinridge and Lane will have twice as many Electoral Votes as Douglas and Johnson.

4. We predict that Lincoln and Hamlin will have four times as many Electoral Votes as either Bell and Everett or Douglas and Johnson.

These results are obvious. They inhere in the nature of things. Lincoln and Hamlin represent a principle—that of National resistance to the diffusion of Slavery. Breckinridge and Lane represent the antagonist principle—that of National protection to the diffusion of Slavery.

The Express will perceive with concern that the Breckinridge men of St. Louis have nominated candidates for Governor and Lieutenant, in opposition to the Democratic candidates previously in the field, who have demonstrated for Douglas.

In estimating the relative strength of the Douglas and Breckinridge factions in the North, and especially in New-York, due allowance is not made for the natural operation of one element of strength possessed by the latter over the former.

The news from Europe by several arrivals yesterday is deeply interesting. Garibaldi was reported on the point of moving on Messina at the latest advices. There were guesses that he would attack that stronghold, and that he would invade the kingdom of Naples, but he, of course, keeps his own secrets.

Humiliation because of the false step of 1848. The lesson will not be thrown away upon timid and mercenary men. We advise all who mean to stand well with the National Democracy during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, or who desire to be "counted in" if his successor shall happen to be a Democrat, to take heed how they follow after gods that are not worshiped below the Potomac.

NAPOLEON III.

The Emperor of France recently invited himself to a conference with the Prince Regent of Prussia, and chose Baden for the scene of that interview. The Prussian assented, and came; and sundry German kinglings gathered also at the rendezvous of their Majesties.

At Baden, the forced, hollow, feigning place-holders and place-hunters' cheers which attend the progress of the French Autocrat within his own dominions, were not heard. Some smothered hisses—at intervals a desperate attempt at hurrah by a little squad, whose police uniform had been laid aside, but whose French accent was unmistakable.

Louis Napoleon is to-day the most powerful ruler in Europe, therefore in the world. But no one loves, trusts, nor esteems him. With his broken oath to respect and uphold the Republic on his soul, with the blood of its martyred defenders on his hands, he extends his power only to enlarge the area over which he is intensely hated and abhorred.

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hear both sides—and we freely concede that Mr. Douglas knows how to put the position and doctrine of his party in the best possible light. We feel and admit that Douglas is an able canvasser, and we circulate his arguments along with Lincoln's by tens of thousands; they say that Douglas is strong and Lincoln weak; yet they are careful not to print and circulate the speeches of the two in the same volume. Which evinces most faith in the goodness of their cause?

The Hon. Richard Barrett, who was two years since, by virtue of enormous election frauds, foisted into Frank Blair's seat in Congress, from which the House at length ousted him, has been making a speech to his ex constituents, from which we extract the following:

"There was a tariff bill, but, fellow-citizens, I must say that no Member of Congress has attempted to investigate this very abstruse subject of the tariff. From the investigations I made in regard to it, I have changed my opinions in toto concerning it, and I believe every man in this community will agree with me, that where a man is taken from his farm, or from his office as a lawyer, or as a merchant, and elected to Congress, he can know but little concerning the operations of this tariff. All I can say in regard to it, is, that when a proper investigation of it is made, that you will agree with me, as with Old Hickory, that a judicious tariff is all that is wanted. I voted against it because I knew so little about it. I believe the true course is to elect a committee, composed of merchants, and to send them to Washington with power to adjust a tariff, and to let no politician make speeches about a tariff of which he knows nothing." [Cheers.]

—If the People should decide to elect to Congress men—whether "merchants" or otherwise—who know something about the Tariff, and keep at home those who confessedly know nothing, it would be a wise step on their part. Suppose they think of it.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 5, 1860.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The derangement of the California mails is likely to involve the Government in some serious difficulties, which have not been considered. Our postal treaty with England obligates us to bring the South American mails, which come to Panama by the British steamers. It is known that Mr. Vanderbilt has issued peremptory orders not to carry that mail, or those from California, after June 30, so that both the foreign and domestic mails must lie on the Lethum until some temporary or other arrangement be made.

Messrs. Davidge and Hoadley, who represent the Pacific and Railroad corporations, have both disclaimed any sympathy or concert with Mr. Vanderbilt's scheme, and charge him with the entire and exclusive responsibility of refusing to take the mails, as he has control of the connection on this side.

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THE PIKE'S PEAK EXPRESS.

The Pike's Peak Express, which arrived last night, brings advices from Denver City to the 25th ult. Hadley, the murderer of Card, was arrested Thursday, tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced on Saturday to be hung on the Monday following. Saturday afternoon a party of five men, who had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, were sent to the penitentiary.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. GWIN.

That was, perhaps, the most violent personal scene which the President has confronted since entering office, although he has had to encounter many disagreeable passages. Mr. Gwin and his household had been on the most familiar footing at the White House, and through that relation, exercised no little power elsewhere. The constant excursions were found worse than annoying, and the President finally refused some demand point blank. This led to an explosion, and Mr. Gwin told him emphatically, that he was unworthy of friends, and henceforth, neither he nor his Administration need expect any support at his hands.

Mr. Buchanan is not the man to forget such an indignity. Though he may fail to resent it, he will probably have pacific overtures made to Mr. Gwin, as was done to his friend Robert J. Walker. But if accepted, they will be followed by the same result in one case as the other. Mr. Walker consented to a reconciliation only to find himself again deceived. But Mr. Gwin knows better, and will not take promises for satisfaction. He must have his pound of flesh or the equivalent.

MR. WENDELL'S DEVELOPMENTS.

Mr. Wendell, it appears, has more developments in reserve than were made before the Corvode Committee, where the crust only was broken. When the President hesitated about signing the bill for the purchase of a Government printing office, which Mr. Wendell assumed for satisfactory reasons would result in the sale of his establishment, information was communicated to him that other disclosures would be made if he persisted in refusing to complete the law. The bill was signed, whether that fact operated or not to hasten it.

THE GUILLOTINE.

The removal of Mr. Carroll, Postmaster at Memphis, Douglas delegate to Baltimore, is only a part of the programme which has been marked out by the Administration.

GEN. CASS'S RETURN.

No time has been fixed for Gen. Cass's return to Washington. He may be absent the whole Summer. The President conducts the diplomacy.

POSITION OF MR. DICKINSON.

Mr. Dickinson sent word here recently that he and his friends would not move in New-York until every Douglas head was brought to the block. Mr. Buchanan had taken the resolution before that message was received.

THE FUSION IN NEW-JERSEY.

As Senator Thompson is a member of the Breckinridge Executive Committee here, it is presumed he has not countenanced the movement in New-Jersey for a coalition Electoral ticket, which is openly denounced and repudiated by his associates connected with that organization.

with that organization. They refuse cooperation on any terms with the present Douglas interest, knowing present success to be impossible, and regarding a mongrel combination now as injurious to their future control of the Democratic organization, which is the only object that both factions are now contending for. The New-Jersey experiment will fizzle out worse even than that in Pennsylvania or New-York.

THE CHINESE PREPARING FOR WAR.

Accounts have recently appeared in the newspapers, representing that there exists an increased hostility on the part of the Spanish Government against the United States. Our relations are not so amicable as could be desired, owing to causes well known to the public. There is nothing whatever in the correspondence between the Governments to support that assertion. The feeling now is at least as friendly as it has been at any time within the last ten years.

Important steps have been taken by the Department of the Interior to secure the receipt of the Lead Office throughout the United States to render their returns in time for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to adjust them within a fortnight after the expiration of each month. A failure to render the accounts quarterly and monthly is to be considered a default on the part of the agent, and the superior officer for that purpose is now treating the superior officer for that purpose as a delinquent.

It was recently stated that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had not even reported back for action the nomination of Mr. Churchill of Tennessee as Minister to Guatemala. The reason now assigned for this is that Mr. Churchill had declined the appointment. The position is still vacant. It does not appear to be very inviting, as two Ministers to that Republic have died within the last three years.

Elegant accommodations have been prepared for the Census Bureau in the new south wing of the Department of the Interior. No force in addition to the Superintendent (Mr. Kennedy) and the book-keeper, has yet been employed. No returns have been received.

Mr. Greenwood, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is absent in Arkansas. Independence Day was duly honored by the Government in the firing of salutes and an extensive display of fireworks.

The astronomical party bound for Labrador in the Coast Survey steamer Bibb, Lieut. Comdg. Murray, arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton, on Monday evening, four and a half days from New-York; cooled there and left the following evening. No ice is reported in the Straits of Belle Isle, a circumstance which favors the progress of the expedition in reaching its destination at Cape Chidley.

Minister Appleton is to take passage on the Adriatic the 14th for St. Petersburg. Secretary Floyd will repair to Old Point shortly for the benefit of his health. Lord Lyons is going to Canada to receive the Prince of Wales. Lane has formally accepted the nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

Breckinridge and Lane Meeting.

A Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting was held in this city last evening and was well attended. Senator Green attended and made a strong speech, after which new nominations were made for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State; Hancock Jackson being selected for the former office and Monroe Parsons for the latter. These new candidates were adopted on account of the Douglas proclivities of the present nominees.

A fire at Hannibal, Mo., yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, destroyed property to the amount of \$60,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$19,000. The principal losers are J. Riley, wholesale grocery and liquor store, \$20,000; insured for \$10,000; W. C. Caplinger, carriage repository, \$2,000; insured for \$2,000; G. P. Ray, dry goods, \$5,000; fully insured; Robert Buchanan, on the building, \$4,000; no insurance. The minor losses were not ascertained.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

The New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned sine die this forenoon. The Democrats in the Senate voted for the national resolutions offered by the Republicans.

Renomination of the Hon. S. S. Cox.

The Democrats of the XIIIth District met here yesterday, and unanimously renominated the Hon. S. S. Cox for Congress. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Douglas and Johnson, and denouncing the Scedlers.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Convention met here yesterday, and organized by appointing George W. McCook President. The following were nominated by acclamation: For Supreme Judge, F. J. S. Smith; Attorney-General, D. W. Stanchard; Superintendent of Public Works, Abner L. Backus.

Resolutions indorsing Douglas and Johnson were adopted, when about 50 Breckinridge men withdrew from the Convention and met at the Neil House. They appointed a State Central Committee, and a Committee to prepare an address to the Ohio Legislature, and to call for a State Convention to meet at Columbus on the second Tuesday in August to nominate a State and Electoral ticket.

The Pike's Peak Express.

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The Fourth in Boston.

The weather was delightful yesterday, and the programme for the celebration of Independence was carried out with complete success. Edward Everett's oration was among the very best of his many patriotic and brilliant addresses.

The first prize at the City Regatta, six-oared boats, was won by Harvard, three miles in 18 minutes, 53 1/2 seconds; second prize was won by the Sophomore class boat in 19 minutes, 2 seconds. Mr. S. Smith took the first prize for single sculls, two miles in 14 minutes, 2 1/2 seconds.

There were three successful balloon ascensions and in the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

The Fourth in Philadelphia.

The day passed off quietly yesterday. The National Guards, 100 strong, beside a powerful band, left this morning for Camp Bethlehem.

Arrival of the Golden Fleece.

The steamship Golden Fleece, from Galway June 23d, arrived at New-York on Wednesday evening, and will start this evening for New-York. Mr. Farley, the electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, came passenger in her. His errand is to raise the end of the Atlantic Cable and remove its landing place, as also to remedy any defects found in the cable itself.

The Bark Charles and Jane.

The American vessel, Charles and Jane, mentioned as captured by the Neapolitans in the foreign news, probably belongs to Bell, Me., and not in Baltimore. The Fourth passed off in perfect order yesterday.

Heavy Robbery.

TOLEDO, O., Thursday, July 5, 1860. The store of R. A. Cross was broken open last night, and \$30,000 worth of jewelry taken therefrom.

New Cotton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3, 1860. The first bale of new cotton of the season was received from Texas to-day, and goes to New-York. The Peachontas sailed yesterday for Vera Cruz, with large mails and sundry dispatches.

Base Ball.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 5, 1860. The friendly game ball between the Excelsior and Club of Buffalo and the Niagara Club of Buffalo, resulted in an easy victory for the Excelsiors. The score was: Excelsior 20, Niagara 19. In the fifth inning the Excelsiors made 24 runs.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARANA AND ETNA.

The Capture of the American Vessels.

PROPOSITION BY THE NEAPOLITAN COUNCIL.

THE CHINESE PREPARING FOR WAR.

ST. JOHN'S, N. Y., Thursday, July 5, 1860.

The steamship Parana, from Galway 27th ult., arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning. The new steamship Cotnam was on the 25th, but when about starting blew out the bottom part of her cylinder. The Parana accordingly took her place, sailing on the following day.

The steamship Etna, from Liverpool, 5th ult., via Queenstown 27th, passed Cape Race at 7:30 this morning. She was loaded by the news boat of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained. At Shanghai considerable apprehension was felt owing to the alarming movements of the rebels.

The steamship Etna reports, June 26, passed ship Fidelia, bound in. The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown June 27. July 1, passed American ship Mediator, bound east.

The steamship Parana sailed for New-York at 9 o'clock this morning. She reports experiencing heavy westerly gales on the passage.

The steamship Golden Fleece sailed for New-York at 12 o'clock last night.

The following dispatch is made up from the summaries by both steamers:

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

All was quiet in Sicily. It was said that the Neapolitan Government had determined to restore the two captured American vessels, but the American Minister demanded reparation for the insult to the American flag.

The King of Naples was ill. It was asserted that the Neapolitan Council had resolved to grant a constitution, a general amnesty, a total change of ministry, a free press, and to enter into an Italian Confederacy with Piedmont, &c.; but the King's assent was wanted.

It was reported that the Russian and Spanish legations had threatened to withdraw, unless Sardinia stopped expeditions to Sicily.

GREAT BRITAIN. The House of Lords had debated the slave-trade question, and adopted a resolution in favor of the re-appointment of a consulate at Mozambique as a check to the slave-trade, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government.

It was reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, had determined to resign on account of the late report adopted by the Committee of the Commons, on the Lord's rejection of the bill repealing the paper duty.

FRANCE. Prince Jerome Bonaparte is dead. The Emperor's return from Baden, the troops concentrated on the Eastern frontier of France have been withdrawn.

It is reported that the new French loan will be twenty or thirty millions sterling. The Bontes closed at 87 1/2.

AUSTRIA. The Austrians are making vast military preparations in Venetia.

RUSSIA. Baring Brothers had introduced the new Russian loan of eight millions sterling in London. It bears interest at 4 per cent, and was quoted at 92.

CHINA. The China mail was stopped. The steamer Malabar, having on board Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, was wrecked in the harbor of Gali. No lives were lost. The bulk of the ship was lost and both Embassadors lost their credentials and their papers and would be delayed at Gali until 16th inst.

Advices from Canton are to May 6. The reply from the Chinese to the last communication from the British Minister is to the effect that the Chinese are preparing to resist.

The Allies had occupied Chusan without resistance. Trade was improving at Canton.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 25, eve.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,600 were taken by operators and exporters. The market closed dull, and irregular, but not unusually unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.—There has been no market at Manchester since the sailing of the Perla. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Provision Market is very dull, but rates are steady.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860.

The Democracy of Ohio, in State Convention yesterday, after nominating a State ticket, passed resolutions indorsing Douglas and Johnson, when some fifty Breckinridge men withdrew, and measures were adopted for another Convention. So they go.

Mr. Sumner, who was to have addressed the Young Men's Republican Union on Monday evening, has informed the Committee that it will be impossible for him to be in New-York at that time. The delivery of his address has, therefore, been postponed until Wednesday evening, July 11, and the Cooper Institute has been engaged for that date.

By the proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, it will be seen that certain deputy officers attached to the Metropolitan Police are accused of blackmailing a man who had been a convict, but had reformed. Under the old Police regime, such things were said to be very common; but we had supposed they had been crushed out of the present force. The Police Commissioners owe it to the Department and the public to investigate these charges fully.

The inquest on the bodies of Mr. Walton and Mr. Mathews was continued yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital. The testimony elicited will be found in full on another page of this paper. While it throws but little light on the terrible tragedy, it increases our wonder that two such murders could be publicly committed, that one of them could be witnessed by so many persons, that the weapon of death could be found, and yet that the murderer should remain unknown. One gentleman swore with great particularity as to the distance between the murderer and Mr. Mathews when he first saw them, and the distance when the fatal shot was fired, but he has no notion of the appearance of the murderer. The Jeffers boys, Charles and Edwin, were confronted with him, but he could only say that the former was nearer the size of the murderer, yet he did not think that he was the man. The daughter of Mr. Walton, an interesting girl, and his aged mother, testified to threats made by Charles Jeffers, that he would blow Mr. Walton's brains out. It is said that Mr. Walton leaves a fortune of half a million.

The news from Europe by several arrivals yesterday is deeply interesting. Garibaldi was reported on the point of moving on Messina at the latest advices. There were guesses that he would attack that stronghold, and that he would invade the kingdom of Naples, but he, of course, keeps his own secrets.

The Neapolitan Council had resolved on the most sweeping reforms—a Constitution—a Parliament—freedom of the Press, &c., &c.—but the King's assent was said to be still wanting. Of course, he will give it when too late; but who will trust him?

—We have received from Messrs. H. N. Smith, R. M. Hotchkiss, Levi Tracy, A. C. Gibson, Crosby W. Ellis, and many other citizens of Plymouth, Wisconsin, a certificate to the effect that what purported to be an obituary notice of Charlotte A. Bowman, published in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of May 6, was an imposture. The manuscript, in which the notice in question was sent to us, having been exhibited to these gentlemen, they pronounce its handwriting to be disguised, and the pretended real name by which it was accompanied to be fraudulent. They say that the notice with which the notice was sent to THE TRIBUNE was to inquire the feelings of Mr. Bowman's family, in order to gratify personal impulses of malice and revenge. The owners of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are requested to notice this correction.

—The death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte is announced by the last arrival from Europe. He was the youngest brother of Napoleon, and was born at Ajaccio, Dec. 15, 1784. He was made King of Westphalia on the 18th of August, 1807, by Napoleon. And upon the downfall of his brother he was left to wander through Switzerland, settling finally at Vienna, as Prince de Montfort, a title conferred upon him by his