THE COUNTER'S COMMERCIAL
In the angry discussions which have obscured knowledge of the true commercial poli-cy of the country, it has been assumed on the one side, and admitted on the other, that our tariff rested on a principle, and that it was susceptible of no change without a violation of some well-known law of political economy The assumption is untrue and the admission unwise. The scale of duties on merchandize has no more relation to a fixed and well ascortained principle, than the price of pork or flour. Both are questions for the moment matters of expediency only, and may be changed with every change in our condition, and with the constantly increasing or diminish ng demand and supply The "principle" which governs to-day may be no principle to morrow. The duties, which, this year, yield sufficient revenue and adequate protection, may be far too small next year. There is no

law wide enough in its scope or comprehen-sive enough in its operations, to meet the new conditions which the changing phases of national industry and national production are incosantly evolving. The fortune-the luckthe productive power-the industrial activity of nations remain the same no two years in succession. Prosperous, as the result of large crops, general health and open markets, a new combination of the causes which affect growth and diminish wealth, may produce an almost instantaneous change, and ruin and disaster take the place of abundance. These remarks are too trite to need enforce ment by illustration. All men will admit their truth in the abstract, but half the men in this country will resist their application to the omplications in which our manufactures, our commerce and our agriculture are involved. The Tariff of 1846, perhaps well enough to meet the exigencies of the period for which it was enacted-a fair enough and perhaps necessary cure for the commercial ills that were then complained of—will by these be in-sisted upon as the panaces for the far different and more serious ills by which we are now beset. We claim to be wiser than that—to see in the new combinations reasons for the modification of the national policy, and for the reconstruction of our commercial system. We do not indicate what should be done—do not say to what length changes should proceed; but surely he is blind who does not see in the astonishingly low prices of our great agricultural staples, the dustry, the enormous importations of foreign merchandise, the extraordinary exportation of American gold, and the consequent hard times which are pinching all classes, reasons for the establishment of a more satisfactory system, at least until the present condition of affairs is reversed. The axioms of 1846 do not meet the wants of 1859. The legislation based upon them, though healthful to our commerce then, is poison to our national prosperity now. The country needs something different—something by the agence or through the aid of which, cur crippled and prostrate manufacturers may be zinc, and copper, may supply the demand now tilled by labor abroad-by which our exhaust less beds of fuel may be made to increase the national wealth—by which the sur-plus produce of the farmers may be exchanged for manufactured goods, without making the passage of the sea at the far-mers expense—by which the producer and consumer may be brought side by side, to the advantage of both-by which American citizens, who will not work for a sheep's headand-pluck a day, and sleep under the cart at night, may be protected in the exercise of their craft against the laborer of the old world, to whom that head-and-plack would be a Godsend. We do not see how new legislation, looking to these ends, is to be avoided o much longer postponed; or how the advocates of free trade doctrines will defend their dog-mas when applied to the condition of things which now obtains. Every successive year makes our condition worse. One by one the mines whence our metals are derived are being abandoned; one branch after another of manu facturing industry succumbs before the comour indebtedness abroad grows larger and larger as importations, now excessive, increase; the markets of the old world, abundantl supplied by home production, are closed which measures our strength and prosperity is mortgaged before it comes out of the ground; and instead of being, as we ought, pability of production, one of the strongest and most self-sustaining of nations on the powers that do not in their legislation, dis nate against the sources of the wealth whence they derive their power. Whatever may be the theory of our readers

-how-much-so-ever they may have cherished Free Trade as the true policy of the nationsthey must, we think, agree with us that the time has come for adapting the legislation of the country to the existing facts, regardless of speculative and theoretic notions. demand a high Tariff or a Tariff solely for movement which looks to that alteration is our commercial system that is demanded as the corrective of past errors and the prevention of the bankruptev which now stares the

OLD MR. CAST AND HIS BLUN-DEMS.
The late blunders in the State Department at Washington in the matter of the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, make it apparent that old Mr. Caes is losing his wits, and that if the remains of a national reputation are to be preserved a competent regency should be established over him at once. The first faux was of the series was his Le Clere letter. in which he held that a muturalized citizen of French birth would be liable to conscription and army service in his native country if he should voluntarily repair thither, irrespective of the obligations which the French law devolved upon him at the period of his emigration. The next was his Hofer letter in which he reviewed his own ground and laid down the principle that naturalized citizens were ouly subject to such service in foreign countries as they might have been subject to at the period of their emigration. The former of these dogmas would permit the forced con scription of every French-American who should visit his native country on business or pleasure. The latter would consign to similar service overy Prussian, and three fourths of all the Germans, who have sought homes at the invitation of the American people under the protection of the American flag. The last blunder of the series (until Mr. Cass shall again take his pen in hand) is the dispatch said to have been lately addressed to the American Minister at Berlin, in the case of a naturalized Hanoverian was had made bold to revisit his birthplace and had been assigned a place in the Hanoverian army, to which he was not lable at the time of his emigration. What with the Secretary's haste to correct his first mistakes, and his auxiety at the same time to have in this last document a sort of cross fire of Cass against common sense, which will gravel the foreign potentates for whose benefit it was prepared we think very considerably.

The Hanover case was evidently made up t suit the dispatch. The mission to the Berlin Minister was called out by no exigency in that respectable kingdom, but by the sharp turn the press and people of the United States had given to the unfortunate and water-logged home gov ernment. With so fair a start - with a case made up to suit the quarrel between public opinion ns—it would seem that a Sec relary of State ought to bring out all the kinks at once, and make the American position on the question of citizenship so plain that the wayfaring king or grand duke, though a fool,

need not err therein. But true to his bearing nings Mr. Cass first lays down his irrefragible principles defines the rights of naturalised oitisous in fureign countries to be presently the same as those of native citizens—and then casts over the whole a doubt, just sufficient to smother the point most needing elucidation, and to give an air of delicate uncertainty to the whole. It would hardly be possible to assert the rights of naturalized citizens in clearer or stronger language than the following, which we find in the Berlin dispatch:

which we find in the Berlin dispatch:

"The question arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native-born cuitzen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the Constitution, no person except a natural-born citizen is eligible to the office of President.' With this exception the naturalized cuitzen, from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen. He is neither in a better nor a worse condution. native citizen. He is neither in a better nor a worse condition.

The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character."

These are broad and general principles. If The flying dukes of Tuscany and Modena, and the mother tongue has not lost its meaning, it is here asserted that the naturalized citizen is no more liable to conscription or military service than the native born citizen, whether so liable at the time of emigration or not. Yet in the very next paragraph Mr. Cass says: in the very next paragraph Mr. Cass says:

"A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient, because before the time can arrive for such service he has changed his allo giance, and has become a citizen of the United States. It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy, brought to this country from a foreign coantry with his father's family when but twelve years of age, and naturalized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, night then be seized and compelled to perform military service, because if he had remained there throughout the interrening years and his life life had been spared he would have been bound to perform military service."

But the question, Mr. Secretary, is all about over all Southern Europe. The gleam of light that this Italian war shot through the for ten years devoted to constitutionalism, will be lucky if in the ascendancy of the despotic

But the question, Mr. Secretary, is all about present liability. All citizens of Prussia are li tible to military service. All citizens who have the youthful vigor and energy to emigrate, belong to the landweler of the first levy, and are liable to be called into active service a any time. If a member of this large enrollment migrates to this country, and subse quently returns on business, is he still at the good faith of one of his promises. The op-portunity for making a great and noble historidisposal of his commanding officer, or his former Government? This is a question of some consequence in the present state of European affairs, and that of the "boy twelve years old s of no consequence whatever. Mr. Cass is obfuscated. The more he writes

the more writing requires to be done.

A GOOD NOMENATION.
We learn with pleasure that CYRUS ALDRICE Esq., formerly of Dixon, in this State, but now of Miuncapolis, has been nominated for Con-gress by the Republicans of his District in Minn sota. Mr. A. ran for the same place as the candidate of the Whig party in 1852, in this District; and but for the Free Soil vote, so great was his personal popularity, he would invo beaten Wentworth, who was pitted against him. He was then as now looked upon as an eminently fair-minded and just man, with whom the interests of his constituents would be safe. The dissolution of the Whig party threw him into the Republican ranks, where he has been a worker of much more than ordinary effectiveness and zeal. slavery man, he is well grounded in the fundamental doctrines of his party, and if elected he will never give his friends reason to regret hi want of sympathy with their cause, while he will never unnecessarily provoke any greater degree of sectional hate. A thorough business man-a thoroughly honest man-a man o acknowledged ability-his Republican friends owe him a triumphant election.

The Collier Em-ndations of Shaks-peare.

The public will recollect the excitement created by the publication in 1852 of Mr. J. Paine Collier's edition of Shakspeare, corrected from marginal notes said to have been found in the copy of a folio edition of 1682, purchased a less number than 3,000 were coming. Later advices compelled them to reduce the number to 2,000, but below that figure not a 'cat' would anybody fall. But the anticipations of the publicans and sinners received a rude shock when the Maltese hove in sight. What a fall was there my countrymen! The splendid and capacious steamers Milwaukee and Itasea came to the landing in grand style, all decorated with fags, ever-greens, and emblems, with bands of music playing, cannon booming, and passengers cheering. But there were only two steamers in place of five, and 200 excursionists instead of 2000; and less than half of these even were brethren of the mystic tie. The numby him in 1649. The volume was subsequently presented to the late Dake of Devonshire. Mr. Hamilton, of the manuscript department of the British Museum, writes a long letter to the London Times, saying that the present Duke has allowed him to examine the book, and he has made discoveries that the pretended old marginal alterations, notes, and stage directions are of quite recent date. The water-mark of the leaves pasted inside the cover is a crown surmounting the letters "G. R." (Georgius Rex), and the Dutch lion within a paling, with the legend "pro patria," showing that the binding of the book was some time during the reign of one of the Georges. He says that there is cridence to show that the corrections, though intended at the landing, to the number of 200, and escorta resemble a hand of the middle of the Scren ed the visiting Sons through the principal streets, thence to the large room where they received an address from the Grand Commander of the Order in Minnesota, which was answered teenth Century, could not have been written on the margins of the volume until after it was bound, and consequently not, at the earliest until towards the middle of the Eighteenth. He on behalf of the excursionists by Gov. Randal on behalf of the excursionists by Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin. After the usual congratulations, the visitors were served with an excellent collation. The lodge closed about 12 o'clock at night, and the excursionists betook themselves to the hotels. It set in to rain on Friday night, and all day Saturday was wet and drizzly. The then enters into quite a minute description o the alterations, an examination of which has the alterations, an examination of which has satisfied him that they are of modern work.

Mr Collier replies to Mr. Hamilton's letter, denying his implied charges in toto, and holding that his inferences as to the antiquity of the and all day Saturiay was wet and drizzly. The streets were muddy and the weather chilly-which cast a damper upon the order of festivi-ties. The Ben Campbell, stern wheeler, start-ed for Fort Snelling and the Falls of Minnerolume, drawn from the fly-leaves pasted inside

the covers, are wholly unwarranted. Mr. Col-lier vindicates his own good faith by stating that if he had chosen to appropriate the infor-mation obtained from the folio, and publish the emendations as his own, he might have actator in the world; and furthermor that if he had had any suspicion of the genu inchess of the notes, he would not have allowed the volume to pass out of his hands.

The Kanaas Land Sales—Difficulties
Apprehended.
A correspondent of the Keokuk Gats City
writing from Doniphan, K. T., says:

"There is considerable speculation here as to
the land sales, and the general opinion is that
there will be no bidders. Buchanan's ill-advised
measure of forcing the homestead of the preemptor into market has had the effect of making many votes for the opposition. There were
no bidders at the Omala nale, last week. Not a
single cash bidder, I believe. So much for
forcing. There are, however, many speculators
out here with land warrants, and as soon as the
days of sale shall have passed they will begin to
locate them. There will be not a little confusion
and the poor men will be crowded to the wall.
Many a poor pre-emptor will be crowded down,
unless they should form some sort of mutual
protection—which is by no means improbable.

"A new difficulty is now arising, and it bids
fair to be a very serious one, and it may result
in bloodshed. It is that the people who have a
just appreciation of the law, soo it has not been
complied with and have commenced "junning"
the unoccupied claims, and the owners, it is
thought, will resort to violence. Frequently do
you fiera a person declare he will shoot anybody who "jumps his claim. But so it is, matters are becoming confused, and though all may
eventually be righted, we may fear the worst.

rentually be tighted, we may fear the worst.

The Holland Colony Harbor on Lake Michigan.

The indomitable Hollanders are prosecuting the construction of the harbor at the mouth of Black river, on Lake Michigan, with characteristic energy and success. They have already extended substantial piers three hundred feet into the lake, on both sides of the outlet, and will extend them some three hundred feet further the present season, to ten feet depth of water. Next season, they propose to extend these piers four hundred feet further into the lake, when it is expected the current whi make a channel of from twelve to fourteen feet deep, from their docks in the villiage on Black Lake, to Lake Michigan, and give them one of the best harbors on any of the Upper lakes.

The current through the canal, cut one hundred and severnly feet wide and six deep, through the point or tongue of land which separated Black Lake from Lake Michigan, and the two piers, some two hundred and hifty feet long by forty feet wide, all constructed during last year, has, washed out the channel to a depth sufficient to admit of steamboats at their docks this season. The arrival of steamboats at their docks this season. The arrival of steamboats at their docks the season.

Floating Steam Battering Ham.

The London Times gives a long description of the new fron steam ram, which it says will be affoat next June. Her total length will be 500 feet, breadth 58; total weight at sea, about 2000 tons; full speed 16 miles an hour. About 220 feet of the broadside of the vessel will be of toak, 24 inches thick, this will be covered by armor plates 4 inches thick on the deck. The ram will be armed with 55 Armstrong guns, each throwing 100 pound shot over a range of six miles. The ram will run down ships by driving straight at them at full speed. If she only does one-half of what may fairly be anticated from her she will be cheaper to the nation

Miknesota Republican Reminetions. THE DISCHAUSER PRACE. The Germans were right. Kapoleon, despite his beasting and his pretences, prove (Compressions of the Pressed Tithms.)

5t. Paris, July 41, 184.

Missest. Eurous:—Our State Republican Convention adjourned this ovening, after a very enthusiastic and harmonious session of two days. imself but a vulgar usurper after all! His Italian campaign is ended; peace is made, and the result is a farce at which the nations will Our nominations are as follows: laugh. Sardinis has Lombardy, Austria holds Venice, the power of the Pope is strength-ened, and that is all! The fine talk about Italian unity and Italian independence-the promises of the expulsion of the Austrians

Garibaldi may go back to the sea; Kossuth may again find refuge in England; Klapka

may get employment as drill-sergeant in New York—their revolutionary vocation is ended.

The foot of the oppressor remains on Hungary's neck. Venice is the hunting ground of the Kaiser, where liberty will again

be driven into the carth. The hands

the reigning Duchess of Parma, may arrest their hasty steps. Their people, pining for freedom and development, like other slaves

may submit to their masters yet onco more.

Napoleon commands and two armies consent. Political despotism—insolent, intoleran: and

bloody, repressing what is true in religion, and all that is noble in humanity, treading out

political life and aspiration with its armed

heel, the protector and sustainer of that

kindred, despotism of Rome --- broods

mass, filling millions of hearts in both hemis-

pheres with hope, has gone out; and Sardinia,

principle she regains t at Parliament and Con-stitution which she surrendered when the war

We repent. We cat dirt. We heap ashes on our head. With the felly born of hope,

with unpardonable forgetfulness of the past

we believed a part of his boasts—relied on the

cal name which would overshadow his past

misdeeds, was so fair, the provocation to follow

has made two or three trips to the Fort and Falls, enabling all to visit the romantic "Laugh-

ing Waters." A good many people went up to

St. Anthony and Minneapolis, eight miles from St. Paul, by stage, back and buggy. Some

DANSEROUS, MACHINE.—It is said to be dan-gerous to be working with a sewing machine near a window when there is a thunder storm. It is also-very dangerous to ait near some sew-ing machines when shere is no thunder storm— especially one about nineten years old.

treacheries and perjuries of this man Napoleon

began, that Italy might be free.

f a crippled but malignant superstition wield new whips for the scourging of mer

Our mominations are as follows:

For Governor-Alterative Rasset.

For Lieut, Governor-Idvanus Destrict.

For Secretary of Spate J. H. Baren.

For Treasure-Crast. E. Senorith.

For Audrey-General-G. E. Colt.

For Courses-Crares Adducto, and William Westoox.

The ticket is a very popular one, and is every where received with enthusiasm. Ramsey's name alone is a tower of strength, and with him and his colleagues as standard-bearers. I pledge you, in behalf of the Hepubdeans of this State, 5,000 majority in October. from the Alps to the Adriatic"—the hint that the government of the Papal States should be secularized, and that Hungary should be free—are whistled down to the wind. Montebello, Palestro Varese, Magenta, Malegnano, and Sol ferino pass for naught. The blood that fertilized those fields has been shed in vain.

5,000 majority in October.
Our platform is bold, vigorous and compre-bensive, and on it the friends of Constitutional Liberty will make a noble fight and win a decisive victory. The moccasin Democrats are weak-kneed, faint-hearted and dispirited, and do not seem at all like the confident and determixed foe we met and conquered in the autumn of '57. Many of the more honorable of them, disgusted and sick at the shameless frauds of which their party has been guilty, have quit it forever, and the mutineers are every day allying themselves with the Griends of impartial freedom and an honest government.

dom and an honest government.

The newspapers of the Unterrified (terrified for once, thank Heaven!) affect an excess of joy that their opponents have obliged them, by adopting such a platform and such a ticket, but underneath all their quasi self-congratulation. audpung such a platform and such a tricket, but underneath all their quasi self-congratulation, there is an evident consciousness of coming defeat—a terror at the humiliating overthrow which is now so near and certain.

Never were the Republicans of Minnesota so determined to conquer the horde of despots and thieves who have long fattened on the substance of the people of the State, as they are this very hour. And they will do it!

C.

Wby Napoleon Desired Peace. DIFFICULTIES OF HIS POSITION.

The following letter from the seat of war, written before the armistice had been declared, will furnish a key to some of the reasons which led Napoleon to desire peace:

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

Raisella, Sunday, July 3, 1826.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

I am almost afraid to consign to paper the low murmurs that reach me like the rumblings of the volcano before the storm gets out. Kemember, I do not give myself out for a phrophet; I am not in the secret of the Emperor, nor of his staff; but, if I am not very much mistaken, the long-matured political plans of the Emperor have not succeeded as that aplendid attack improvise of Solferino did succeed; nor are the King and the Emperor as cordial friends as two victors should be within a week after such a day of glory as the 23d of June proved for both.

[The writer goes on to speak of the embar-[The writer goes on to speak of the embar-

rassing nature of the Roman question, and of the Emperor's disappointment at not being able to find a throne for Prince Napoleon in Tus-

cal annow which would overshadow his past misdeeds, was so fair; the provocation to follow out the best dicates of conscience, was so keer, and the spurning of self interest so incessant, that we did not see how he whom opportuvity and conscience commanded and self-interest invited could be false. History affords no antecedent for the unparalleled baseness of which history will couviet him. False to the pledges made before the world at a moment when a slence was safe, false to the friends whom he has won to praise him, false to the Liberals of Europe who had forgiven him for his murder of liberty in Paris and Rome—he comes out of the war a conqueror, his grip on the neck of France tightened by his martial successes, but execrated by fall mankind, not only as the betrayer of great trusts, but the diplomatic lungler, who had not the grasp of intellect or the courageous heart to face and conquer the difficulties before him. We turn from the spectacel with sorrow and disgust, wondering when Europe, tired of the crowned humburs who play with her people as with sands upon the sea shore, of the domination of the Papacy which is religious death, and f the aristocracies which sap national life, will arise for the freedom to which God has entitled her. Heaven is just, and the day of retribution will come!

THE MALTESE EXCURSION TO ST.

\*\*THE MALTESE EXCURSION TO ST.\*\*

\*\*THE MALTESE EXCURSION TO ST.\*\*

\*\*THE MALTESE excursion to the landing in grand style, all decorated with flags, ever-greens, and emblems, with bands's music playing, cannon booming, and passengers chosering. But there were only two steamers on please of five, and 900 excursionists in steed of 2000; and less than half of these even were brether of the publicate of G. R. J. A.s. did not exceed 150 The members of the foreits of the public of G. R. J. A.s. did not exceed 150 The members of the foreits of the public of G. R. J. A.s. did not exceed 150 The members of the foreits of the public of the publ

the Madame Mario whose lectures on European politics and on the state of Italy, recently attracted so mu h attention in this country. M. Mario is with the allied armics, and is an intimate friend of Garibaldi, Kossuth and other noted patriots:

"MILAN, June 25.—I repeat 'with all reserve,' but on good authority, that there is a probability that peace will ere long be made, or at least treated for. The Emperor of Russia, alarmed at the use which is being made of Kossath, (by-the-by, Itis suggested that the foll-length portrain of the hero in London was for the purpose of frightening the Austrians, while the sacred person of the ex-Governor remained out of the way of rifle bullets)—the Emperor of Russia, I say, now inclines rather to an alliance with Prussia than with France.

"Certain it is that Schouvoloff, a confidential envoy of the Czar, has arrived at the French headquarters; and it is likewise certain that. Austria has been spending fabulous sums at St. Petersburg to effect some movement favorable to her interests. It is considered that if Russia were one fairly pledged to resist any increase of territory to France, or if she were to declare absolute neutrality, the French Emperor would have no great desire to prolong the war. Be assured however, that amid all the glorification at dearbought victories, the people here and throughout Italy are quite sensible that the real regeneration must begin the day after the French soldiers has quit Italian soll—and they are not indisposed to criticies each step in the march of creents, just as it may appear favorable or not haba during the afternoon, and returned towards night. But it was too un-pleasant to see much. To-day the pleasant to see much. To-day the weather has cleared up, and the Furorite feeling disappointed at the meagre show, re-turned home on the steamer Milwankee, which left for Prairie du Chien at 11 A. M. to-day, but the majority intend remaining until Tuesday iceling disappointed at the meagre show, returned home on the steamer Milwaukce, which left for Prairie du Chien at 11 A. M. to-day, but the majority intend remaining until Tuesday morning:

The "Feast of the Nine Cardinals," advertised to take place on Nicollet Island (between St. Authony and Minnesonlos) at 2 r. w. Saturday, was indefinitely postroned on account of the weather. This occasioned another sore disappointment. At least 1,000 persons came up the Mississippi and down the Minnesota to winers the wonderful correnouy. One steamar, the Kate Gassell, with 500 passengers aboard "taken" at 17,000 persons came up the Mississippi and down the Mississippi and down the Mississips, and other points, proceeded in all haste to the Falls of Minnehala, where they expected to find the Maltese Grand Encampment but these L. E. J.A. curiosity seekers returned down the river last night, swearing that the Sons of Malta were a humbug, if not a myth.

As the time approached for the appearance of the "Sons," an intense curiosity was excited in regard to the mysterious order. The uninitiated were resolved to penetrate the enigma, and scores and hundreds forked over the necessary V to gain admission behind the seene. The order flourished for a few days "like a green bay tree, but at this time the converts feel sold in more respects than ceremonial. Another motive that prompted the rush into the order was the hope of gain. It was supposed that not less than \$75,000 would be spent in Minnesota by the rast crowd of visiting brethren, who were coming from at least thirty States of the Union and also from the four quarters of the babitable globe; and to obtain a nahare other disbursements at was deemed prudent and proper to be of the brethren. So publican and ainner knocked at the portals for permission to enter, and they were all generally "taken in." For eighteen mouths past money has been an exceedingly searce commodity in Minnesota, and the anticipated disbursements subtracted to bothing chief propers to set the thirty the far

Austria's Dilemma.

[Extract of a letter from a Balimoran sejourning at Triest, to his father.]

Triest, Extracting a survey last evening, to the effect that Austria is desirous of attempting a mediation, perceiving that with her imporerished treasury, and the general unpopularity of her cause, it would be useless to sacri-

ing a mediation, perceiving that with her importrished treasury, and the general unpopularity of her cause, it would be useless to sacrifice more men, and incur greater pecuniary obligations. To the above end, Envoys have been sent to the Freinch head-quarters, which rumor sacribes to be Villa Franca.

These Envoys have been commissioned by the Emperor to offer the restoration of the whole of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdoms. In other words, the Austrians are willing to evacuate Italy. To gain this, the war began. With such a concession the war ends.

It is further stated that the Emperor had not gone to Venna, but retired in disgust and despair to Verona, whence these proposits of peace emanated. An insurrection of Vienna itself was teared if war continued, and a general and sudden change in the feelings of the whole Austri in population has taken place. Such is the report. The events now happening may of themselves contradict it, but here it is believed. The Austrians then selves, within the past week, have not hesistate fully to express their dissatisfaction at the manner in which the war on their part has been conducted.

From Washington.

From Washington.

Special Directs to the N. T. Tribuse.

Washington, Fillar, July 21, 1829.

Quiet but extended movements are making to bring Postmaster General Holt forward as a compromise candidate at Charleston. The dead weight of the Administ ation has been found to be the principal embarrassment of the movement. The Hon. Dan. E. Sickles has rented Lieut. it's house here. It is in a less conspicuous ation than the one which he occupied last year.

A quarto volume of the trash called "Com-mercial Relations," has just issued from the State Department. It contains over six hundred pages. Many thousands are thus squandered by Garcerment.

[Special Disputch to the New York Times.] (Special Dispatch to the New York Timea.)

Washington, Friday, July 22.

Mr. McLane's private Secretary arrived last evening, bringing from Mexico the Treaty negotiated with the Liberal Government, embracing the points previously published in the Timea. The Administration is highly pleased with Mr. McLane's conduct in having the specie trains released, even after Gen. Robles had secured \$50,000 for the use of his troops. Mr. McLane's conduct in having the specie trains released, even after Gen. Robles had secured \$50,000 for the use of his troops. Mr. McLane's conducted Church property will amount to \$100,000,000, only about half of which is within the control of Juarer. The interest only can be realized by the Government at present, under the act of 1855.

The impression prevails in diplomatic circles here that the European armistice resulted from an unwillingness on the part of Napoleon to en-

Bostion, by parties residing in New York. The process was placed in the bands of Deputy Marshall Freeman, Jr., who has the matter in charge.

The Atlantic, which has been in the atream for several days, finishing loading and taking in water, cleared vesterlay for the fedium Oceanic, and the proceed to sea, this morning, having waited, as it has been said, for some passengers who were bound to Fayal, where the ship was to touch. Her officers and craw were all on board. But this morning an Officer was placed on board from the United States recent cutter Campbell, which came round from Newsplaced on board from the United States recent cutter Campbell, which came round from Newsplaced on board from the United States recent cutter Campbell, which came round from Newsplaced on board from the United States, having purchased their of Captain J. S. C. Maciel, master and owner of the ship for comorn, brought to this port from Boston, and now fitting for a whaling round from the United States, having purchased her of Captain J. S. C. Maciel, master and owner of the ship Comoro, brought to this port from Boston, and now fitting for a whaling round from the United States, having purchased her of Captain J. S. C. Maciel, master and owner of the ship Comoro, brought to this port from Boston, and now fitting for a whaling round from the United States, having purchased her of Captain J. S. C. Maciel, master and owner of the ship Comoro, brought to this port from Boston, and now fitting for a whaling round from the water of the ship control of the States, having purchased her of Captain J. S. C. Maciel, master and owner of the ship comoro, brought to this port from Boston, and now fitting for a whaling round from Newspaper and the manner of outif, &c., but upon circulated the manner of outif, &c., but upon circulated the manner of outif, &c., but upon circulated the process of the ship competent of the bird of the proper supplied in the wash of the process of the proper supplied to the wash of the proper supplied with seven whel

to-day.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

P. S.—Our reporter has just returned from a visit to the ship and the cuttor, which now lie in the stream. He gleaned the following additional intelligence: Information concerning both the Atlantic and Comoro has been in the possession of Marshall Rynders, of the Southern District of New York. He was informed that the sum of \$20,600 had been sent from a house in Havana to the house of Amedes, Ambreges & Co., of Pearl street, New York, for the purchase of two ships for the slave trade. Marshall Rynders despatched Depuly Marshall Lorenzo De Angelis, who discovered the purchase of the ships Atlantic and Comoro, and has been watching their outfit. Amedes has been in New Hedford, it is presumed, as he was on board the full river boat on Saturday night. Mr. De Angelis joined the cutter Campbell on Tuesday night, and set sail to intercept the ressels.

Had the cutter been fully manned, she was to have taken the Atlantic, and then lay off for the Comoro, but as it was they were obliged to take the Atlantic this morning, and Lieutenant Travers was put in charge of uer.

The Atlantic will have to be discharged, in order to search her, and this will be done at once.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE ILLINOIS COAL TRADE.—The Rock Island Register says that the average sale of Illinois coal to steamboats at that point is one hundred ons per day.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND WARASH R. R. Th. The Mississippi and Warash R. R.—The Warash Bulletin learns that the work on this road, projected from Warsaw to Peoria, through the counties of Hancock, McDonough, Fulton and Peoria is going forward steadily. Gangs of hands are at work on all the sections between Carthage and Biandanville.

THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOTIS R. R .- The State Journal learns that nothing has yet been done in reference to the contemplated transfer of this road from Gov. Matteson to the bound-holders. The attorneys of the respective interests are swaiting the arrival of the committee from New York, who are daily expected in Springfield.

Messrs. Hunkle & Cordelle, at Decatur, were destroyed by fire on the 2Ist. Loss \$5,000. Insured \$6,000. ACCIDENT WITH A REAPING MACHINE.—As Mr.

Martin V. Rites of Petersburg, Menard County, was riding on a mule attached to a reaping machine last Wednesday, he stumbled upon a nest of wasps. The insects stung the animal so that he threw Mr. R. off directly in front of the machine. His left arm was cut off near the elbow and also the thumb and two fingers of his righ-hand.

A New REAPER.—The Rockford Register says that John P. Manny has a new machine for mowing, reaping, heading, raking and binding, all combined: It says, the binders, which are made of hemp cord, will only cost about eighty cents per acre of ground, and will last many years, as they can be removed without injury from the bundle quicker than one can be cu with a knife.

AN EXCELLENT ENTERPRISE IN OTTAWA.-The Ottawa Republican gives the details of an enter prise set on foot by Judge Caton for supplying that city with water. About a mile south o that clay with water. About a mine south of the town at an claration of two hundred rect above the streets, a stream of very pure water issues from a gravel bed. Judge C. made an examination of the geological structure of the ridge, and came to the conclusion, that the fountain might be tapped at a nearer point, and that the supply of water would be equal to a quarter of a million of gallons per day, with an indefinite increase if sutable means were used. A gang of hands were set to work excurating—and the result proved the truth of his calculations. A contract has been made with the Ottaws Starch Company for a stream four inches in diameter, and Judge C. has commenced laring the pipes for that purpose. The surplus will be disposed of to the city after the success of the enterprise has been thoroughly demonstrated.

THE RED RIVER TRADE .- The St. Paul Piones says that upwards of two hundred carts have arrived this month in that city from the Selkiri settlement in British North America, and the the amount of trade which the St. Paul mer chants will realize therefrom will not be far

SINGULAR CASUALTY.-The Fort Wayne Republican says that a German named Shoemaker of that place, who was engaged in mowing, some eight miles from town, accidentally set fire to a bundle of hay by letting a match he had used to light his pipe with, fall upon it, and in the effort to put it out was burned to death. NATIONAL OF THE MACROSTA RIVER The Maquoketa (Iowa) Sentinel of the 21st, states that the Maquoketa River Snagging party have now removed the snags for some sixteen or ser-enteen miles, and it is confidently expected that they will complete their labors on the expiration of another mouth. The boats will then com-mence running regularly.

A Hoosten AMAZOX.—A specimen of the A Hooster Amarox.—A specimen of the "Hoosier gir" worth cultivating, has been recently discovered in Knox County, Ia. The Vincennes. Gazette says sine is under twenty, weighs 119 pounds, lives in Bethlehem, Knox County, and on Monday of last week, followed and kept up with a cradle all day, binding one hundred and sixty dozen large bundles of oats. She said she could as easy have bound two hundred if the cradle could have cut them.

THE SLAVE EXODES PROM MISSOURL.—The Co

Science of Ship ittistic as a Sage process of the Committee of the Committ

as they should deem necessary to inaugurate the same, with power to call meetings of the Board of Counsellors whenever they should deem it necessary.

The first thing deemed essential by this Committee, and which upon reflection came to be regarded as an indispensable pre requisite to inviting a competent legal professor to abandon prospects elsewhere matured; perhap: leave a remunerative practice in felus long hasbanded, and lay aside hopes identified with a long career of usefulness, that some guarantee should be offered as a piedge of their own confidence, that, in making so important a change, he should not be exposed to the risk of a total failure in undertaking so important an enterprise upon an untried and unexplored fied without at least an indemnity for the loss of this time while engaged in making the experiment. As a guarantee, therefore, of the confidence felt by the Professor, an instrument of guarantee was drawn up, by which it was proposed that fifteen hundred dollars per anoun for two years should be paid to such Professor in any event, provided that the income derived from the fees of students with not make up such sour; bealdes which, he was to receive the income of the \$5,000 endowment fund, thus securing him for two years a salary of about \$2,000 per annum. To obtain the necessary and responsible signatures to this guarantee would, it was though, be difficult, while it might prove the very "crisis" that would secure or defeat the success of the enteprise.

But your Committee desire in this report to have it recorded among the archives of the College, as well to attest the entiphtened public spirit of the Chicago Bar as their favorable opinion of the School, that twenty-nine gentlemen of the profession at once came forward and subscribed instead of the \$1,500 required, the sum of \$2,000 per annum on the guarantee for two years, which will reduce the subscription of each subscribed in order to realize the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

The guarantee being thus placed beyond a contingency, th

of fifteen hundred dollars.

The guarantee being thus placed beyond a contingency, the names of several distinguished and emment jurists were presented in connection with the l'rofessorship. The Committee, however, found the difficulty of selection to con-ist in the fact, that of those whom they thought of selecting on account of their greater fitness and capacity, nearly all had a furure of hopes already accurred, which they would not abandon, while of those willing to accept, the very failure of such hopes at an advanced period of human life, secured a discouraging reason against the acceptance of their services.

The Committee determined their line of action by conclusions derived from their own experience. Success in most undertakings is found in no decree to so.elv depend upon great reputation, however popular, well morated or general; neither upon age, capacity, great talents or great experience, taken singly or in combination. There must, in all cases, be certain happy coincidences of .ortune indicating the fitness of the person and the concurrence of his qualifications with the time, place and opportunity of any great success. That as much depends upon the peculiar adaptation of the instructor to the exigences of an occasion, and his qualifications for the place as upon any other consideration of eminence or reputation and enthusiasm in working out that complete success, which is, at all times, the prize that stimulates and secures it among all the true sons

ergy and zeal be united with a personal ambition and enthusiasm in working out that complete success, which is, at all times, the prize that stimulates and secures it among all the true sons of toil, or the fields of professional labor. If the Committee is found attaching more importance to this p. rsonal subject than seems called for, it is because they feel impressed by the conviction that in Chicago, from its very commanding position as the North-western metropolis, the exhibit mental of a Law School energy of the Exhibit mental of a Law School energy of the exhibition of a Law School energy of the exhibition of the of the exhibitio

sition as the North-western metropolis, the establishment of a Law School can only fail because of the injudicious selection of a principal instructor. The Committee, determined, therefore, that nothing should be overlooked, calculated to secure a proper selection, delegated such a thorough course of inquiry as might relieve their minds from all doubt. The schools were visited, and nany valuable suggestions derived from their examination. The Committee acknowledge their obligations to the Professors of the Cambridge and Columbia College Law Schools for many kindnesses extended towards them in aid of their undertaking.

After a careful exercise of the discretion with which this Board vested the Legal [Connsellors in the selection of proper persons, upon whom should devolve the invitatory work to be performed in opening the school, the Committee has fixed upon Professor Henry Booth—recently of the State and National Law School of the State of New York—as the principal and head of the school, with whom they recommend to be associated Hon. John M. Wilson and Hon. Grant Good ich, Judges of the Superior Court of Chicago, who have kindly consented to aid him in the work of instruction, until such time as the progress and success of the school may warrant the employment of permanent professors, to constitute a full Law Faculty of three Professors for this Department.

With regard to Judges John M. Wilson and Grant Good ich, your Committee deem it entirely unnecessary to say anything, because their reputations as accomplished, able and learned jurists is too well established in the State, and so well known throughout the Northwest, that the bare mention of their names is the best commendation upon the selection which has been made.

In regard to Professor Henry Booth, the

the best commendation upon the selection wares the best commendation upon the selection wares the best commendation upon the selection wares to be the selection. In regard to Professor Henry Booth, the Committee are more and more assured from every circumstance connected with that selection, that they have been most fortunate in their choice, and that time and occasion considered with the advantages of his experience as a teacher in law schools, they have, in this in stance, succeed in bringing the "right man to stance, su

teacher in law schools, they have, in this in-stance, succeed in bringing the "right nam to the right place."

The name of Mr. Booth has not that ring to the car which the glitter of some reputations might produce. But as a compensation for its want, the Committee have relied upon the sounder metal of his well known worth, which, more substantial than showy, exhibits in its use and wear the capacity of accomplishing what we desire for the Institution by its solid and time-enduring success.

we desire for the Institution by its solid and time-enduring success.

Yet let it not be understood from this that Mr. Booth comes without repu atten established or competency widely known as an able jurist, and expecially as a successful and experienced teacher. He is well known to Professors of the Institution as a distinguished graduate of Yale College. Since his admission to the Bar he has become distinguished in the Estate of New York as a lawyer of igreat learning, fine attainments as a general scholar, great purity of life and character, and upon inquiry among the members of the Faculties of other Law Schools of the country, the Committee found his reputa-

She said she could ase easy have bound we hundred if the cradle could have cut them.

The SLAVE Exodes from Missoure.—The Official Massenger, of Independence, Mo., publishes a comparative statement of the sassasors books of Jackison County, Mo., in which are situated Independence, Kausas City and Westport—from which it appears that the number of negroes (slaves), in that county-has decreased 500 in the past year, which is about 17 per cent.

Real Estate is Wisconsix.—The equalized assessment of real estate in Wankesh County, Wis., is \$5,172,003; that of Dane County \$7,691,371; that of Rock County \$11,175,543.

The Passident Surver of the Surver of the committee have seen some members of the whose good fortune it seems to have been, to have graduated at the State and National State of Strings. The crowd with the President membered bond Miss. Scretterly Thompson came up on Major Shutt's train as far as Cumberland the night before last, on their way to Bedford Srings. The crowd with the President membered about the tree was an immense shaking of hands at the various stations at which the train stopped, and that "Block" was in elegant condition. At Martinsville, the President and autic, took supperd, and that "Block" was in elegant condition. At Martinsville, the President and autic, took supper, and were received by the family of Chas, James Faulkner. Men, women, and children crowded about the venerable Chief Magistrate, and the continual wagging of his north paw, together with the excessive heat, almost exhausted him. Among others, a couple of drunken men staggered up for a shake, as could be expected that the President and autic, took supper, and were received by the family of Chas, James Faulkner. Men, women, and children crowded about the excessive heat, almost exhausted him. Among others, a couple of drunken men staggered or for a shake under the delustree impression, no doubt, that the old Chief might have about his clothes a small bottle of Enoch South's best. The limber bipeds received as hearty a shake as

one. : ser Booth has prepared the circular separating of the School on the 21st day

The word Cenoline has not yet found its way into Webster's Dictionary. We have 180ked for it there, and found it not. Assuredle, it must not be omitted in any future edition. Originally the name of a Parisian modification of Madame Circoline, who kept a set of dreasmaking rooms in the Rue de la Paix—it evidently came into use, to denote the article most in repute at her establisment. She it was who, by the invention of borse hair woren into a soft of cloth, and manufactured into peticoats, enabled the fair sex to dispense with the clumsy abomination which always placed them, if not in a headlong hurry certainly in—s build. The insense of the peticoat was given from that of the inventor, as has frequently happened; the Crinoline, the dress-maker. interest.

The course of instruction in the school will embrace the various branches of the Common Law and of Equity, Admiralty, Commercial, International and Constitutional Law—and the Jurisprudence of the United States, and the Jurisprudence of the United States, and the heree Professors, Henry Booth, John M. Wilson, and Grant Goodrich, will take up the various branches in such subdivisions and order as may best consist with the advancement of the student. mame of the pertitional was given from that of the inventor, as has frequently happened; the Crinoline, the petricoat, was derived from Crinoline, the dress-maker.

It is believed that Crinoline first came into fashion beneath the auspicies of the Empress Euzenie. As the fair Spania rd did not become a wife until the begining of 18:33, and as Crinoline was in vogue, in England, as far back as 1837, thus chrouology is erroneous. Lately looking over a set of Cruikshank's Comic Almanack, which makes exempth of fun to keep a household in smiles for vere, we met with an engraving, (dated 18:7, we think,) which represented a lady with exagerated dress, the flounces of which were in the act of being air-blown by her soubrett, or order to give them an adequate amount of enormous expansion. Such hoops as females now wear may be of more recent invention, but the exageration of circumference, by means of the crinoline, cannot be less than a score years old.

Nothing is more absurd, in female attire, than the want of common sensem adopting a particular fashion. Thus, the pretty Spanish hats now so frequently seen, are nost, undescriminately worn—whereas, they are adapted only for young people—for lasses in their teens, for example. Yet we see them worn by all ages, and more particularly affected by Old Maidism, which should rather conceal the face by a closbonact and veil, than exhibit it by the Spanish hat.

In like manner a particular color gets in voge, and the fair sex make a rush for tt—as it were a law of nature that the same thing must become every person who wears it. If a lady has a fine complexion will be set off by white or light-tinted attre. A blond is always becoming a bite, while a brunette will carefully avoid it. But, how often do women forget what becomes them, and, simply because if it the fa-bino of the more nt, adopt a color or a material which does not suit them? Fa-bino is not so exacting as to demand this. Fashion is not so exacting as to demand this. Fashion is not so exacting as to demand this. Fa

deut.
The circular submitted contains all particulars and comprehends the entire plan of school, opening, number of terms, tuition fees, &c.
All which is respectfully submitted,
Thos. HOYNE,
Walter B. Scates, Com.

THE HENRY JUMPERTE CASE IN EXTENSO.—The decision of the Supreme Court at Ottawn in the Henry Jumpertz case, has at length reached this city. It is a voluminous document, and of course comes much too late to be news to to any of our readers. On looking it over we find we have already given the grounds upon which the new trial was granted, except that possibly less than the real amount of stress was, in our abstract, laid upon that part of the was, in our abstract, laid upon that part of the decision pertaining to the conduct of the jury while in charge of the officers. Indeed no other ground urged, it is stated, would have been sufficient to vitiate the late verdict had jury been held within due and required bounds. From this it would appear how easy in any case

the Sheriff's officers may defeat the bench, and either by ignorance or intent bring to naught proceedings of an expensive and tedious na-

We quote from the decision itself on this point:

In the case before us, four of the jurors, upon six different occasions, separated from their fellows, and out of the presence and bearing of any officer of the court, were permitted to hold interceurse with strangers to the court and the cause on trial; and there is no pretence that the court authorized or was privy to more than one of these separations, and it does not appear, nor are we to presume, that the court authorized the juror to hold intercoarse with others out of the presence or hearing of an officer of the court. No necessity or occasion for the other separations is pretended. This record also shows, that on some occasions at least some of the jurors were permitted to dine at the public table at a hotel. This cannot be countenanced by this court, and should not be tolerated by any court.

Recompar's Court.—The August term of the

RECORDER'S COURT .- The August term of the public in the jury-box is as follows:



of the ordinary dress of fishionable 8.382. But the subject of stillery from those who remained faithful, but Newserry, John Am w. Til Arcy, Addison commented, in The Tuttler, on the enumeries of the hoop, declared path to wear to be offended with such a new and unaccountable fashion. The subject of time time, that the expanded garments were did as satirical on the new fashion. We noticed with such a new and unaccountable fashion. Subsequently, in The Speciator, he was witty as well as satirical on the new fashion. We noticed with such a new and unaccountable fashion. Subsequently, in The Speciator, he was witty as well as satirical on the new fashion. We noticed with such a new and unaccountable fashion. The first time, that the expanded garments were repraired, and the the categories of the University of Chicago was held on Friday, the third and last day of the Commencement Anniversary period. A letter was read from Rev. Dr. Wayland of R. L., declining to accept the Presidency of the institution, whereupon Rev. Dr. Burroughs was re-cleeted.

A report on the Law Department of the University was read by Thomas Hoyne, Esq., and will be found in another column of to-day's issue. Henry M. Booth, Esq., of the Law Schoul in Poughkeepsie, Hon. Judge J. M. Wilson and Grant Goodrich were elected professors in the new institution, which is to one on the 21st of professors in the new institution, which is to one on the 21st of professors in the new institution, which is to one on the 21st of professors in the new institution, which is to one on the 21st of professors in the new institution, which is to one on the 21st of professors in the new institution, which is to one on the 21st of professors in the new institution, which is to one on the 21st of the fallow, who might as well think of Sir George Etheridge's way of making love in a tub as in the midst of so many hoops." Anticipation of the commence of the surface o

new institution, which is to open on the 21st of September with an address from Hon. David dler Field of N. Y. The Law School will for its opening year occupy a portion of the extensive rooms of the Commercial College, in Larsive rooms of the Commercial College, in Lar mon Block. Professors Mixer and Satterlee still continue

omninases, in currents and ideality, as an places and at all times does not. Crimolino over-power us? Does it not crush us off the parement and crush us in the ears? Every where it occupies twice and thrice the space its wearers are legitimately cuttled to, and it is most unjust to the make species that the other sex are not charged for the space they occurs.

and by Madame de Recamier, then the acknowledged Queen of licanty.

The short, stumpy women will ding the most tenaciously, we predict, to extraordinary crimoline, remarkable double-skirts, multifusious floomers, and wonderfully long waists. They do not know what beat becomes them, and fancy that because a certain shape, style, and quality of dress saits their neighbors, who happen to be tall and gracefully, this must also suit themselves, who are only dumpy. If little-ladies could only comprehend how much crinoine shortans and widens them, it would immediately be abated. Meanwhile, if Eugenie realy does abolish crinoline, or even sbridge it, she will thereby vindicate her claim to be considered mistress of the modes—Puladelphis Press.

Illinois Natural History Seciety.

Let each box be careing parace.

ers uame marked on the out side.

Direct—" Illinois Natural History Society,
State Fair, Freeport."

By order of Ex. Commutee.

C. D. Wilder, Ch'a

Cracs I ROMAS, See'r. C. D. Wilsen, Ch'n
Bloomington, July 15th, 1839

Fire in Cincinnati.
Correctors. July 23.—Harris & Wilson's
Spice Mill on Wahant st. was damaged by fire
yeaterlay, P. My to the extent of \$15,000;
fully insured.

thus passed is first birthday in a manner emi-nently satisfactory to the friends of the enterprise. In addition to these, Judge Bell, of the Commercial College, was fittingly chosen Professor of Commercial Science.

sex are not charged for the space they occupy.

There is life in Addison's concluding remark, "It is recorder of Alexander the tireat, that in his Indian expedition he buried several suits of armor, which by his directions were made much too big for any of his soldiers, he order to given posterity an extraordinary ides of him, and made them believe he had command of an army of giants. I am persuaded that if one of the present petitices happens to be hung up in any repository of curiosities, it will lead into the same error the generations that he some removes from us; unless we can believe our posterity will thing so disrespectfully of their grandmothers, that they made themselves moustrous to appear aminable. When I survey That the inquest held at Oak Ridge on Saturday on the body of the man who was shown to have died there suddenly of destitupossering with the state of the series of th oner James' return to the city, however, it is ascertained that deceased was Gustave Petersen, an elderly man, born in Sweden, who came to this country two years since.

During last winter, while chopping wood, he

got his hand so badly cut that he was unable to do any work, and has consequently been living on charity. He got to Oak Ridge on Friday, having been three days from Chicago—suffered exposure to the hot sun, and had slept out at nights. He was taken sick with pains in his head and stomach, but refused to have any medical assistance, and requested people to let him alone, and he died on Friday, at about 5 P. M.

interresting to the female portion of society. The double-skirt is to be discontinued, in on sequence of the change of mode just beginning, which only permits a great width to the lower part of the dress, thereby deminishing the proportion of the upper. "Ichaps," the reporter adds, "this modification may arready be looked upon as a sort of farasion on the rights of the long triumphant Grinoline."

The fact is, the Empress Engruie, who rales the fashions in Paris, has set her face, very decidedly, against the excesses of crimoline, and if rumor is to be credited, intends having them wholly abolished by the time the next season commences. It is her manifestation against the double skirt: which has already solutioned flounces, of which there or four are to be worn—but not above the knee. Indeed, Lugenis seems inclined to bring back the female tashions of the early part of the first Empire, when Josephine was the authorated dress, and restore the fluure to the rand shape. The impression in Paris, where all things run into extremes, is that even short waisst will be revived. Think of that, Master Brooke! Think of ladies, waist directly under their atms. I et this was the fashion worn in livt, by Josephine the gracoful and by Madame de Recamier, then the maknowledged Queen of licanty.

The short stranty women will clique the most SHITHIANA.-F. M. Smith the Galesburgh Counterfeiter has been held in \$1,000 bail. The other Smith arrested for larceny as builee has been discharged. The third Smith, negro stealer, and rather the meanest of all, is in town again as usual, quite the pet of the small-fry Democratic lawyers who, eager to finger a part of Charles' share of the spoils are profuse in their attention, and loud in their boast of "seeing him through."

On Saturday last a grain operator sold

one thousand bushels of red winter wheat, on which he had lost the snug little sum of eight hundred dollars, or eighty cents per bushel. All on account of the war. "Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace," to some of our grain friends.

The number of inmates in the Chicago
Reform School is about one hundred and thirty,

some seventy-five or more boys baving gradu-ated from that institution to the world during the past few months, apparently much the bet-ter by their experiences with good Mr. Nichols. 

else.

Thick Grout, charged with the Cottage
Grove homicide, has been released on \$10,000 bail.

Rev. Mr. Roy of the Plymouth Congre bail. onal Church has left this city for a visit of

(rom the lie in agent Participal)
An effort is being made to place on exhibition
at the coming State Fair, a general collection
of the Minerals, Plants, Birds, Suells, Insects,
and Hispain ome weeks in New England. Ac, of Illinois.
In aid of this work the co-operation of our fellow citizens is solicited. Those having cul-Sporting .- Mr. Moore, of this city, is now in Sportisa.—Mr. Moore, of this citr, is now in Louisvile, ht., with several of the fast routers of Chicago—Reinder, Prairie Boy. Chichain, and Mountain Boy, are there; and Moore has a fast mule, which he claims to be the fastest in the world. The races over the Oakland Course, to come off next week, will afford the Kentuck's ports an opportunity to trot out their best stock against the above steppers. A Léxington horse named "Bradley Coll" will probably be matched against Reinder. He is the only horse in Kentucky that dare score with the Chicago favortic in a trotting match. The Kentuckius have some fine pacera, however, and it is probable a race may be made up with Davy Crockett in the ring. We shall see.—Leader. f-llow citizens is solicited. Those having col-lections representing any of the departments of Natural History, also Indian antiquities me re-quested to send them to Freeport, before the quested to send them to Freeport, before the first of September.

A suitable Museum building has been erected by the State Agricultural Society.

Campbell's celebrated abow cases will be provided for the protection of valuable specimens.

Let each box be carefully packed, and the own-

In the year 1631, the province of New Jersey was offered for sale, in England, at about twenty-five thousand dollars. An original letter is still in existence, containing a proposal for the sale, in which is represented as "a country amount as large as England, belonging to the late George Cartaret."

BY M. W. LOSOFILLOW. 1 1 1 / C.

Ah, we! for the land that is sown With the harvest of d. p.ir! Where the burning cholers, blown From the lies of the overthrown Enceladus fill the sire

Where sales are he ped in drifts
Over vine: and and it dd and town,
Whenever he starts an i fits
His neat throat. the blacerned r fits
Of the craps that he p him down.

Sec. see! the red light shin-s!
This the glare of his awful eyes!
And the storms and should through the pir
Of Alpa and of Apendine.
"Encelatus, arise,"

[From the Atlant Mosthly for August.] Under Mount Æ nabe lies. It is sumber, it is not death; Tor be strugges at times to arise. And above a nr the lint | skles. Are last with his farty breath.

The crags are plied on his brand.
The earth's heaped on his head;
But the groups of his will tunest.
Though smothered as I half suppressed,
Are heard, and he is not feed. Treaty of Peace. And the nations fig away
Are watching with eager eyes;
They talk together and say.
"To-morrow, perhaps to-tay,
Enceladius will arise;" AN ITALIAN CONFEDERATION UNDER THE POPE

And the od gods, the auders to the receive in their strength. S and aging t and whate with fear, At the omitmens sended they have and tremble and matter, "at length?" Lombardy Attached to Sardinia. AUSTRIA RETAINS VENICE.

How the News was Received at Lon-don and Paris.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe.

END OF THE WAR.

FARTERR POINT, C. E., July 24.—The steam-ship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., and bound for Quebec, has been intercepted off this point, and a most important budget of news obtained.

The steamship Augho-Saxou, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th uit.

The Advices by the North Briton are four days latter than thos 'invuisited by the steamer Africa, and are of a highly important character, both in a political and financial point of riew.

riew.

Cyrus W. Field is a passenger, and has accomplished the object of his visit in connection with the Ocean Telegraph.

THE AUMISTICE.

The Paris Moniture explains the circumstances attending the armistice, and says that the great neutral powers exchanged communications with the belligerests, offering a mediation, but were unsuccessful as the French fleet was about to commence hostilities against Venico, and a conflict before Verona was imminent. When Nanoleon anyions to present further

immediate departure for Paris, giving the provincial command of the army to Marshal Valliant.

The Lucdon Times claims that England The Linuxus armistice. Other authorities give the credit to Prussia. A Verona telegram says the armistice was concluded only after repeated requests from the concluded all she

concluded only after repeated requests from the French and after Austria had obtained all she had asked for.

It was reported that Kossuth was to propose a mon-rehal government for Hungary.

THE FEACE DISPATCE FROM NAPOLEON TO THE WATERS.

The following is a copy of the telegram from Napoleon to the Emperse Regents announcing that peace had been concluded:

VALLEGIO, 11th—A treaty of peace has been signed be tween the Emperor of Austria and myself on the following basis:

The Its in Con-ederacy is to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the Freuch, who transfers them to the King of Sardima.

The Emperor of Austria preserves Ventee, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

The dispatch of the Emperor, amouncing the conclusion of peace, was bulletined in Parts on the 12th, when the Freuch fund immediately some 25 percent.

The news did not transpire in London till after the official closing of Consolvs, sales of which were made afterwards at 90°, the time diving the day being i. All other securities closed buoyant.

The bondon Paily News, says "the first hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived. History will call Napoleon to strict account for having made war on false pretences and signed a mock and selfish peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of northern Italy, and commits the centre of Italy to the patronage of the Pope. The closer weexamine the pretended pactication, the more futile and iniquitous it appears.

The Konsing Post contends that the Pope is deprived if his substance, but keeps a shadow of suppermacy.

The Emeror State of the Pope is deprived if his substance, but keeps a shadow of suppermacy.

cheers.
PHESTA.—It was announced at Eerlin that the Emperor of Russia would soon arrive there, to attend the family conference touching the sisposal of the crown after the abdication of the king.

It is to be decided by this conference whether the crown shall be conferred on the Prince Regent or on his soon, Prince Frederick William.

Naples.—An un-uccessful attempt, on the fit inst., at a revolt was made. By a discharge of srillery from those who remained faithful, about forty were killed.

tion of the news of the armistice, and to show their appreciation of the continued peaceful re-

jubilants, however, did not include the Ferch,
Austrian and Sardmian Ministers, who are absent from Washington.
An official communication from the Bremen
Government states that the recent reduction on
the rates of postage to 15 cents, between the
Enited Sintes and Frankfort-on-the-Main, SaxeCoburg, Gotha, and other German States, under
the direction of the Thurn and Taxis Post Office, applies only to the correspondence via Bromen, and not to correspondence sont via Hamburg, as originally reported California News per Overland Mail.

Sr Loon, July 24.—The Overland Mail of the lat, arrived on Saturday night. The bark Julia Lastiner, of Philadelphiz, cap-zed in San Francisco Bay, and will prove a tota loss.

The st Ornville occasioned a loss of \$20,000. The heat has continued intense throughout the State. In many place the mereny ranged riom 100 to 113 in the shade. At Santa Barbara, during a strocco, the neutrar rose to 150 when excessed to the wind. when excessed to the wind.

Political excitement was running hi h. The condidates of the various parties are preparing

bindinates of the state of the The Anti-Slave Trade Laws. The Anti-Slave Trade Laws.
Washington, 20th. — From information received in the city, it appears that some of the Southern Representance, while claiming to be opposed to the African slave trade, are por sing themselves to introduce in Congress a bill repealing all the statutes upon the subject, leaving it, as they profess to desire, to the regulation of the several States. But as the Constitution confers on Courgess the power to prohibit the trade, and as-death seems to be regarded as too severe a penalty for violating unit some consider merely a law regulating commerce, it is thought that others, who are opposed to the slave trade, will agree on a messure, with a view to make the prohibition and abolition more effective by the certainty of punishment otherwise than capital, and thus they think that good will result from the present agitation of the subject.

Washington.
Washington, July 25.—Mr. Shald, who came from Eagland in the steamer Canada, passed through this city this morning, a route for Mexico. He is attached ruined to the Brit sh legation of that country, and conveys important dispatches thither.

The President has recognized Frederick Rulne, as Con-ut of the Duchy of Saxe Cabarg Gotta, at New York, in addition to his former recognition as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesso Cassel.

Com Ketz has been ordered to the commant of the naval rendervous at Baltimore, vice Combon, Ducy, who has been ordered to the U.S. store-Com. Ketz has been ordered to the command of the naval senderwous at Baltimore, vice Com. Door, who has been ordered to the U.S. store-ship Release.

Escape of Dr. Doy from Pr. sou. LEASENWORTH, K. T., July 25—10r. Dov. under sentence in St. J. soph, Mo., jad, for alleged kidnopping, was re-cued on Sunday morning during a rulent sturm, and is still at large. There was great excitement at St. Joseph on the announcement of his secupe, and pursuit was attempted, but without success.

Arrival of the New York. New Yors, July 25.—The steamship New York, from Southampton, on the 18th inst., ar-rired here this evening. Her advices have been -anticipated by the North Britan. SLANDEROUS.—An exchange is rude enough o tell its readers that a ship is called " sha" in-

MARRIED On the 14th test, at Fort Attainson, lown, by the Rev. Mr. Horbart, Mr. Honack & WEISER, of Decach, lown, and Mho Lavilla, M. AMX, of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, at the residence of Dr. John H. Yorke, on Saturday morning. July 201, of Consumption, HENRY MITH, up. 3 twent; three years. In this city, on the 24th inst., GKO. A. CLARS, only one of thering H. and Lorens C. Clark-aged one year and force

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