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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By J. B. Walton, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, squares of ground on Bienville street, Mandeville Lodge and near the Park.

By C. E. Pursell, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a lot of ground and dwelling on Barracks street; also, two lots of ground in the Third District—succession sale.

By P. Rogers & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Gravier street, boots, shoes and brogans.

By F. Freudenberg, at 10 o'clock, at No. 114 Chartres street: Custom meeting.

By N. Vigile, at the St. Louis Hotel, a slave of the service of Congo.

By O. Cotinque, Constable, at the St. Louis Exchange, a lot of ground in the Second District.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 20 Customhouse street, dry goods.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The resolutions of censure upon the Administration generally, and upon the President and the Secretary of the Navy specially, passed the United States House of Representatives a few days ago by the large majority of 125 affirmative to 59 negative votes. There are nearly one hundred Democrats in the House, and yet forty of them were so thoroughly convinced of the culpable neglect, the corrupting practices, and the demoralizing policy of their own Administration, that, with all the collusive influences of party urging them to shield the President, they were compelled either to join in his censure, or to be conveniently absent. The sentence pronounced is certainly one of the most shameful and humiliating on record. We believe that in the history of the country it is the very first time that the Executive has been subjected to a formal censure by a verdict. During the fierce excitement of Jackson's time the United States Senate did once pass resolutions of censure upon Old Hickory for the removal of the Public Deposits from the National Bank, but this solitary expression of disapprobation was passed some years after by the adoption of Mr. BENTON's famous resolution. The case is very different now. Without any extraordinary political effervescence, after a protracted and most deliberate investigation of various charges of bribery, corruption, the abuse of confidence, the misuse of public moneys, the committees appointed to examine into the matter report that they see fully substantiated, and blast the reputation of the Chief Magistrate and a high Cabinet officer by a resolution of direct censure. This resolution is accepted in the House by far of two to one.

The effect of this scathing judgment has been to destroy the little confidence previously left in the Administration even by its own organs. Few of them, save the Washington *Constitution*—a journal that lives, moves and has its being by the power of Government patronage—have ventured to impugn the judgment of the House or to bolster up the President against the shock of so crushing a verdict. On the other hand we find Democratic papers in earnest, manful and highly creditable language proclaiming the justness of the decree. "Could the vote," says the Alexandria *Sentinel*, "be taken among the rank and file of the party to-day, we believe that such a vote as drives the British Ministers from the management of public affairs, would be given as would either unite or incompetent, would even now be heard coming up from the vast majority of the Democracy to their leaders and managers, proclaiming a want of confidence." We have no earthly doubt that every honest man of all parties shares this opinion. Papers which have sustained the Administration through good and evil report may precipitate themselves from the pale of trust if, avowing their concurrence, and may take refuge in silence, but all others are openly expressing their assent.

When a crushing and overwhelming rebuke is thus administered to faithless public servants, we may ask what will they do? Can they obstinately and sullenly resist so express and pointed a mark of disapprobation by the representatives of the people? Ought not the President to throw up his commission? Or if we are to consider him as beyond the pale of official censure, ought not Mr TOUCEY to resign his seat in the Cabinet? He and his chief, as the Richmond Whig remarks, were rebuked first without a division, secondly by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to sixty, thirdly by a vote of 125 to 61, fourthly by a vote of 106 to 51, and fifthly by a vote of 90 to 38. The vote was not a strictly party vote, but included a number of Democrats, North and South, as well as all the Americans and Republicans. If such a censure were bestowed upon a member of the English Ministry, it would be followed by instantaneous resignation. There is a received opinion that the Secretary of the Navy and the President? In the face of the irrefragable proof, which led to the action of the House, convicted of the greatest malpractices in office, guilty of the most notorious favoritism, and conscious all the time that they have placed themselves in the most indefensible attitude, and compelled their friends to stand up in their vindication with no shadow or pretext of integrity on their side, the organ of the General Administration comes out in an article filled with insult to the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. So far from yielding to the decree of the House, the President glories in the infamy of his Secretary of the Navy and insists that the vote by which his official conduct has been pronounced was the result of party malignity and partial investigation. It is not doubted that if the inquiry could be extended into some other departments of the Government, a similar emphatic denunciation would be repeated by the House.

A more patriotic or just course can scarcely be imagined than that of a grey headed public servant and his colleague convicted of official dishonesty and malpractice, but we acknowledge that the jury and serious much the people might feel disposed to evince towards the offenders, are greatly diminished by the sudden manner in which they defy the verdict of the popular branch of Congress. It may suit the weak and unprincipled functionary who occupies the White House, to ascribe the withering rebuke he has received to the influence of party spirit but the fidelity and fairness of this allegation are transparent. The vote of censure was derived from all parties, while nearly one-half of the supporters of the Administration dodged the issue or voted with the Opposition. Moreover there is no evidence whatever to show that partisan animosity has been carried to such a pitch during the present session as to countenance the idea that it alone is responsible for the condemnation of the President. No! He and his favorite have been duly and impartially tried. Their own witnesses have testified against them. The testimony which has been published from day to day is ample, uncontroverted and overwhelming—and whether the President and Mr TOUCEY were appalled beneath pure or indictment, or opprobrium heaped on them by the people, the voice of all intelligent and fair minded men they have forfeited their reputation, and have betrayed their trust.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY.—Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel, No. 60 Camp street, have our thanks for the July number of this unrivaled periodical.

Thanks to Mr. M. Kenny, of Adams's Express, for papers in advance of the mail.

J. B. WALTON, Auctioneer, will sell, to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, the following valuable property, to wit:

Twenty-one feet of ground, being the square bounded by Bienville, Customhouse, Clark streets and Hagan avenue.

Nineteen feet of ground, being the square bounded by St. Louis Theatre, Bienville and Anthony streets.

Twenty-five feet of ground, being the square bounded by St. Louis Theatre, Alexander and Marat streets.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the large specific sale of beds, shoes and brogans, to take place to-day at 10 o'clock at the auctioneers of P. Rogers & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms, cash, 30 days' credit.

N. Vigile, auctioneer, sells this day, at the St. Louis Exchange, by decree of the succession of Pierre Congo, a splendid family of slaves and others.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of seasonable merchandise, this day, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., at auction rooms No. 20 Customhouse street.

Mr Schwartz, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, is dangerously ill, with little or no prospect of recovery.

LIST OF NAVAL APPOINTED MIDSHIPMEN.—The following is a list of the late graduates at the Naval Academy, in order of merit, who have received their warrants as midshipmen in the navy: M S Sanycounit, A D Wharton, J D Marvin, J O Kane, R P Gillet, T L Swann, N D Ames, T L Dornin, J C Watson, J. L. Taylor, H. B. Robinson, A. R. McNair, W H Barton, F S Brown, H. H. Manley, W Whitehead, E. A. Walker, W. S Bailey, I L Harrison, J. H. Hoole, S. S. Paddock, F. L. Hoge, S. Casey, E G Reed, C. W. Read.

We take the following from the Natchitoches *Chronicle*:

No rain yet, is the general complaint among our planters, and the protracted drought is working great damage to the crops, especially to the corn. The weather is scorching hot, and the dry season must shortly come to a close or the most serious injury will be sustained by the planting interest of this section of the State. It requires the most stoical philosophy to stand by, without murmuring, and witness the damage which the drought is doing.

A man named Dean Gilbert, living in Prescott, Massachusetts, committed suicide Sunday night in a very singular manner. He balanced a rock weighing nearly a ton and fastened it up with a piece of board, and after he had crawled under, kicked the board out and the rock fell, crushing him to death. He was a temperate man, in comfortable circumstances, only fifty years of age.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

The Baltimore Convention—Great Excitement in Baltimore—Street Fight—Movement of the Seceding Delegates—Reassembling of Richmond Convention.

Baltimore, June 22.—The New York delegation has resolved to remain the majority report of the Committee on Credentials.

An exciting and acrimonious discussion took place, in which Messrs. Montgomery and Randall, of Pennsylvania, were the principal participants.

The discussion resulted in a street fight between Mr. Randall's son and Mr Montgomery, which, it is believed, will lead to a duel. Both parties were severely punished.

The President of the Richmond Convention and several seceding delegates are there to reassemble and adjourn from day to day till the result of the Baltimore Convention is known.

Louisville Races.—Louisville, June 22.—The regular spring trotting and pacing races over the Woodlawn race course commenced on Monday, the 18th inst. The weather thus far has been very favorable. The race for two mile heats, trotting in harness, yesterday, was won by Belshazzar, beating Holly Lewis and Abby Wood. Time, 4:38—5:0.

Robbery in Louisville.—Louisville, June 22. Dr. John A Burke, a citizen of New Orleans, was robbed yesterday at the Woodlawn Course of $300.

The Presidency.—Louisville, June 22.—The special telegraphic correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* at Baltimore says that Stephen A. Douglas and Benjamin Fitzpatrick will certainly be nominated by the Baltimore Convention.

Whereabouts of Fowler, the Defrauder.—St. Louis, June 22.—Advices received at this point by the Central Overland Mail, from Denver City, of the 9th, state that Mr. I. V. Fowler, the defaulter, formerly Postmaster of New York, had been recognized in Denver City.

European Political News by the Asia—Unity—The Insurrection in Sicily, &c., &c.

The steamship Asia brings the following additional news of importance in regard to the insurrectionary movement in Southern Italy.

The aspect of affairs at Palermo had not differed in any way since its bombardment. The armistice still continued.

Garibaldi had ordered an extraordinary levy, and issued many decrees for energetically prosecuting the war.

It is presumed that hostilities at Palermo would not be renewed. Orders had been given to prepare for sea all men-of-war at Genoa and Spezzia.

Twelve transports had already left Naples to embark the Palermo garrison.

On the 5th inst. fresh bands of insurgents had assembled and were menacing the frontiers of Naples.

The wealthy families of Naples were leaving their homes and going to Rome.

The Neapolitan Government had ordered more ships to Naples for the purpose of embarking French subjects.

The Sicilian insurgents had captured a small town called Gurgenta.

The Neapolitan troops still occupy their position at Palermo, although many have deserted.

A telegram, dated Turin, the 9th, states that General Lettina was returning from Naples, where he capitulated on the sixth.

England.—Parliamentary Proceedings.—The English mind is now enlightened by the Reform bill. The Conservatives continue the obstruction of policy with a probable retirement from the Cabinet.

Broughan, in the House of Lords, characterized the bombardment of Palermo the most atrocious act ever perpetrated.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell said the Government had proposed to the United States and England to act conjointly in capturing slavers.

France.—It is reported that France, when the annexation of Savoy is completed, will demand a recognition by Europe.

There are rumors of large Russian and French loans.

Further European News—Garibaldi's Provisional Government.

Shortly after the evacuation at Palermo, Garibaldi found himself in forming a Provisional Government.

The following appointments were made by him shortly after his triumphant entry into Palermo.

He appointed Baron Pizano his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Crispi to the Home office, Orsini War, Abbe and Cologno to the department of religious worship.

Loss of a Steamer off New Jersey—Twenty Lives Lost.—Cape Island, June 22.—A few miles off this point a United States steamer (name not given) was run into by a schooner, causing the steamer to sink almost instantly.

Thirty persons on board are said to be missing, while forty, including the captain, saved their lives.

Congressional Proceedings.—Washington, June 22.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, the report of the Committee of Conference on the Navy bill was taken and adopted.

The death of Hon John Schwartz having been announced, eulogies upon the character and public life of the deceased were pronounced and the usual resolutions adopted, after which the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the death of Hon. John Schwartz, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, was also announced. Eulogies upon the public life and character of the deceased were pronounced, and the usual resolutions were adopted, and copies ordered to be sent to his family.

The Navy appropriation bill, as amended, has passed both Houses of Congress.

The amount appropriated to bills which have received the signature of both Houses of Congress reaches $40,443,000.

Washington, June 22.—In the House of Representatives, to-day, the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported a bill authorizing a postal contract from New Orleans or Mobile and Galveston, by way of Mexico, touching at twelve ports, according to Mr. Butterfield's proposition. The bill was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Washburn, on behalf of the Post Office Deficiency bill, moved that the inability to agree in conference, asked to discharge the committee, and recommended the House to insist on its amendments. The report was agreed to.

The Loan and Treasury bills were then taken up, and passed by a vote whose result was as follows: 86 votes against 11 nays.

In the Senate, Mr. Fitch's supplementary resolution providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall contract for the erection of a government printing office, instead of having a Superintendent of Public Printing, came up for discussion and passed.

Later from California—Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St Louis, Mo., June 22. The Overland California mail with advices from the Pacific coast, has arrived at Springfield, the terminus of the Sub Pacific telegraph line.

The Pony Express from St. Joseph to San Francisco, the fastest ride on record, is supposed to have been cut off by Indians. Great anxiety was expressed for the outgoing expresses of the 14th and 24th instant.

Commodore Vanderbilt is seriously complained of for crowding his steamers with passengers and freight.

A meeting had been called for in San Francisco to raise supplies for volunteers preparing for a campaign against the Indians.

The Indians are said to be hostile about Pyramid Lake, and number from 1,000 to 3,000 warriors. In consequence thereof, 7,000 to 8,000 of the Washoe region miners have concentrated within a small space.

The accounts from Washoe and other mining districts are of a most flowing character. The weather was cool and favorable and the miners were in good working condition.

A fire broke out on the 28th ult. at Nevada, which destroyed property to the value of $15,000.

The weather in Washington and Oregon has of late been very favorable to the crops.

The Black Republicans in Oregon are trying to fuse with the Anti Lecompiltons against the regular Democrats to elect a United States Senator.

Six highwaymen had robbed Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co's Iowa Hill stage of $11,000.

National Democratic Convention—A Duel on the Topic—Minority Report Rejected.

Baltimore, June 22.—Yesterday, Mr W. H. Ludlow from the floor of the House, in a speech to Douglas Mr Clancy challenged Mr. Ludlow to fight. Should the challenge be refused, there is to be a personal meeting.

The minority report was then taken up to day, and after an animated debate which was kept up for some time, it was rejected by the following vote: Ayes, 105; nays, 150.

A vote of the majority report of the Committee on Credentials was taken on separate propositions. The following propositions were adopted:

1. The original Mississippi delegates are admitted.

2. The Louisiana Douglas delegates headed by Pierre Soulé are admitted.

3. Mr. Hindman and his colleagues from Arkansas are admitted to the two votes. Mr. Cooper and colleagues, the contestants from the same State, are also admitted to cast one vote. Either set declining, the other casts a whole vote of State.

4. The original Texas delegates are admitted.

5. Messrs. Bayard and Whitey, of Maryland, are admitted.

6. Mr. E. L. Chaffee is given the seat contested by Hallett, of Massachusetts.

7. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, is admitted against Mr. Clary.

8. Contesting Alabama delegates admitted.

The minority report of the minority was rejected by 145 against 105½. It proposed admitting both Georgia delegations and dividing the vote of the State between them, providing if either refuses seats the other should cast a whole vote of the State.

The previous questioned ordered the Charleston delegates from Georgia to be admitted.

Mr. Cessna called for a reconsideration of the motion to reconsider the several propositions adopted, and to lay these motions on the table.

Mr. Vandeford, of Maryland, moved when the Convention adjourn it be one die. Declared out of order.

The question was then put on reconsidering the vote whereby the minority report of Gov. Stevens, of Oregon, was rejected.

The Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table by 138 against 113½.

New York voted "no" amid the most intense excitement.

Mr. Cochrane moved to take a recess till seven o'clock, which was carried amid the consternation of Northwestern men and the reviving hopes of the South.

New York Markets.—New York, June 22.—Flour closed steady; the sales amounted to 14,300 barrels at $3 25 to $5 35 for Superfine State. Wheat closed at an advance of 1 to 2c. Corn closed firm; the sales sum up 54,000 bus. prices range from 69½ to 77½c. per bus. Pork closed quiet but firm; there were 325 bbls. sold at $19 25 to $19 30 for new Mess. Beef closed dull but quiet at previous rates. Lard closed firm; the sales sum up 600 bbls at 11¾ to 12½c. per lb.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, June 22.—The steamer General John A Quitman passed down at 5 o'clock, the Red Rover at 6, the Imperial at 10, the Rich Thomas at 11, and the Fayette at 12 last night.

The Shipping List's Report.—New York, June 22.—The *Shipping List* of to-morrow morning will report the Cotton market dull and nominal. The sales of three days reached 3,000 bales; Middling Orleans is quoted at 11¾.

The Sugar market closed quietly dull, though the quotations of last week have been well maintained. Molasses closed steady and unchanged. Tobacco closed dull; fine grades are scarce and wanted.

The *Last* quotes Exchange on London at 8¾ to 9¾ premium, and Exchange on Paris 5f. 10½ to 5f. 12½c. It quotes freight on Cotton to Liverpool at ⅛ to 5-32d.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, June 22.—The Flour market closed generally unchanged and irregular; the sales sum up 1000 bbls. at $4 75 for low extras. Whisky is selling at 17¾c. pergal. Western Mess Pork was held at $18 to $18 75 per bbl. Lard closed dull at 11¾ to 12c. per lb. Oats closed dull; the prices range from 36 to 40½c. per bushel.

River Intelligence.—Louisville, June 22.—The Ohio river at this point is still falling, with 4 feet 6 inches of water in the canal by the mark.

EUROPE.

DETAILS BY THE HAMMONIA AND BOHEMIAN

SPAIN.—A manifesto, signed June 20 at Bourbon, addressed to the Spanish Cortes, is published, laying claim to the throne of Spain, in consequence of the abdication of his brother Charles, on the 23d of April last. He disclaims the idea of gaining the crown by force.

The Nelouski lottery was published. The first payment on account of the indemnity is to be made by Morocco on the 1st of July.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Saturday, June 2.—The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that the health of Prince Jerome continues very weak.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, signed by M. Granignolle, paraphrasing the speech of M. Fould at Turkes, with the object of proving that the French are loyal neighbors to all foreign powers.

Sunday, June 3.—The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that the health of Prince Jerome has undergone no particular change. His Imperial Highness is very weak.

The *Moniteur* also states that the Emperor and Empress returned to Paris yesterday evening.

LYONS, Friday, June 1. The Dowager Empress of Russia arrived here to-day at 6:30 P. M.

The Emperor and Empress also arrived at 8:30 P. M., and were enthusiastically received.

The city was decorated with flags, and at night was illuminated.

June 2—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress paid an official visit to the Dowager Empress at 10 o'clock yesterday.

Their Majesties returned to Paris at 1:30 P. M.

RUSSIA.—The *Gazette du Nord* states that the principal measures proposed for the emancipation of serfs in Russia had been adopted by a majority in the deputies of nobles, and the general enfranchisement would be proclaimed next autumn.

TURKEY.—It is stated that the French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople officially informed the Porte that their Governments approve its resolution to institute an inquiry into the situation of the Christians in Turkey, of its course from all.

Disturbances are reported at Beyrout. The Christians and Druses had assumed hostile attitudes.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Dates from Bombay to May 4th, Calcutta 8th and Hong Kong had been received.

The season throughout India was very fine. The cholera was raging.

The Calcutta market was very dull. Cotton goods were lower. Money was very easy.

The Bombay market was about the same.

Transports with English and French troops were reaching China rapidly.

It was reported from Shanghai that the ultimatum had been given to the Chinese an accompanied by the demand for indemnity. It was anticipated that this would simply embolden the Chinese.

It was understood that in any event a block ade would be enforced south of the Gulf of Pechele.

The rebels near Canton were running great injury to trade.

The tea markets were generally changed. The season was expected to be good both in quantity and quality.

The price of silks was falling. Exchange at Hong Kong on London, 4s. 9d. and 4s. 9½d.

In Japan a serious conflict had taken place between the followers of one insurgent chief and those of the Regent.

The foreigners were much alarmed.

The insurgent leader was bitterly opposed to concessions under the treaty.

From the London Times.

Analysis of the Latest News from Sicily—The Revolution, to all Intents and Purposes, at an End—The Bourbons Driven from the Island—What Next?—Warm Eulogy of Garibaldi.

Lyonne, Monday, June 4, 1860.—We publish day from which we date the freedom of every friend of liberty in Europe. *The same revolution is Sicily is fully, and we trust finally, successful. Palermo has been taken by slaves, held after a terrible struggle.* The Neapolitan troops, after being driven from position after position, have at last capitulated, and are to embark on board the King's vessels with the usual honors. *Garibaldi is now master of the island.* In a few days at most at the feeble garrisons which have been left in some other cities of the town on the coast will be forced to surrender, and Francis II. will be finally dispossessed of Sicily. Though believing that it was impossible to try to win the island under Bourbon domination, we had hardly looked for success so speedy and so complete. In little more than three weeks from the landing of the Italian chief with a handful of men the beautiful and long oppressed island is free, and another heavy blow has been given to the fabric of despotism. The effect will be felt in all Italy and in Southern and Central Europe. Such a feat of arms has seldom been related in history. We have seen so many failures of late years, so many men have sprung forward in the name of liberty and nationality to accomplish great things, have been found wanting in the day of trial, and then fallen forever—that lookers on may naturally be slow to offer their confidence and admiration to a revolutionary leader. But Garibaldi has taken his place in history as one of the most extraordinary military commanders that this century has produced. He is no longer to be reckoned among those who are aspiring to a great name, who give promise of great achievements, but respecting whom the world must suspend its judgment. His reputation is made, his position is taken, though we hope that his work is not yet done. That genius for war which was first shown in the siege of Rome, and which bewildered the Austrian diplomatist by its vigor and audacity, has now broken up the Neapolitan kingdom, and will doubtless end in giving liberty to the whole of Southern Italy. Henceforward Garibaldi will receive not only the sympathy, but the full confidence of all who are interested in the Italian cause. He has shown the difference between foul hardiness and true courage, between an unusual degree of cautious, is the highest triumph of military genius. When his landed with his 1000 men at Marsala he did that which might have excited him forever to obloquy as a hot headed enthusiast. He endangered all his past reputation. He abandoned a political position in the Sardinian monarchy. While he was at the head of any man, and began an enterprise which many of those who sympathized with it must deeply looked upon as desperate. It now appears that Garibaldi knew his own powers, the temper of the Sicilian people, and the weakness of the royal authority. The struggle is over, and the tyrants who but one month ago tortured and slaughtered the Sicilians with impunity, are now driven from the island, and have perhaps brought to justice, even in the capital of the monarchy.

It is of little use for us to attempt to follow the military operations by which the astonishing success has been achieved. The news given in the dispatches is too meagre, and we must wait patiently for the time when a full account is detailed and trustworthy narrative from a well-known correspondent. But the main points are clear enough. On the morning of the 26th of May Garibaldi had entirely cleared the country about Palermo of the King's troops. The battle of Monreale, impolitely represented by the official accounts as a rout, had been a most complete defeat, and had been followed by the retirement of the troops into the town and the surrender of the place by the Italians, who, though insufficiently armed and almost destitute of cannon, were numerous and elated by their success at Calatafimi and Monreale. At 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 27th, Garibaldi made a sudden attack on the north side of the town, a district called Porpetto. A fierce combat ensued, which lasted for two hours, and ended in placing Garibaldi in possession of this part of the place. No sooner was this accomplished than the Italian chief made a mass, attacking the troops with every weapon which chance could supply. Two or three hours more sufficed to give the people possession of the whole town, and the troops retired into the citadel. Then followed the brutal outrage on which we commented on Saturday. The garrison being driven out of town, the Neapolitan squadron began to bombard it. During the whole of Sunday afternoon and through a great part of the night the ships threw shells into Palermo, the town was set on fire in many places, a number of buildings were destroyed, and, no doubt the loss of life among the inhabitants was considerable. On Monday Garibaldi stormed the citadel. It appears that on the previous day a park of artillery was captured, and, no doubt, the Sicilians were by this means better enabled to operate against the refuge of the soldiery. Of the details of the last conflict we know nothing. It must have gone hard with General Lanza, however, for he determined to capitulate. The transaction was arranged on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship Gladiator. We presume it is stipulated that the army which has capitulated shall not be landed at any other point in Sicily, but, at all events, withdrawn, with the capital of the island in his hands, and with a people at his back flushed with victory, may now bid defiance to any efforts of the Neapolitan Court.

Perhaps such a capitulation is the happiest mode of terminating the struggle. We do not doubt that Garibaldi is willing to have as little as possible the feelings of the King's troops. Those who were the enemies of yesterday may be the friends of to-morrow. One account says that during the battle in the town three regiments went over, and it may be the army which was employed to keep down the Sicilians will shortly endanger its master's throne. After all, Neapolitans are Italians, soldiers are men, and there cannot be a high-spirited officer in the King's service who does not look with more sympathy on Garibaldi than on a Lanza or a Salzano. We may conclude that, as far as regards Sicily, the contest is nearly at an end. Messina must soon fall, and then the island, placed under a provisional Government, with Garibaldi at its head, will be an independent power in Europe. What will be the note of the Dictator we have yet to learn, but it is not likely that he will sit down in quiet, or think any thing done, while any thing remains to do. The man who, like a Northern adventurer of old, made his descent with two shiploads of followers and conquered a kingdom in three weeks, is hardly likely to settle down now that he rules a population of more than 2,000,000, and has the spoils of the Neapolitan arsenals with which to equip the levies who will join him. We may certainly look for some stirring events on the main land. Italy is in such a state that boldness is the best and, indeed, the only possible policy. The Royal party at Naples is panic-stricken, and the discontent of the people, roused into fury by the news from Sicily, may anticipate any movements of Garibaldi. It may be that as we write King Francis has been driven from the dominions which his family have cursed. It may be that the Neapolitan troops, ashamed of their disgrace and of the cause they serve, will follow the example of the Tuscan and Modenese armies, ending the tyranny of the Bourbons to an end. But, even if these events do not take place, we feel pretty sure that Garibaldi will follow up his victory. His presence in Calabria now would be the signal for an insurrection as fierce as that which has broken out in Sicily. With 5000 men such as stormed Palermo he might march from the Straits to Naples in a month.

Telegraphic Items.

Baltimore, June 19.—The Committee on Credentials has been in session most of the day. Their sessions are private, and they allow each party claiming seats fifteen minutes in which to present their case. It is said that the Committee has resolved to admit Mississippi, which comes regularly delegated without contestants, and to reject Florida, which is unsuccessful, and Texas, where no Convention has been held since the adjournment of the Charleston Convention.

The Arkansas case was taken up and presented by Col. Hindman for the Charleston delegation, and by Mr. Hooper, of Madison, for the contestants.

During Col. Hindman's remarks he designated the Convention held at Madison, when the Douglas contestants were appointed, as a mass meeting, and said that not more than one hundred and fifty persons were present, and that they were not all citizens of Arkansas.

In Mr. Hooper's reply he pointed twice or three times to Col. Henderson with his finger, and alluded to him as that man, in a manner which Col. H. considered insulting, and he stuck or threw the hand of Mr. Hooper away, as it nearly reached his head. Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that the statement made by that man, respecting the Madison meeting is false, is unqualifiedly false.

Col. H. immediately stepped in front of Mr. Hooper and struck him in the face a tolerably hard blow, and then stepped back a little and drew a pistol from his pocket. Mr. Hooper also prepared to draw a similar weapon, but the friends of Col. H. immediately surrounded him and told him he had gone far enough, prevented him from drawing his pistol.

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A duel between the parties is expected as a matter of course, but it will probably be delayed until the Convention adjourns.

Washington, June 19.—The Homestead Conferees met this morning for the twelfth time, and to the surprise of both branches of Congress, finally agreed on a report by this conference. All the limit subject in private entry is to be open to homesteads at $25 cents per acre, and also one half of the surveyed public lands within the passage of the act to pay for their lands, and to pay the half dollar per acre for the same. The Senate is to strike out its section requiring the President to sell the public lands within two years after the survey. The House conferees insisted on retaining the bill to all over twenty-one years of age, whether heads of families or not, and to all the surveyed lands, but this was finally yielded to, accepted the above with the understanding that they accepted it as the best that the Senate would yield, and should insist on its being finally passed. It is under stood that one of the Senate conferees, Mr Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, declined joining in the above agreement.

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Two or three days ago, in the lower part of the city were struck by lightning to-day, but only slightly damaged. A gentleman was stunned in the corner of Wall and Nassau streets.

Cincinnati, June 19.—The steam saw mill of Messrs Cameron, Story & Malone, in Storrs township, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $25,000. Insured for $8,000.

DEATH OF A NORTH CAROLINA.—John Bynum, Esq., an old publicist and editor, died in Philadelphia, on Saturday, in the 80th year. Mr. Bynum was a native of Ireland, born in Dublin, in 1772, but entering warmly into the political agitations of his native land, he was tried for high treason and uttering seditious language. Acquitted of these charges, he came to America and entered upon the practice of law in Northumberland, then in Philadelphia. The *Democratic Press* was established by him, and long sustained the Democratic party, especially in the war measure against Louisiana in 1812. He subsequently, however, was found on the other side, sustaining the younger Adams against General Jackson. His politics were thoroughly and warmly partisan, and one of the fiercest assaults of General Jackson was Mr Bynum.

A MAN KILLED.—Night before last, about midnight, a man by the name of John Dougherty was found lying on the sidewalk in front of a house on Tchoupitoulas, near the Ice House Warren, with a pistol shot wound in the forehead, about two inches above the left eye. There is a gallery in front of the house, the flow of which we heard stated to be about twelve or three or four feet above the ground. The house is occupied by persons of an unenviable repute, and it is said that the man was seen to be there a short time before the shot was fired. He died in the office, and died some three hours after the time he was shot.

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