

The Independent Republican

CIRCULATION, 2232.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR P. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

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THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF TORK COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM H. KEIM.

OF BERES COUNTY. Professor J. S. Barber, from the New York Normal Musical Institute, will give one of his De-

scriptive Ballad Entertainments in the Academy Hall, Montrose, on Monday Evening, June 27. He come to us with high recommendations as possessing re-markable musical talent and vocal powers. It is said that his style of singing is quite similar to Russell's, and that, like him, he excels especially in pathetic and descriptive pieces. His personal appearance and address are fine and prepossessing, and if, as those testify who have heard him, he enters with his whole soul into the spirit of his song, adding the force of eloquent dramatic action to the charm of music, no lover of music will neglect an opportunity are called "daddy and mannay." "Mud-Turtle" is

Among the flattering notices of his musical abilities is the following from the Jackson (Mich.) Patri-

We had the pleasure of attending the Concert of we mad the pleasure of attending the Concert on Thursday evening, given by Prof. Barber, and were much gratified with his rendering of such pieces as "Ship on Fire," "Jamie's on the Stormy Sea," "Come this way, my Father," with others no less at-"Come this way, my Father," with others no less attractive, and the singing of which repeatedly brought down the house. The Professor has a powerful, richmond voice, capable of accomplishing what but few undertake, and entitled to this meed of praise—of doing well whatever he undertakes. We bespeak for him a rich barvest from his musical talents and rich was re-

Mr. T. S. Truair, the Local Editor of the Syracuse

Another feature of pleasurable surprise was th Another feature of pleasurable surprise was me appearance of Mr. J. S. Barber, who was greeted with flattering applance. His voice is one of peculiar richness and depth; and he never approaches its limits. It has all the capacities requisite for the expression of the broadest range of varieties, and yet its possessor does not use, or even know the extent

Letter from Utah.

The following letter from Mr. Isaac Baldwin formerly of Montroce, who is now a soldier in the United States army in Utah, gives some interesting particulars of the horrid murder of emigrants by it Mormona and Indians in September, 1857:

CAMP ON THE ST. CLAIR RIVER, May 10, 1859. DEAR S .- I received your letter on the 4th. I was then on the march for this place. We are waiting for the Paymaster from California. We are 350 mile from Camp Floyd, and are to return in a short time. We passed by the place where the emigrants wer murdered. They were from Arkansas and had a large stock of cattle and horses, and were murdered for their property on the 10th of September, 1857. They were encamped near a spring, with their wagons around them. They came out, in the morning for water, when they were fired on by a band of days, and then an old devil of a Mormon Bishop told them if they would give up their arms and go back nections. to the nearest settlement, they would not be harmed They gave up their arms, but when they got about half a mile from their camp, they were all massacre except some small children that were given to the

In dians.

We stayed there one day, and buried the bones of about one hundred and twenty persons. My God! it was a sad sight to see the skulls of men and woit was a sad sight to see the skulls of men and women lying like stones, some shot in the head, and some killed with the bloody tomshawk. The ground was covered with women's hair, as long as my arm; I have preserved a lock as a memento of the

bloody tragedy: We are trying to find out the murderers; and I expect in a few days to have the satisfaction of seeing some of them stretch some hemp. We have the Indian Chief, Jackson. He had the killing of the women. He says it made him laugh to see them squirm when he stuck an arrow in them. A have got a string of beads from him, that he wore around his ISAAC BALDWIN. Yours, &c.,

The annual examination of classes in Wyo-Seminary, will occur on the 25th and 27th inst., and the anniversary exercises on Tuesday the 28th. President W. H. ALLEN, LL. D., of Girard College will deliver the annual address on Tuesday. Excursion Tickets to Kingston, and return, will be

sold for half fare on Monday and Tuesday, at all the stations South from Montrose, and the trains to Kingston will run on their regular time. A special train, at the close of the exercises on

Tuesday, will run from Kingston to Montrose statio

The second quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Sosolved that the Society will hold its next Annual Exhibition at Powelton, Philadelphia, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of September, 1859. Gen. Sturdevant, of Luzerne county, tendered to the State Society an invitation to hold the State Fair of 1860 on the Fair Grounds of the Luzerne County Agriculture Society, in Wyoming Valley, and the Committee adopted a resolution that they would give the invitation respectful consideration when the time for ac-

Our correspondent omitted to mention, in his mmunication published last week on the Pioneer Festival at Wilkesberre, that a principal and inter esting part of the day's proceedings was the reading of a letter from the venerable Charles Miner, the historian of Wyoming. The officers elected for the en Bradford, Vice Presidents.

Among the passengers by the Fulton from Havre and Southampton were Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, and family. The Bishop was in Phil adelphia, June 17, but designed going into the cour try soon for the benefit of his health

John G. Saxe, of Burlington, the punning poet, lecturer, and editor, has been nominated by the Sham Democracy for Governor of Vermont. He so suddenly that he "didn't know what burt him." lican would in South Carolina. The Convention was presided over by H. B. Smith, a Douglas man. While the resolutions-which were in favor of "non-intervention" with Slavery in the Territories by Congress -were reading, three cheers were given for Popular Sovereignty, three for Old Buck, and three for Douglas. Douglas delegates were elected to the Charles-

ton Convention

Dictionants of Americanisms.—A Glossary of Words and Phrases usually Regarded as Peculo-var to the United States. By John Russell Barti-Second Edition, greatly Enlarged and Im ed. Boston: Little, Brown, & Go. London proved Boston: Little Trubner & Co. 1859.

Trubner & Co. 1859.
We have received a copy of this work from the merican publishers, and find it very curious and duable. The author says, "The term 'Americanms,' as used in this Dictionary, may be said to iniide the following classes of words :- 1. Archaisms. e, old English words, obsolete, or nearly so, it neland, but retained in use in this country.-English words used in a different sense from wha hey are in England. These include many names of atural objects differently applied .- 3. Words which ave retained their original meaning in the United states, though not in England .- 4. English provin cialisms adopted into general use in America.— 5. Newly coined words, which owe their origin to the oductions or to the circumstances of the country .-Words borrowed from European languages, espeially the French, Spanish, Dutch, and German, Indian words.—8. Negroisms.—9. Peculiarities of

It is a volume of more than 500 large pages, an any words which will be found in the Dictionaries of Johnson and Webster, with the remark that they are low and vulgar, or only to be heard in commo conversation. A much larger number, however, are not to be found in any other Dictionary. The work shows extensive observation and

earch, and the reader will find in it almost every hing of the kind that he may look for; but it is not o be expected that such a work can be made absoutely perfect, and probably many readers will be able to make additions to the list which it furnishes In a hasty examination of the work we have obser ed a few omissions. For example, "Logging" is defined as " the business of felling trees and preparing timber for transportation." In this part of the country, "logging" is rolling logs together into heaps to be burned, in the process of "clearing" woodlands.
"Mammy" is thus defined: "The term of endearment used by white children to their negro nurses and to old family servants." That definition is no families in the country in which father and mother given as " the popular name of a reptile common is all parts of the United States;" but we believe the boys (in two or three, at least, of the Northern States) ore commonly call them "Mud-Turkles." . "To aise" in the sense of "to cause to grow," as " to raise a crop of corn," is classed as an Americanism; but the expressions, "to grow a crop," "to make crop, common at the South, are not mentioned. But, we repeat, such omissions are unavoidable.

The Scientific American. The publishers of his widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly ournal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science, and the arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of \$8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers.-Terms, \$2 a year, or 10 copies for \$15. Specime copies of the paper with a pamphlet of informatio to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers, Munn & Co., No. 37 Park Row,

Masonic.—At a regular communication of Warren Lodge, No. 240, A. Y. M., the following pre-amble and resolutions were introduced and unanimonely adopted:

Whereas, In the mysteries of his Providence it hatli pleased the firand Master of the Universe to remove from us by death our faithful, well beloved, and worthy brother, M. COLKMAN BREWSTER, and to take him from his labor here to his rest and refresh-

in humble submission to the will of Him from who came the stern decree which severs all earthly con

Resolved. That in the death of our brother we have lost one of our most faithful and exemplar brethren, the family circle a kind and affectionate companion, and society an honest, worthy, and useful citizen.

Local Department.

We have contracted with a young gentleman flicted with a flux of words, to furnish us some "Local Items," after the manner of the times, whenever we have nothing of more importance with which to fill a column. In the absence of any additional news from the seat of War in Italy, we permit his his first hearing this week.

June.-A great deal has been said by poets, ronancers, and so forth, in praise of "the leafy month of June." Well, it is commonly a nice month, but we cannot say much in its favor this year. We know young gentleman who attempted to catch inspiration the other evening by wandering round the classic shores of "Jones's Lake," and only succeeded in catching cold. To make believe he was enjoying imself he kept repeating

" A starlight sky was o'er his head, And a pleasant broeze around;

And the flowers a thrilling fragrance shed,
And the waves a soothing sound.

Again he would exclaim: "Above me, on the sky of June, Broad as a buckler, glows the moon."

But this was all mere moonshine of the imagination for the moon had gone a star-gazing, and left the poor earth in the dark. Besides, it was cloudy; and our enthusiastic but weak-minded friend was drivenhome by a pelting shower of rain. He has had enough of June, and is now looking forward impatiently to the "Glorious Fourth.".

Rainy Weather .- "The min, it minch every day."-This line of Shakespeare's old song comes near being verified with us this present mouth of June. It rains nearly all the time, though it has cleared off a few times to give a chance for frosts .-Corn, as a friend of ours remarks, looks yalter .-Beans are nowhere. Cucumbers ditto. The ground does not get dry enough to hoe, so that farmers must have an easy time of it, and can devote themselves to cultivating the mind or fishing.

Improvements. One of the most notice suing year were Col. Scranton President, and Joseph Slocum and William Merrifield of Luzerne, Josiah Blackman, of Susquehanna, and Justus Lewis, of to the East end of the "Brick Block." We understand that it is to be some eight feet higher than the rest of the block, and that the Masonic Fraternity talk of occupying the upper story. When the block is completed by the erection of another store on its West end it will be a chief ornament of the town.

Shocking and Fatal Accident.very valuable (for his inches) member of the canine family was killed in our town one day last week, by a kick from a rampaging steed. His brief though brilliant career was thus untimely curtailed, and that stands about as much change of election as a Repub. Verily, in the midst of life we are in death. Let this from far off in time and space and whispered to him

For the Independent Republican.

Horace Greeley and Republicanism Mastes, Entrops :- The so-called Democratic papers are endeavoring, (with a real worth) of a bet ter cause,) to heap odium and disgrace upon Horac Greeley and his Republican principles. They needl him and his politics with a degree of blood-thirst vindictiveness that would director a Schloole In-dian. Not content with calumniating aim is his cultorial capacity, they pounce upon him, like so many satura and do their utmost to villify his fair chara ter, and misrepresent his political views. But for tunately for the cause of justice and humanity, he is clothed in the impenetrable armor of truth, from which their envenomed darts glance harmlessly. His recent speech at Wyandotte, K. T., seems trouble them exceedingly, and well it may, for it a faithful exposition of true Republican princip and contains some wholesome truths, which of course fall discordantly on Democratic ears. In the afor mentioned speech, Mr. Greeley took occasion to re

mark that, "although the slavery question was se tled in Kansas, yet the main question was not settled nor would it be until all the States were free." He also said " that the conflict would go on until it pencourse in so extensive a vocabulary, there are ctrated the heart of the cotton States." To this language, the Democratic press take exception, and declare that the chosen policy of the Republican party, as manifested in Mr. Greeley's Kansas speech, an attack upon the rights and property of the South This assertion is utterly and unqualifiedly false: and doubtless had its origin in the mind of some hairbrained politician, who, perhaps, is as conversant with the facts of the case as a Fejee Islander, and whose love of truth might compare favorably with that of the aforesaid dusky gentleman.

It is neither the purpose nor the policy of the Re-publican party to encrosed upon, or to interfere with, the rights and property of the South; and no measures that have originated in the Republican ranks or that have proceeded from any reliable source, can possibly be construed to convey any such idea as is ontained in this Democratic salschood. On the cor trary, the Northern States, in which the Republica party is the dominant party, entertain the most kind ly feelings of consanguinity and brotherly considera doubt correct, for the South; but there are many tion towards their brethren south of Mason and Dix on's line.

True, the institution of Slavery is obnoxious to majority of the Northern people; yet while they are trenuously endeavoring to put a stop to the extension of Slavery, and while they are hoping that if restricted to its present limits, it will eventually die out of itself, they are still unwilling to encroach, in the elightest degree, upon the constitutional rights of the South. This is unquestionably the prevailing Re publican sentiment. A movement is even now or the tapis to the end that the ensuing National Republican Convention may be held in one of the oldest Slave States, the nursery from which so many of the African race are sent to the extreme South. The movement is highly proper, as it will show conclurively that no feelings of bitter hatred and antagon ism are entertained by the North towards the Southern brethren. "Nothing could be better calculated to remove unfounded and deeply rooted prej udice, and convince sensible men of the South that so far from being their enemies, we are in spirit and in truth their very best friends, determined to treat them like brothers, with all the friendship of our

Revolutionary Fathers." Republicanism does not tend to the dissolution the Union; it is based upon a broad and compre hensive platform, and has for its object the best is

The organs of the Bogus Democracy may harp about "sectionalism," " disunionism," " brutal and bloody manifestoes;" but they have not succeeded nor will they succeed in annihilating those glorio principles of Republicanism which are so wide spreaand so well calculated to win the confidence and sup port of true patriots who desire to advance the be

Mr. Greeley said "that the Slavery question wo'd We shall endeavor to prove conclusively and briefly that this assertion is entirely correct, and that it is based upon sound reasoning and correct judgment. ment in that "house not made with hands eternal in the heavens," therefore,

The institution of Slavery is perhaps the most hide ally good scholarship, he would probably add one to ous and black-hearted system of tyratny and oppression the number of "qualified" teachers in the annual remes us, his brethren, to bow sion with which the world was ever cursed. As the port. spread antagonism to Slavery, continue. Civilization will expand and eventually extend itself through the habitable globe. Slavery being a relic of barbarism and antagonistic to civilization, must of necessity fi-

nally be blotted from the face of the earth. During the last half century Slavery has been abolmany of the weaker nations of the earth. This period has been noted for the advancement of civiliza tion, and of the Arts and Sciences, and general reinement; and while this improvement is gradually but surely progressing towards a condition of human advancement of which we can scarcely form an ademuste idea, so will the opposition to Slavery progress ntil that " sum of all villainies," that withering curse half be removed from our midst, and our country shall shine forth, preeminently, as a land where Civil and Religious Liberty may be enjoyed to its fullest extent, by all classes and conditions of men. Fer-

"Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time, And bring the expected day. Mr. Greeley is not a sectional politician, neither does he wish to dissolve the Union on account of Slavery: nor does the Republican party entertain

vently we exclaim with the sacred poet,

such an idea, the unmitigated falsehoods of the minions of James Buchanan to the contrary notwith E. M. L.

For the Independent Republican. Henry Ward Beecher and the "Spirits."

attention of the public. His sympathies with the am, and that his loftiest flights of eloquence and own, but the work of spirits speaking through him

One of the writers referred to thinks that Beecher may not be aware that he is preaching the thoughts of "the spirits" instead of his own; but the other ommonplaces if he ever utters such are his own ; pensation. or, worse still, that he is a mere conduit through which departed spirits pour forth words of instruction and wisdom.

What a strange jumble the spiritualists would make of mankind. By this theory, that "the spirits" may be speaking through the mediumship of a man white a speaking, all personal identity is destroyed. All he believes it is his own soul, intellect, or spirit that he admiration that has been bestowed upon great geniuses, and all the reverence felt for the wisest ish slavery by force where it now exists. eachers, are simply ridiculous. The "myriad-minded" Shakespeare may have been a dull soul, but fortunate in securing the assistance of an able corps spirits in constructing the dramas that have given him so great a name among men. It was not the rapt imagination of blind old Milton that wrought he sublime story of Paradise Lost; but spirits came

livest our thoughts and words why not an evil? And if an ext apprit warres the place of one's own sou and, while the latter lies in inconsciousness, or per haps wanders discwhere, leads him into crime, ought

he to suffer the innocent for the guilty? What i infernal contrivance such a theory presents to us, for destroying the bappiness and the lives of the pures and best. The spirit of some fell murderer, still wandering unforgiven around the scenes of its guilt, enters into an innocent youth and impels him to nurder, and he, who never dicamed of such a crime, finds himself in prison condemned to death, while the cal criminal, forsaking his temporary abode, goes off scathless, to renew his infernal machinations again

It may be said that such a case is too ridiculo or supposition; but not so, if the wild theories of the spiritualists are true. It is difficult to see how the believers in such feats of the "tricksy spirits" as those they are supposed to practice upon Henry Ward Beecher, can avoid the inference I have drawn with regard to evil spirits; and how can anyone with such a faith believe in man's accountability to any uman tribunal for any crime? UMBEA.

For the Independent Republican.

Teachers. MR. PETER PIPER: Dear Sir :- Your first unication on the subject of "Teachers" was ver nerally understood to be an attack on the Count Superintendent. This impression may have been somewhat modified by the tone of your last two letters; but whether your articles are to be understood as reflecting your own opinions, originating in a mis apprehension of the real character of a teacher's cerificate, or as an effort to prejudice the public by specious misstatement of the subject, is still a matter of some doubt. Perhaps, however, it will not be far out of the way to treat them as advanced with sinis ter intent; and should that he wronging you, you can pardon me the more easily for assuming too much, as you have sometimes done the same thing

You must be aware that your incognito gives you the power of assailing with impunity the actions o another; while, if he accepts the gauntlet you offer he cannot give blow for blow, but must be content to ward off, only, those directed at himself by your un seen hand. Mr. Tewksbury has, then, shown good taste in refusing to answer your articles, and in persisting in that course, despite your attempts to goad him into an explanation of those "burning shames, of which you speak so feelingly. It would seen that your proper course in opening a controvers with a public man would have been to address him under your own signature; when he would doubtless have felt called upon to give that " easy explanation of which you so coaxingly speak; or he might, perhaps, have been won with that entleing insinuation of want of time; or, at least, by the friendly assererations with which you have judiciously alternate your attacks.

I see that you are possessed with the idea that Mr Tewksbury has answered your letter through me-You flatter yourself by far too much, for he has not replied to you at all, and had no knowledge of my intentions. The sharp edge of your remarks about the "next friend" evaporates with the hypothesis on which they were based.

That you "had someway conceived" an "crrone "this absurd notion" has not given place to another equally ridiculous. You have not learned from the aperintendent's last report that a No. 1. certificate neans simply "qualified," No. 2 means "medium," &c.; for that report makes no mention, whatever certificates. You have probably been misled by the neral classification of teachers into three grades: qualified," " medium," and " unfit," which has been donted as most convenient by all the Superinter ents in their annual reports. You also seem to be afflicted with the notion that a certificate must be of one grade throughout; utterly losing sight of the fact that one certificate may embrace all the five not be settled until it had penctrated the heart of grades; v. g., a certificate may indicate that the the Slave States, and until all the States were free." holder is No. 1 in Orthography, No. 2 in Reading, and so on. Now a certificate like this, taken as a whole, might rank the holder in the grade of "medium" teachers; while if the marks indicated gener-

fifth-grade teachers, and inform us, in your tone of delicate sarcasm, that you are totally at a loss to find adjectives to express their precise qualifications! I sympathise with you in your mortification at finding your vocabulary thus deficient; and, in order to ad minister as effectual consolation as possible, in the ished by nearly all the most powerful, as well as premises, recommend you to call on some practical teacher, and request the privilege of examining for yourself that, to you, apparently, mythical document, a Teacher's Certificate. On scrutiny, you will detect near the bottom something to the effect that No. 4 means "very peor," Your delight at this discovery will doubtless be unbounded, and, joined to what other er information your sagacity will enable you to gather, I am constrained to hope, will serve to set you up aforetime.

as far as you inform us you were "taken down" It seems to me that the reason better teachers are not employed in our schools, is obvious the insufficiency of the compensation. Money, at the present day, is the auminum bonum. It is an absolute nesessity. All are obliged to direct their attention to its acquisition, for it is indespensable to the successful prosecution of any business in life. However much may be said of the insane pursuit of wealth the motives which prompt all to move toward the golden goal, are as irresistible as they are various.-It is alike useful to the sensualist and the philanthropist, the sordid and the benevolent. In the view of these facts, is it to be wondered at that every one labors with an eye to the recompense of the reward? Is it strange that the business which pays the best Henry Ward Beecher attracts a good deal of the should command the services of the greatest amoun great brotherhood of man are so broad and genial of talent, and that the educated and intelligent should that almost everybody seems inclined to claim a share seek those professions where the compensation is the in him. But he will hardly be willing to admit the best and the surest? When teaching brings the correctness of the claim recently set up by the spir same reward as the mercantile, medical, and legal itualists—as we see by communications in the Tribnore and the Spiritual Telegraph—that he is a media, till then. The idea of any permanent good resulting noblest exhibitions of intellectual power are not his to the common schools from Institutes, Normal Schools, &c., without an increase of compensation to correspond with that of intelligence, is altogether Utopian. You may educate five hundred teachers up to the proper standard, and they will go on to the has been told that he is aware of the fact, and has law, or some other profession, and leave you to try acknowledged it. Since such a report has got the same plan with as many more; but make it their abroad, we may expect soon to see a Star Paper in interest to devote their energies to the cause of eduthe Independent telling us authoritatively what cation, and they will qualify themselves for it. The Beecker thinks on the subject. I believe he will reason that no more first-class teachers are found in hardly be willing to disown all his noblest and most our schools is, therefore, because there are no more of Palestro it was the Fourth Division of eloquent utterances, and acknowledge that only the who are willing to teach at the present rates of com-Yours, truly.

THE MEASING OF IT. - The Montrose Dem ocrat has the following:

" Of course when Hickman says that one of the systems must gain the ascendency, he not only means that, but that the victor will olition party gets the power they will abol That this is the real aim of the pilots of the anti-slavery party there is no doubt."

We hardly know which sentiment ought to predominate when reading such a paragraph as the above pity for ignorance, or indignation for knavery. The editor of the Democrat when he makes such statements as the above, must know he is stating the country. On the whole, we "guess" he Description of the Methodist states are evil as well as good ones. If a good the state are evil as well as good ones. If a good the state are evil as well as good ones. If a good the state are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter of the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good thing he has a mind to tall them.— Cheefer the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good the lighter are evil as well as good ones. If a good the lighter are evil as well as g

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE CAMPAIGN. Three Hundred Thousand Men cugaged in the Two Days Couffict.

NAPOLEON ON THE FIELD.

Defeat of the Austrians at Magenta Milan Evacuated by the Austrians.

MONTREAL, June 19 .- The steamship Anlo-Saxon arrived at Quebec yesterday, with Liverpool dates of the 8th inst.
The Emperor Napoleon telegraphed to the Empress Eugenie on June 4th, under

date of Novara, that a victory had been won at the bridge of Magenta, in which 5,000 prisoners had been taken, and 25,000 of the enemy killed and wounded. On the evening of the 5th Paris was villu-

Paris, Monday, 6th .- The Monitour pub lishes the following dispatches:

MAGENTA, June 5.—Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan, acros the bridges thrown over the Ticino at Turligo. The operation was well executed, although the enemy who had repassed Ticino in great force, offered the most determined resistance. The road was narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained, unsupported, the shock of the enemy. In the meantime General McMahon made himself master of Magenta, and after a sanguinary conflict, we repulsed the enemy at every point with a loss on our side of about 2,000. The loss of the enemy is estimated in killed and wounded at 25,000; the Austrian

prisoners remained in our hands. MAGENTA, June 5th—Evening.—The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7000, and full, comes to the following conclusions: of reorganizing itself. Our loss is about 3000 killed and wounded, and one cannon

taken by the enemy.

Headquarters, Monday, June 8, a. m.-Milan is insurgent, and the Austrians have evacuated the town castle, leaving, in their precipitancy, cannon and the treasure of their army behind them. We are encumbered the most valuable of all fruits, apples, and a with prisoners and have taken 12,000 Austolerable show of less indespensable fruits with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Aus tolerable show of less indesper trian muskets.

.The Austrians acknowledge the loss of the indecided. They acknowledge the evacual September." tion of Milan.

The London Times of June the 8th, says

this hard fight is even yet undecided, but on the whole, the French have the best of it. The statement of General Canrobert being

mortally wounded, rests on the Austrian a count of the battle, via Vienna, June 6th, which says there was a fierce buttle at Tubigo and Buffalors on the 4th. At first only ous idea," is evident; but not equally so evident that two Brigades of the first corps were engaged, but were subsequently reinforced in the ternoon of the same day by the third Austrian corps, who took part in the action.

There was very hard fighting.
Marshal Vaillant is also reported to

erseded by Marshal Vandour. The London Advertiser, of June 18th, says : was rumered last night that the Governent had received telegraphic advices from the British Minister at Vienna, in which the Austrian victory was announced. This is only a rumor. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora sometimes to the advantage of the French and sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted until late at night, and, on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The Allies made no progress this lay. Two fresh Austrian corps were engaged in the afternoon of the same day. Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate, Ginsso and Vinarco.

The Austrians have taken many prisoners, and the loss on both sides is very great. The Austrians had four Generals and five Staff officers wounded, and one Major killed.

The London Times on Victor Emmanuel.

The Times of the 3d of Jane says: " Among the combatants in the Italian war, no one seems more entitled to the Victoria Cross than Victor Emmanuel himself. We are not now speaking of his higher qualities as a General, but simply of his brilliant valor as a soldier. He has displayed conspicuous courage in the presence of the enemy. sidering his position, and the evils which would be entailed on his country were he to meet with a soldier's death in the field, he may be said to have pushed courage to the verge of rashness. An excess of valor is, however, a fault which men readily pardon, the more especially when a king is the hero As to the fact there can be no doubt-the three armies contain no braver man than Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. The two Emperors who are his competitors in the race for military glory must approve themselves stout and true soldiers if would not see the palm of superior valor awarded to the Sardinian King. Wherever the fight is thickest and the fire hottest, there Victor Emmanuel is to be found. On Tuesday, at the battle of Palestro, he pushed forward in person into the midst of the combatants, and would not be persuaded to retire into a saler position. The Zouave soldiers -no incompetent judges of military daring endeavored in vain to restrain him, he would not understand the propriety of retreat. Even if this reckless exposure of his own life is not a quality much to be commended in a General, at least it will win for

him the rough sympathies and ready obedi-ence of the camp. The soldier will cheerful-ly follow the chief who leads him on.— Troops would be ashanied to fall back when they see their General, and that General crowned King, in advance. "The Sardinian army, however, have showed themselves worthy of the chivalrous guidance of their King. To them belong the honors of Montebello. The action of the Sardinian cavalry during that affair seems to have decided at the most critical moment of the day. On this more recent occasion

iment of Zouaves, this division of the Sardinian army not only retained its position, but defeated the enemy with great slaughter. The victory was more decisive than that of Montebello. This time the Austrians can scarcely say that, 'having accomplished their purpose,' they retired because they wished to retire. It was to them an important object to hinder the junction of the Sardinians with Canrobert, and in this they entirely failed. They were fairly defeated, leaving Mobile. The trade seems to be getting quite of the inventor, intallible to prevent such unmerous prisoners and guns in the hands of the enemy. This victory was won, we repeat it, by the Sardinians, with the King at their head. Our only regret must be that such victories are not won without a heavy this trade. It nave too beliliable to seem to be getting quite of the inventor, intallible to prevent such abuses.

The following appeared in a late number of the Spiritual Telegraph:

Handed our the Florida coast, not remote from ances, each very simple, and, in the opinion of the inventor, intallible to prevent such interest the inventor, intallible to prevent such all the slaves the Abolitionists have stolen in united to the Spiritual Telegraph:

Handed our the Florida coast, not remote from ances, each very simple, and, in the opinion of the inventor, intallible to prevent such all the slaves the Abolitionists have stolen in united to the Spiritual Telegraph:

Handed our the Florida coast, not remote from ances, each very simple, and, in the opinion of the inventor, intallible to prevent such all the slaves the Abolitionists have stolen in united to prevent such all the slaves the Abolitionists have stolen in united to prevent such all the slaves the Abolitionists have stolen in united to prevent such ances, each very simple, and, in the opinion of the inventor, intallible to prevent such all the slaves the Abolitionists have stolen in united to prevent such all the slaves the Abolitionists have stolen in united to prevent such all the slaves the Abolitionists have stolen in united to prevent such all the slaves the s be a warning to all other little dogs, to keep out of all others who have been in any way distinguished what the meaning of words are; and what the meaning of words are; and what however noble and chivalrous; can but ill afform "common clay," Who shell say that they constitutes the basis of political parties in were not nicre mediums?

A CLEAR GRIT FIRE EATER .- Mr. J. L. ugh, in a solid column letter, has ann himself as an imperendent don core a cop-per-for-nobod candidate for Congress in the cond district in Alabama. He has raised his standard, which, he says, is covered all over with the motto of "Union among ourelves for the sake of the South," and plant ed it upon the following platform :—1. That the people of the South shall march to the pallot box or to the field. 2. That Southern

3. That a national party cannot preserve State rights, because its continuance in power depends upon the pleasure of the majority. 4. That the Northern and Southern portions of this Union have ceased to occupy the relations of co-equal sovereign States .-5. That State sovereignty, reserved right, limitations upon federal power, are completely obliterated at the North. 6. That all

power is centralized in Congress, and exercisal to drain, plunder, harnes, and oppress the South. 7. Declares eternal hostility to any man or party who sanctions another compromise. 8. That there ought to be but one party in the South, and whenever a black republican is elected President of the United States, that party should be pledged unmis-

takably to a dissolution of the Union. . These are the strong planks in the plat-form of Mr. Pugh, and he furthermore declares that if Alabama "remains in the Union after the election of a black republican Pres ident, he will join in raising a regiment to light the torch of revolution in the Capitol at it supper with the worms!

THE REAL STATE OF THE CHOPS .- The unusual interest. The editor of the Pitts-burgh Dispatch, who is well informed on this subject, and publishes all his authorities in English language.

and flour panic. "4th, That corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables-if no further disasters happenwill be abundant, though a month later in

yield. "5th, That there will be a fair supply

and berries. "6th, That those who purchase wheat and nattle, but state the result of the contest was flour at high panic rates, will regret it before

legislative enactments in the State of ing Germany inextricably.

of a bushel of wheat was fixed at 60 pounds; singular accident. A brother of the deceased a bushel of barley, 47 pounds; a bushel of was drawing the latter about in a wagon, buckwheat, 48 pounds; a bushel of potatoes, when a boy came up having a large dog Irish, 59 pounds; act of April 16, 1855, rye with him, and proposed fastening the animalards are-corn on the cob, 70 pounds; corn shelled, 56 pounds; onions, 57, timothy seed, 42 or 45 pounds; clover seed, 60 pounds; bran, 20 pounds. These are the principal articles of farm produce sold by weight in his State.

Kossum's Position,-Kossuth, in a note to The London Times correcting misrepro-

entations, says: "The purport of my argument is this: It England abstains from taking a part in this war, the war will remain testricted to the Austrian dominions and to the Italian peninsula; if on the contrary, England interferes, the war will become a general European one because Germany will not plunge into the war if told that she will not be supported by England; and in this case Russia, too, will. in supporting her, then Russia, too, will step in, but on the opposite side-she will sup port France. So that if the present war as sumes general European proportions, it will be entirely the work of England's interven

IDOL WORSHIP IN CALIFORNIA .- The Su preme Court of California has decided that idol worship is not forbidden by the Constitution. The case was that of Eldridge vs. the See Yup Company, wherein the plaintiff attempted to get po-session of the Asylum erected by the Chinese Company. Among the plaintiff's averments was one that the trusteeship under which the Company holds was void, because the building was erected for the purpose of being used partly for ido The Supreme Court says: "There worship. is no force in the objection, that a trust, created for the purpose of idol worship, is void, Under our Constitution, all mer are permitted the free exercise of their religious opin ion, provided it does not involve the comion of a public offence; nor can any distinction be made in law between the Christian or Jew, Mahommedan or Heathen. The Courts have no power to determine that this or that form of religious or superstitious worship—unaccompanied by acts prohibited by law—is against public policy or morals.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW .- The nominations made by the State Convention command the approval of independent and intelligent citi- are for sale, the maximum rate of interest be--whether interested in politics or not, We believe that the Sunday Dispatch, a paper totally disconnected with partisan poltics, expresses the general feeling relative to the present campaign in the remarks that

"The Convention nominated for Surveyor General, Gen. Wm. U. Keim, of Berks; and for Auditor General, Thomas E. Cochran .-Both of these gentlemen bear good charac-ters, and will no doubt, if elected, make good

officers. "The parties are, therefore, arranged in battle order for the fall campaign. Keim and Cochran will command the army which will move against Wright and Rowe, The latter, having assumed the special championship of Mr. Buchanan, and having insulted the Sardinian army, commissioned by the King in person, which inflicted so decisive a check upon the enemy. Attacked by 25, already half whipped. There is very little 000 Austrians, and supported only by a reg. doubt how the contest will go. A party that goes into the melee with the incubus of the Federal Government upon it will be most overwhelmingly defeated."

> THE AVRICAN SLAVE TRADE IN THE SOUTH. -Anoruna Cango, - We clip the following feited postage stamps has awakened a lively from the Mobile Register of a recent date: "There seems to be but little doubt that four hundred barbarian African slaves were receipt of numerous offers of patent contriv-

such victories are not won without a heavy this trade. It pays too brilliantly to leave payment in blood. The Sardinian army has it to the Lamars and Wanderers of the

General News.

... The Louisville Journal says: "A listinguished gentleman of this Congression al District, himself a lawyer of the first repute, informed us the other day, that, in a recent conversation with Judge McLean, at Cincinnati, he put the question of intervention for protection directly to that eminent Republican jurist, asking him, if, on the assumption that the right of slave property exsafety does not lie in national organizations; ists in the Territories, as declared by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, it is not the solemn duty of Congress to protect it. Judge McLean instantly replied : 'Clearly, sir.'

.... An "occasional" correspondent of The Philadelphia Press Bays: entertained in some quarters that the territorial question has passed away will hankrupt any man or organization that commits itself to it. While we have public domain unocupied and unorganized, and certain to come into the Union, in the course of time, in a territorial condition, this question will remain an open question, and will enter large ly into every Presidential canvass for the next lifty years. Let every one who doubts take up the map and count the millions of acres of land in the course of time to be carved into Territories, and to be erected subsequently into States, and he will see how

inevitable it is that opposing principles will contend on this vast field of operations." There now exists, says the Historical Magazine, in the town of Franklin, Mass., Washington." Verily, O friends! it is al Magazine, in the town of Franklin, Mass., doubtful whether all the fools are yet safely the identical library that Dr. Franklin gave to it for adopting his name. He was asked to give a bell to the meeting-house; he preferred to give a library, as a bell has more crops have this year furnished a subject of sound than sense. Most of the hundred or

.... The Utica, N. Y. Herald reports that Mrs. Daniel E. Sickles has taken rooms "3d, That there is no occasion for a wheat proof of infidelity on his part which will prevent any decree in his favor.

.... Under Louis XVI, France adopted regulation, which followed the vessel sold, by the belligerent into the possession of the neutral, and treated it as belonging to the former. This practice has been since maintained, though conflicting with the principles of public law. It will now be abandoned by France.

.... The impression in diplomatic circles and in the minds of our Ministers is that the European war will become general. It is be-WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.-The standard lieved that Austria's military tactics are dereights of farming produce have been fixed signed to precipitate that event, by involv-

ennsylvania, as follows:

By the act of March 10, 1818, the weight day or two since from injuries received by a 56 pounds; act of March 10, 1818, oats was to the wagon for the purpose of seeing him fixed at 32 pounds; this year, 1859, it has draw it. His offer pleased the lad, and soon been altered to 30 pounds. The other stand the dog started off with the wagon, but becoming frightened at something in the street, made a sudden ture, and the child was thrown head foremost upon the pavement,

receiving injuries which caused death. A happy couple have just returned to Falmouth, Mass., from their wedding trip, which was a whaling voyage that lasted five years. During their absence the wife gave birth to two babes, one of which was a child

of four years when it reached home. The London Advertiser states that Kossuth intended to quit England in eight or ten days for Hungary. He goes, in the first instance, to Genoa, with the full concurrence of the King of Sardinia and the Emperor Napoleon, and will then concert, with Gen. Klapka and other eminent Hungarian officers who are waiting to receive him, measures for remain neutral; but if England should either throwing off the Austrian yoke in their native country, and for restoring its inde

ence. The Mobile Register, (Mr. Forsyth's paper) returning to its attacks upon the President, gives utterance to this friendly expression: "Our venerable Chief Magistrate loves nothing so well as to 'smile and smile and be a-President of the United States.'"

· · · The Jersey Shore Vedette says that an inventive Yankee has produced an apparatus which he claims is a cure for snoring. It fastens upon the mouth, a gutta percha tube, leading to the tympanum of the ear. Whenever the snorer snores, he himself receives the first impression, finds how disagreeable it is, and, of course, reforms.

.. The Albany Journal says that " ex-President Van Buren was in the State capital to-day, looking as youthful as he did twen-ty years ago. Mr. Van Buren is reaping, in his old age, the fruits of a well-regulated ear-

.... Jenny Lind recently gave a charity concert in London, which was not advertised, and only the aristocracy were admitted by special invitation. The receipts were \$6,000. she was in full health, and sang with all her old power.

....A Washington letter writer says:
"Notwithstanding the alleged improvement in the condition of the Treasury, of which a glowing account has been circulated upon official representations, Secretary Cobb advertises that \$5,000,000 worth of Treasury notes ing six per cent. Bids are to be opened on the 20th, in order to create a fulse balance on the 1st of July."

.... Miss Lovelace, a young lady residing near Falmouth, Ky., drowned herself on Sunday, the 5th inst. Cause—disappointment in love. A young man to whom she had been engaged lately married a young lady, residing near Shepherdville.

.... Jacob Maile, a young German, who has for two or three years been living in Wheeling, Va., on Saturday started for his native land to join the armies of his country now in the field. Every male child born in Germany is registered and required to give, in times of peace, three years service, and in time of war, six years to the King. If he leaves the country before arriving at 21 years of age, he has to give security for his return when he attains his majority. Hence young Maile had to go back, or his father had to pay \$800 as a forfeit to the government. Petersburg Express.

.... The absurd story that the General Post-Office Department was losing a million of dollars per annum from the use of counterinterest to secure the General Government against such frauds. The Department is in

FRIEND SMITH; Red Jacket, formerly Sachem, (of the Six Nations,) controlled Mrs. Felton, and desired me to write to you, that on Sunday evening, June 19, John Elhott, the Indian Missinary, accompanied by Red says that all the preachers of the Methodist Jacket Logan, will address the audience up-