## The Independent Republican CIRCULATION, 2232.

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

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA. THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN. OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. KEIM.

For proceedings of the Farmers' and

fourth page. We issue this number of the Republican considerably in advance of its date, to

Mechanica' Association of Brooklyn, see

A barn on the farm of Gilbert Warner, Esq., near Montrose, was struck by lightning, during the very severe thunder shower on Tuesday, June 28th. Notwithstanding the torrents of rain falling, the barn was soon consumed. Fortunately, there was not much in it of value.

We find this paragraph in the last Montrose Democrat:

" In order to give our printers, as well ourself, opportunity for celebrating the 4th, we shall issue no paper next week. As we printed 52 numbers last year, (no other coun-

We issued 52 numbers of the Republican last year, and shall probably issue as many this year. Perhaps the Democrat considers ours a city paper.

### Something on the War.

There is a tendency in the popular mind often to connect the greatest events with mean and trivial causes. The jest of a courtier, or the glance of a woman, has been assigned as the ground for wars which have lingered through years, and have devastated nations. Thus history becomes a mingling of farce and tragedy, and stripped of all its dig nity is looked upon as a by-play of merely human passion, though even they who have represented it only as a play, and have given its truth in a dramatic form, have done bet ter than that, for the jester of Shakspeare al ways makes his exit when the battle begins. and the Thersites of Homer is silenced in the opening of the lliad. The war which has broken upon Europe furnishes an illustration ed it as summarily as the verdict of a coroner's inquest with "cause unknown," others have sought its explanation and indged its result from the antecedents of individuals, the previous history of Count Cavour or Napole-

There are secondary causes for it, affecting the condition and territory of States, which it is easy to trace. While Austria, to prevent the union of the allied armies, and the carrying out of their designs during the delay of formal mediations and useless negotiations which were only the pretexts of adiplomacy to gain time, violated the peace of Europe by the occupation of the Lomellina, a step in which she incurred great moral loss without any corresponding military gain; the real origin of the war must be found in the purposes of the allies. It was made probable and France, which was obtained through the Hubner by Napoleon III, in January.

by a new complication to place the peace of witness. Europe on a new basis; to secure a nation at Henry James said, and an Editor of the the foot of the Alps and on the Inland Seal which should be bound to her by ties of grat, him as one of the most profound of living

alter a wide survey finds the spring of all her novements, the spilit which bis quoulded her Englishmen find it difficult to comprehend his, but it was conceded even by speakers like Brougham, who with putrilities and pre ought to sustain the waning power of the

ilv. Under date of January 10, even Malms- had an interest in circulating. It has certainelements which it will contain, it must exthose of a Republican hue will not be the

It is in the position of Austria that the

enable all hands to enjoy a. Fourth-of-July For luring the recent period, while England huan Church, even when remote from the real has been the leader in the civilization of the conflict, may be traced in the spirit of the world, opening India and China to her influence, and laying abroad the foundation of colonies, which in turn are to become enduring States; while Prussia has been cultivating the best fruits of the Protestant spirit. and striving after a German unity; while France has been subjecting all her theories to a test within herself, in her form becomthought, and in her power rising to the arbitrament of Europe; while Russia has been infusing into her masses a spirit of civilization, and is now occupied with a movement for the emancipation of her serfs, which sho'd try paper issues so many) we feel entitled to | bring shame to us; Austria has been seeking to crush out every seed which the revolution of modern thought have sown. She stands as the representative of the governmental ideas of the middle age, so that of all the royal houses of Europe, the house of Hapsburgh has held itself most alouf from the peo ple. She has been the avowed supporter of a hierarchy in the church-and a despotism i the State. The evidence of the former is in the concordat, and of the latter in the. peo ples which she has oppressed, and in a subject population of thirty millions. Her own ideal has been an empire, and not a nation She has sought to imitate Rome in that expansion which was the source of her decline and not in that unity which went before he strength. Her policy has been single and

constant in the sustaining of reigning famiiies. Wherever a suffering people have been contending against settled oppression, wherever a noble principle has appeared battling against vested wrong, she has flung upon them the dark, shadow of those masses different tongues which compose her armies. onic ideas been direct; and a primary, cause of the war must be tound in the conflict of those social and civil opinions which Austria on the one hand, and France and Sardinia on the other represent. So Count Buol as haughtily as frankly could say to England, that "France sympathizes with nationalities, and Austria with families, sovereignties, and I ordre etabl?" The latter refers to those treaties of 1815, which Malmsbury says "an swer their original purpose," and which Derby calls " the existing law of Europe," that is existing with the impoverishment of ational treasures, and law by the force of

three million standing bayonets. But Count Buot here refers us to another cause of the war in which it obtains its true to the student of recent events, by the union to vindicate nationalities. The idea of a nain the Crimean war of Sardinia with England tion is wrought into the framework of human influence of the latter; and was made obvi. tions of human life. It has an organic relaous to the world by the reception of Baron tion to the process of human history. The political philosophy of the old Testament Among these secondary causes which are which though neglected by any age will be incidental to its main principle, and are sub- found to be as profound as it is vital, exhausts ordinate to that logic of events which is itself in the expression of the reality and obbringing its leading idea to a conclusion, it ligations of the nation. It follows after the may be referred, on the part of France, to a family, and for it through the long centuries desire to wipe out the treaties of 1815, and whose history is thus recorded, Judea was a

Tribune in quoting the remark referred to itude; to lusure stability to the government thinkers, that there was in Europe an indifferat home, by directing successfully its energies | ence to lapsed nationalities. It was the thought abroad ; to furnish a field on which the na. rather, of a man who seeks to disorganize sotional spirit of France, always more gener, ciety, a summers day visionary who aims to for an aggrandizement of territory, nor have said in his comprehensive; and ingenious sur. the mastery of Europe. their later wars been waged for that purpose. vev of her history, his speech at the London They would contend sooner for a principle, Tavern, that to the first she is the chief ob to speak when other elements may yet be in lerest I feel in the cause of common school

fontd in the division of parties in the Roman Church. The one which finds its main support in Austria is allied with what is worst in the medical comuries, superstation and ignorance, and stands opposed to tific spirit and industrial development insists upon the temporal power of the Pope, which has been the source of greatest abuses Derby Ministry. Nor is it a war of dynas in the Italian states. And here it is, that will be brought near to its consummation, The aim of the Napoleons has not Austria shows what Archbishop Hughes calls been to build up a family, but to embody an her holy conservation, her high spirit and catholic feeling. Here she signs concordats. To ed their success. And such a conflict would this France and Sardinia have formed an op themselves, and in the spirit which they have not be waged upon such a field, nor with an posing party. It is not doubted that Napoappeal to nationalities, which present to dy- leon III seeks either to remove the temponastics the direct antagonism. It is idle to ral power of the l'ope, and cut off those sec- for which no one has looked more gladly speak of the Europe of to-day waging a great ular abuses which have grown out of it, or than he, dynastic war. Metternich is buried, and the ultimately to place the Church in France, treaties of 1815 are the last which Europe is being nationalized, upon the same basis as likely to see in the interest of reigning fam- that in England: Though we may not hope for the latter, yet it is the evident drift of But its issue involvés more than the change I "The Roman Question," by About, which we ing of boundaries, and the fortunes of a fam- can readily believe that Napoleon III has bury could write from the Foreign office at ly been the desire of cultivated Frenchmen. London to Cowley at Vienna of the coming And Sardinia in the heart of Italy has offered contest, "It may begin as a conflict in which the largest freedom of worship. She has, as three monarchies are engaged, but looking far as possible, made the Church property at the soil on which it will be waged, and the subservient to an industrial progress. She has removed Monks and Priests from those pand into a war of opinions, among which retreats, which with some are the homes of poetry and awe and devout sentiment, but in realty are the abodes of waste and idleness and vagalsondage. But the depth and intendeeper causes of the war are to be sought - sity of feeling which exists in the whole Ro-

war papers of Archbishop Hughes, and in

England in the zeal with which Cardinal Wiseman supported the Derby Ministry. And still another cause, which we do no hesitate to cite, is that of constitutional freedom. Napoleon III, in his first proclamation, announces his aim as the liberation of Italy, and in his last proclamation to the Lombards. ing the truest expression of the French which has produced so profound an impression upon Europe, he urges them to profit by the opportunity which is offered them to obtain their independence, to be to day only soldiers that to-morrow they may be the free citizens of a great country. This is not the vocabulary of tyranny, nor are these the words with which one tyrant seeking to supplant another, addresses a neighboring people having the spirit and resources of the Italian. And men who know its power so well as Napoleon III, do not create a public opinion to disappoint it. They do not raise spirit which like the afrite coming out of he alembic of the alchemist, they cannot lay again. There are those who have denied that freedom had any hope in this war, some of whom will not believe in any movement for her support, unless it is ushered in with revolutions, and banners, and watchwords, and the Marsellaise comes "blowing down the wind.". They find more hope in the restless nsurrections of Red Republicans than in the steady endeavors of constitutional workers. The fruitless undertakings and revolutionary bulletius of Mazzini, they prefer to the sagacious diplomacy and prudent policy of Cayour, They forget that national freedom is based upon national unity, that its first condition is a government, and that in its nature, it conwell as checks against illegitimate interferenes. There are some again who have based the same denial upon the antecedents of those ism of Cavour they cannot impeach, nor is there anything to indicate that he has become the dupe of the designs, or the abettor of the ambitions of another. It is the previous of the poet Laureate is rehearsed to us. The his oath, and that he has silenced the freedom of the press, are told over again. But the dignity and rises to its highest issues. It is for there is indisputable proof that the Legis | chance in seven that he is qualified there are lative Assembly designed on the day following the coup-dictat of Napoleon III, to take society. Its elements are laid in the founds. the whole power into their own hands, by setting him aside, when again we would have had the reign of the many-headed monster; and as to the silencing of the press, anyone

say, " If there be men who do not understand their epoch. I am not of the number." He has believed in his destiny: it is what in another form is termed a calling, and in and eighty teachers who are not qualified, and their board and lodging certainly not very ordinary life to anyone for whom life has a meaning, is a vocation. Nor has this been ty, (Mr. Tewksbury thinks it a compliment s mere reference to chance and yielding to to the intelligence of the people,) is because the casualties of life. For these he most of that the wages they receive will not secure all men has controlled. He says himself, the services of qualified teachers. Do you ons than any other, could do work satisfying keep down those social forms which are the "Providence sometimes favors nations as and every one of the unfit were hired by to itself: on the part of Sardinia, to a hope expression of the Christian idea. With the well as individuals, by giving them a sudden trustees who thought as I did, that a certification of the christian idea. to gain a more commanding position in the light of the present war cast back upon it, opportunity for greatness, but it is on condi- cate indicated that the holder was qualified to affairs of Italy, thereby securing those re the falsity of the criticism is too apparent. Ition that they know how to profit by it." It teach, and who thought, as I did, that no kind forms which she had made in the Church and For in this idea is centered the spirit and is thus a fidelity to his own ideal, and a of certificate was given to the unqualified State, and freely going on in that industrial power of the conflict. Because Austria has moulding of circumstances in harmony with not be well to have a correct idea of the valdevelopment which has raised ber to her violated nationalities, the judgment of war the conception which he carries in himself. It we and purpose of certificates prevailing thro present position; to remove all danger which and defeat has come upon her. Not only has is that which gives power to every man who the county has hung over her from the nearness and am she trampled upon Hungary and Italy, but acts with power upon those around him. And bition of Austria; to strengthen herself by a at home she has opposed that national unity to it Napoleon III has been faithful as well closer alliance with a people whose spirit was which has been dearer than any other to the when tried by prosperity as adversity. When more like her own and on the part of the great German heart. It is that which since his future to the ordinary eye was darkened lieve that the indiscriminate competition, be-Italian people, an endeavor to rid themselves the time of the Hohenstaufen has inspired with uncertainties, he rejected the offered tween the "qualified," the "unqualified," and of that internal division and foreign oppres the thought of her scholars, and brought the crown of Portugal, and again when confined the unfit," has a tendency to reduce the sion which have been the obstacles through noblest impulse to her politics. It has for aix years in the prime of life in the fort. centuries to national unity; to the growing emptied the benches of her universities to ress of Ham, his purpose was not broken. - not be better to give certificates to the qualdiscontent among the Lombards, Venetians, swell the ranks of her armies, and her sym- The most careless observer must be impress- ified and never to the unfit? and the subjects of the Pope, occasioned by pathies have always responded to the name ed by the man who, while serving as a specthe very sight of a free government like Sar. which had for her sweeter music than any lial constable in London, or wandering about dinia; and most of all to that aspiration other, the name of Fatherland. And to the streets of New York, could talk deliberwhich has been consecrated by self-sacrifice, that nationality, Austria has been the invet- stelly of his plans when he should become the should be given to any who are unlit to and has called to battle the best blood of her erate foe. She has betrayed it by false pro- ruler of France, and alterwards live to exe- teach. If it will have a tendency to injure children, for a free, united, regenerate Italy | fessions, when they served her better than oute them. For now his idea is becoming Mr. Tewksbury to have the matter explain-But the prime and real causes of the war open acts. It could be obtained either by a realized. In an age of great statesmen, none must be sought for beyond these. It is not government founded upon a confederation of greater, alike in the diplomacy of the estimat a war of conquest. Frenchmen do not seek states, or by a monarchy. And Kossuth and the strategy of the field he has risen to

who is familiar with the condition of the

gained by her order, must concede its neces

sity. History will do justice to the man

who says, and after his success has a right to

As to the results of the war it volved, Some conclusions it is easy to reach.

Ket another cause of the War is to be It is gertain that the judgment which lowers Letters of Acceptance from Messrs. Cochover Austria and the House of Hapsburg, is swift and sure. Already her mational treasury is embarrassed, she is threatened by insurrection and internal discord from the rear while at the outset of the war, she has los more than three battles, her military fame and her Lombard crown. It is certain that the national unity of the Italian people not achieved. in certain complications of events, it may be hindered for a time. But we think it rests now wholly with the people shown may we not see the certain dawner the day which Robert Browning foretold, and

> "When her long-pent fire, Like the golden hope of the world unbaffled, Springs from its sleep."

As for Hungary, to which our people have been drawn by a more marked interest, it is difficult to speak. The changes of a month may place her in a new position. But our loubts betray our hapes. The relation of the Magyar to the surrounding races i peculiar. We sometimes question whether Hungary possesses the elements of a nation ality, or whether even the sympathies of he people would respond to the call of Kossuth For us, her history to day borrows its chief interest from his relation to it. He seems to like the historic orator and patriot, who fur nished the last page to the record of his coun try's fame, and when the curtain fell upor the drama she had acted, with all his plans defeated and his hopes basiled, went alone in-

he well known popular periodicals published by rolumes with their July numbers. These journals are published monthly, (each number contain teen large quarto pages,) at one dollar a year each or both of them and Life Illustrated will be sent year for three dollars.

#### For the Independent Republican, Teachers.

FROST HOLLOW, June 30, 1859. Young America: Dear Sir: -Some week ago | presumed to address a communication County Superintendent of Common Schools, soliciting information in regard to the meaning and purpose of Teachers' Cer tificates. Failing to receive an answer, I addressed him again, and set forth more fully the reasons for making the request. failing to get an answer. I wrote him the third time, stating that the information was de sired, not so much for personal gratification school education. I am really surprised to suspense, that the reason Mr. Tewksbury did then with earth, and bid fair to be commodithat he might in some way suffer damage he communicated the desired information. Where art thou !" was a very simple and a very proper question; but Adam was afraid and went and hid himself. I hope a

guilty conscience did not drive your friend A family, formerly resident in Montrose ooked "greens" for diener. After they were placed on the table, the father, became little son named Curt, who was supposed to of the mountains; but a ment-hop has just be slightly mentally deficient. It was pro-been established, on whose after are offered posed to let. Curt ear-some of the greens, and if they did not hurt him, then the father would dare to eat. When Mr. Tewksbury who are the leaders of the war. The patriot sees that his Young America does not get en in, as more would be if they could here

killed, I presume he will pitch in, himself. I formerly supposed that certificates were given only to persons qualified to teach; but from the Superintendent's report I learned ambitions of another. It is the previous that they were given mainly to persons who course of Napoleon III, which is made the were "unqualified" and "unfit" to teach. basis of the assertion. The unfortunate lyric This was so entirely-contrary to my ideas of the object of certificates, that I wrote to the Superintendent asking him for what particuold names of a political gamester and a lar purpose the certificates were given. That crowned perjurer are repeated. The populie might more fully understand the difficulty lar charges that he took possession of the under which I was laboring, I explained the government by a cound ctat, in violation of matter in this way: If a teacher presents certificates, there is only one chance in seven three chances that he is "unfit." You have taken the liberty to proflounce this explanation "a specious misstatement of the subiect." My calculation was made upon the figures in the following extract from Mr.

Tewksbury's Report : "Grade of Teuchers. 1st Class, qualified 50. 2d do., medium, 180. 3d do., unfit,

State, and believed that anything could be You will perceive that certificates were given to two hundred and twenty who were not qualified, one hundred and forty of them being unfit. Since you have been so ungenerous as to question my honor and veracity, you will do me the justice to figure that up and point out the errors in my calculation. You tell me the reason that one hundred

one hundred and forty more who are unfit, high wages when the quality of living is confind ready employment in Susquehanna counnot believe that every one of the unqualified and much less to the unfit? If so, would it

It is stated that the low wages paid to " unfit." teachers secures the services of the and drives the "qualified" out of the county in quest of higher wages. Do you not beamount of teachers' wages, and thus drive away all the "qualified?" If so, would it

There is something about certificates I cannot understand. It seems strange to me that they should be given to persons not qualified; and it seems particularly strange that they ed, I will not persist in my inquiries, but will let the whole subject rest here. Perhaus my inquiries have been impertinent and uncalled for. If so, Mr. Tewksbury and his set the riends will please pardon me, and offence down to my ignorance, and to the in-

education. Yours, truly, Payan Piran. | dich, two years ago ?

ran and Keim. York, June 18th, 1859.

To John S. Pomeroy, Joseph Garretson, and J. H. Selvin, Esta., Committee of Peoples' State Committee of Peoples' State Committee of Peoples' State Committee of Peoples' of Peoples' State Committee of Peoples' state Committee of Peoples' state Committee of Peoples' state of Peoples' for the office of Auditor General by the State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 8th inst. I beg leave, through you, t express to the gentlemen who composed that Convention my grateful acknowledgements for this proof of their confidence, and in ac cepting the nomination which they have conferred, take occasion to avow my earnes agreement with them in their declarations of principles and in their expressions of opinio on measures of public policy. Should the people of the State ralify the nomination of the Convention by a majority of their suff rages, I shall labor so to discharge the conse quent official duties which will devolve upo me, that my political friends shall not be diappointed in the selection which they have made of a candidate, and the public interests shall suffer no detriment from having been entrusted to my care.

I am, Gentlemen, Very Respectfully, Your Friend and Obedient Servant, Thomas E. Cochkan.

READING, June 20, 1859. GENTLEMEN: - I received your favor of the 17th inst., conveying to me the official notification of my unanimous nomination for the office of Surveyor General by the People's Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the stand, in the fine parallel of Landor, for as 8th of June. I thank you for this evidence an orator and as a patriot he also is as great, of your regard as the representative of the people and the high honor conferred upon me, as the twin standard-bearer in a cause which calls forth our warmest aspirations .-The good feeling and unanimity of purpose evinced by the Convention, are at once favor able auguries and a true reflex of the poputo the temple of Poseidon to shake hands lar sentiment. It behooves us, as advocates of human progress, to give our unfaltering support to the principles enunciated by the Convention, many of which I sustained by my voice and votes in the Hallr of Congress and all of which I approve. Let the motto be, "The Union of all good men for the good of the Union," to insure a glorious and last-

Yours, very truly, W. H. KEIM. To John S. Pomeroy, Joseph Garretson, an John H. Seltzer, Esqs., Committee.

# Greeley at the Pike's Peak Mines

We extract the following from one of Hor ice Greeley's letters to the Tribune, dated at "Gregory's Diggings, in the Rocky Moun tains," June 9, 1859: "This narrow valley is densely wooded

mainly with the inevitable Yellow Pine which sheltered from the fierce winds which sweep the mountain tops, here grows to a hight of sixty or eighty feet, though usually but a foot to eighteen inches in diameter. Of these pines, log cabins are constructed with extreme facility, and probably one hundred are now being built, while three or four hundred more are in immediate contemplation. The be informed by you, after so many weeks of are covered with green boughs of the pines not reply to my letters was because he feared out and comfortable. As yet, the entire population of the valley - which cannot num er less than four thousand, including five white women and seven squaws fiving with thite men-sleep in tents, or under boothof pine boughs, cooking and eating in the open air! I doubt that there is as yet a table r chair in these diggings, cating being done around a cloth spread on the ground, while each one sits or reclines on mother earth. The food, like that of the Plains, is restricted suspicious of them, and toured they contained to a few staples-Pork. Hot Bread, Beans, and others were getting in pendiness. something poisonous. In the family was a jud Coffee forming the almost exclusive diet up the ill-fed and well-whipped oxen who are ust in from a fifty days' journey across the Plains, and one or two cows have been drive trian rule. subsist. But these mountains are mainly wooded, while the open hill-sides are so dry during Summer that their grass is very scan ty. It is melancholy to see so many over-worked and half-starved cattle as one meets Corn is five dollars per bushel in er, and scarce at that : Oats are not to be had; there is not a tun of hav within two hundred miles, and none can ever be brough ither over the present road at a cost below \$40 per tun. The present shift of human owners is to herd their oxen or mules on the himself before a board of trustees, and asks rich grass of the nearest prairies for a week very little grass, and then send them down of all! kinds will always be dear at these mines, where American Flour is now selling at the rate of \$44 per barrel, and Bacon is worth 50 cents per pound; sugar ditto.

I presume less than half the four or five isand people in this ravine have been here a week he who has been here three

weeks is regarded as quite an old settler The influx cannot fall short of five hundred per day, balanced by an efflux of about one andred. Many of the latter go away conand finding nothing. Others have worked perhaps many-will realize their dreams of wealth here, a far greater number will exhem are to find profitable employment here. meantime be greatly enlarged-of which here is no assurance-I cannot imagine how half the number is to subsist here, even up to that early setting in of-Winter which must cause a general paralysis of mining, and conequently of all Rocky Mountain industry With the gold just wrested from the earth still glittering in my eyes-and one compa ny has taken out to-day, at a cost of not more quick-silver) which looks like a steel yard poise and is estimated as worth \$510-1 adhere to my long settled conviction that, nex to outright and indisputable gambling, the hardest (though some times the quickest) way to obtain gold is to mine for it—that good farmer or mechanic will usually make money faster by sticking to his own business

he will be likely to rue to the end of his days." If Buchanan resolves to submit h name to the Charleston Convention, he will bring the same kind of a recommen that a son of Erin once did .- " Paddy, do you know how to drive ?" said a traveler to the "phaton" of a javnting car.—"Sure I

than by deserting it for gold-digging-and

LATEST FROM EUROPE,

NEWS BY THE ARABIA. More Austrian Troops to Enter Italy. 100,000 More French Soldiers Call-

KOSSUTH EN ROUTE FOR ITALY.

of the 18th inst. The Trubia reports having passed 18th, Atherican ships, Sea King and Universe, entering the Mersey. Same day, at 8:30, p. m., off the Isle of Man, passed American ship, Wm. Rathburne.

The steamship City of Baltimore reached Liverpool at 3, p. m., of the 15th inst.

The following are some additional particu ars of the news by the Arabia.

ov General Schlicht.

lemanded an additional 100,000 men to beiege their fortresses.

with the additional hostile attitude of Ger many, had created great uneasiness. Kossuth passed through France, en

Prince Napoleon's corps

The British Parliament had assembled, but' Lord Palmerston had postponed the an-

Gen. Count Schlick had taken command of Gen. Count Schlick had taken command of appeared in person before the Tribunal de the second army instead of Gen. Gyuldi, and Guerre, and pleaded the case; and after two that the French had established a depot at trials and a detention of six months, he was Antwari, on the Albahian coast, and disembarked large quantities of gold coin there. The last accounts from Napoleon's headquarters say he was concentrating his forces him a passport which was vise by the Police, ir order to attack the Austrians with an and with which he remained some weeks overwhelming force, and it was believed in with his family, traveled through France, Paris that a decisive battle would be fought and embarked at Havre on his return to the

n the course of a week. .The following bulletins had been received

Tunn, 15th .- The Austrians are retreat ing from the Oglio, and the Allied armie outinue to advance.

n the provinces of Venice. Modena and Brescella are free. The onounced for the national cause.

The Allied army passed the Serio 13th marching toward the River Oglio.-Their advanced guard is at Coccoaglio

ppeared to be refiring to Arzinovi. The division of Gen. d'Urban alone sur tained a fight at Castinodolo with Garibaldi's bands, which, although amounting to 4.000

by the Austrians. The official Austrian correspondence Tyrolese territory was progressing. Sever-

mountain passes were all occupied. Garibaldi's corps is represented as becoming the Southern Tyrol, where the people lie lands. The Republican party of the State

French were about to occupy Aucona.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR .- Among the names suggested for the next Governor of Pennsylvania, we notice that of Hon, Ed. D. Gazzam, of Pittsburgh. The West claiming the Gov ernor, we know of no one whom we would more cheerfully support than the Doctor. He made an excellent Senator-and our peremployment on the strength of one of your or so, letting them subsist on browse and a sonal acquaintance warrants us in saying he would make an excellent executive officer justification of circumstances is overlooked, that he is "qualified," and against this one to the mountain again. This, as bad as it is, Few men, we are certain, possess more adsecems the best that can be done. Living ministrative abilities, or are better acquainted with the Governmental affirs of the Commonwealth .- Berks County Press.

It is reported that Don Platt. of

SACKVILLE, June 29 .-- The R. M. steamhip Arabia, left Liverpool at 10:30, a. m.,

General Gyulai had been superseded in he command of the second Austrian army The Austrians report that General D'Ur ban had repulsed Garibaldi, and that the lat

The Austrians, it was said, were preparing Mantua to engage with the Allies.

It was reported the Austrians had entered

ouncement of his programme.

The Paris Bourse was much depressed.

The War.

Austrian corps d' armee which had left Ancona for Pessaro were being directed, to he says: ward the lower Po to be joined to the troop

nerous municipalities of the Romagna had

Garibaldi was at Breseia on the 12th and

men with four pieces of cannon, was repulsed that the organization for the defense of the Express

were getting extremely impatient of Aus. and nation are warmly in favor of this meas-

The French fleet in the Adriatic have received powerful reenforcements, and it was ling, hypocritically, that it embraces one of expected a landing would shortly be attempt- the . che ed between Venice and Trieste. The first party! detachment of siege flotilla had left Toulon In the for the Adriacic. It is asserted that the lead of Mr. Grow, of this State, a Homestead

The above extract from an Eastern paper impliedly admits the right of the West for the next candidate for Governor. This fact being admitted, we should be careful to put forth men free from exception. We do not design, at this early day, to commit the Journal to any candidate, but we have no doubt the ex-Senator from this district is entitled to the flattering compliment contained in the vinced that Rocky Mountain gold-mining is above extract. The 5,000 majority which one grand humbug. Some of them have Allegany can give, ought to entitle her to prospected two or three weeks; eating up this nomination.—Pittsburgh Journal.

for the more fortunate for \$1 per day and those of its readers who wish to be amused, a perusal of the proceedings of the recent Democratic Convention, in Columbus, The nigh wages when the quanty of the contract while some platform constructed by that assemblage, it with the corrupt treasures of the Government of the contract considers a political curiosity. "One line is ment! If the people desire its succes, as we Buchanan—one resolution Administration, feel assured they do, they will look in vail and the next anti-Administration—and the for it, while the locofoco party is retained in efid their scanty means, tax their power of and the next anti-Administration-and the endurance, and then leave, soured, heart-sick, whole an admirable political chessboard, on pirit-broken. Twenty thousand people will which either player can give a pawn and take ave rushed into this ravine before the 1st of a king without trouble. It was evidently the eptember, while I do not see how half of design to make the platform broad enough to allow every stripe of Democrat to find a Unless, therefore, the area of the diggings plank in it, and stout enough to bear all the political iniquities of the party."

The Cleveland Herald says the ticket nom

inated at this Convention is of the Giraffe order, "tall in front and sloping off suddenly behind." Mr. Allen, who brings up, or rath er fails to bring up, the rear, is Dept. U. S. Marshal, and served as a juror in the Bushnell case at the same time. The Democracy seem to be in for a judicial fight—having a than \$25, a lump (condensed by the use of judge at the head and a constable at the tail the Rev. Mr. Emery attended the first tar of their State ticket.

A GALLANT PARTY. - The Shain Democracy having admitted its want of courage to Hyther requesting him to send one of his defend the rights of naturalized citizens when assailed by European despotisms of first rate pretensions, we may look out for reprisits at he expense of sume of the petty Republics of Central or South America. Whether the a rifle corps for that borough. And in President, and General Cass, with his broken University of Oxford, "a Congregation President, and General Cass, with his broken that the man who, having failed in some other pursuit, calculates on retrieving his for-ble as a Greytown war, remains to be seen; tunes by gold-mining, makes a mistake which but that some petty chief, inflated with his own importance in his bamboo palace, will have to suffer, we cannot doubt. Democratic "statesmen" are like the fellow who, being soundly drubbed at the election, swore he would not stay whipped, and threatened to go home and whip his wife.

do ; wasn't it I that upset your honor in a Ohio, is to take charge of the National Bra, al Brown, without color of law. The ma and that it will be an organ of Gov, Chase, will be investigated.

Obligations of Naturalized Citizens to the Country of their Birth-A Case in France. The recent letter of Secretary Cass on the obligations of naturalized citizens in case of voluntarity returning to the country of their birth, has naturally attracted much attention. han one of the German States, and particu-

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There have been various instances in more larly in l'russia, as the readers of the Express have seen, where naturalized citizens who have voluntarily returned within the jurisdiction of those States have been compelled to serve their regular term of military duty, and all remonstrances on the part of the United States have proved unavailing to procure their release. A case, however, occurred in France in 1852, in which the attempt was successfully resisted, through the firm and decided stand taken by John L. Hodge, Esq., the American Consul, at Mar-

The case is one directly in point, and is of importance in the present state of the ques tion, as furnishing a precedent in this, the first, and we believe the only instance in which the rule was attempted to be enforced in France.

Erancis Allibert, a native of the Department de Var, in the South of France, left there during the drawing of the conscription er was at Brescia.
in 1839, and was actually drawn as a con-Additional Austrian troops were moving script, and was therefore an echape de la conoward Italy, and the Emperor Napoleon had scription. He arrived at New Orleans, made the usual application for citizenship, and was duly naturalized in 1845. He was successful in business in Louisians, and in July 1852, after an absence of nearly fourteen native village, and under the vigilant police in France he was arrested in twenty-four hours after his return. He immediately wrote to Mr. Hodge as the nearest American Consul; the latter, that he might the bet ter attend to the case immediately requested that Mr. Allibert might be brought to Marseilles, which request was promptly acceded to by the General in Chief commanding the military division. He was there brought before the Tribunal de Guerre as an Insoumis, and condemned. Mr. Allibert was willing to pay 4000 france for a substitute, but Mr. Hodge would not allow him even to make A telegram from Vienna 16th, says that the offer, but obtained a rehearing of the case, acknowledged an American citizen, and orders came from the Minister of War at Paris, directing his release. Mr. Hodge gave

> United States. The correspondence on file in the Department of State gives the full details of the case, and Mr. Everett, the Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, on the third of March, 1853, (the last day he was in office,) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. Hodge, in which

> "The Department was gratified to learn that M. Allibert, whose arrest and imprisonment as an Insoumis, although a naturalized citizen of the United States, as mentioned in your communications, has been released .--This is undoubtedly due to the firm and decided stand maintained throughout the long controversy in your official correspondence with the authorities on the subject.

"It is much to be desired that this case may be considered as a precedent, as you intimate, and that hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France with out danger of arrest for military service. In this event a fruitful source of irritation and infriendly teeling will be avoided."-N. Y.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—One of the most niportant resolutions adopted at the Harrisburg Convention of June Sth, was that in favor of a Homestead bill securing to actual ure; and the fact that it is a popular measure is already leading locofoco editors into claim erished principles of the democratic

In the last Congress, under the spirited bill passed the House. A few democrats vo ted for it; but the bulk of the democratic strength was cast against it, while every Republican vote was given for it and secured

its passage.
On reaching the Senate, the bill was dis cussed a short time, when one of the demo cratic leaders moved to lay it on the table. The vote on this measure was a tie; every Republican Senator voted no, while all the ayes were democrats; and the casting vote favor of laying it on the table was given bu Vice President Breckingidas. The dem ocratic party is thus responsible for its defeat The few democrats who voted with the Re publicans in its favor were constrained to do so by an overwhelming public opinion at home, and being thus compelled to act agaist their party, their deed is not to be set down to the credit of the party whose lead they re

The Homestead Bill is a measure of the utinost importance to the free laboring masses of the North. It is a measure calculated to relieve the wide-spread calamities of our working population, a beneficint appropris tion, which costs the Government simos nothing, and is of incalculable benefit to th people; and yet we find it thrust aside, solely Democratic votes, to make room for the fill the hungry maws of political speculator power .- Pittsburgh Gazette.

" RIFLE CHRISTIANS" IN ENGLAND .- Du ing the Kansas excitement, the English jou nals copied with great gusto, the sneess criticisms which appeared in Southern Northern newspapers, against "the Rife Christians" of Connecticut. They also added their own comments upon the interference American clergymen in political matters. At Richmond, the vicar, the Rev. Mr. prees, attended a rifle meeting, and second the resolution declaring it "expedient torm a rifle corps at once." At Cambridge get drill of the rifle corps there, and it was stated that he had written to Major Gene Hay, director of the School of Musketry pils to instruct the Cambridge oups. Reading, Rev. T. V. Toshary, Chaplan the Hishop of Oxford, was the mover. resolution declaring it to be desirable to holden to repeal, provisionally, the state prohibiting the students bearing arms or onging to military companies. but a few instances, out of many, of the of the English clergy in the rifle cause. ly, in a literal sense, is the Church land, now, a "church militant," and its me bers may fitly be called "Rifle Christians.

Nearly \$1,300 were paid for the