Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1859.

SUNDAY TRAVEL.

Considerable interest is felt in Philadelphia at the present time in consequence of the attempt of the Green and Coates Street Railroad Company—a Company by the way, unenviably notorious at the last session of the Legislature—to violate the Sabbath, by running its cars on that day. On Tuesday evening a large meeting of citizens was held in Spring Garden Hall, Philadelphia, at which there was a decided expression of disapprobation at the desecration of the Sabbath.

Not only Philadelphia, but the State at large and the entire country are interested in this matter being tested and finally decided. Divine writ commands that the Lord's Day shall be kept in a holy manner. On that day physical labor must be suspended. We cannot violate God's commandment, without expecting punishment hereafter. We cannot violate man's statute against the same, without being liable to a penalty.

Apart however, from any consideration of this nature, we think that Sunday travel is demoralizing, morally and physically. In the end no employee of a railway or other company, is a gainer, in health or purse, by working on Sunday, and we believe that the history of every company that has run Sunday trains, will show that the plan has proved a dead loss. The Sunday trains of the Reading Road have never paid, and we believe the running of Sunday trains to Atlantic City will be found in the end a dead loss not only to the Company but to the place, introducing as they will weekly, a mass of city rowdies to disturb the peace of what up to this period has promised to be a favorite watering place.

The *Ledger*, and the Sunday papers of Philadelphia, in advocating the running of passenger cars on Sunday, dwell pathetically, on the need that the poor working classes of the City have to run out of town on Sunday, their only day of leisure, to get fresh air, relaxation, etc. Possibly, yet the experience of the past few years in Philadelphia, in regard to Sunday suburb excursions, has the humiliating lesson to teach, that however much his rare wisdom and knowledge of correct political economy may be appreciated in his locality, that here in the great Coal and Iron regions of Pennsylvania, his opinions have about as much weight as those of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and for the information of the *great* scribbler, we will state that the latter are of the most ethereal nature imaginable. A snake is harmless, after his fangs have been extracted. The Philadelphia *Mining John Donkey* is being placed gradually in the same condition, although its ears may possibly, remain uncropped.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The new Government Coal contract is commented upon by some of the Administration press, and efforts made to discredit the report of the Investigating Committee, because offers were made to furnish Coal at rates higher than was paid last year through the Government Agent—$3 85 per ton. It is true that offers were made at higher rates from other regions, but Schuylkill Coal was furnished last year, and Schuylkill Coal will be furnished again this year, and in order to settle the question, we will state that the Coal furnished last year was charged at least fifty cents a ton over the regular market prices. The recent contract made at $3 25 per ton, is too low—and the contractor, if he furnishes good Coal, cannot afford to furnish it for less than about $3 35 per ton, because freights are now ten cents per ton higher than they were last year when the Government paid $3 85 per ton.

THE population of San Francisco is 78,000, of whom 38,890 are white males over twenty-one years of age, and 14,696 white females over eighteen years of age. The Chinese population of the city is 3,150, and the colored population 1,605.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

"VOX."—Over this signature we have a communication from Port Carbon, in regard to our goodly Borough, which bears down severly upon the "shavers." We have concluded not to publish it. Were we, it would cause a "rattling among the dry bones" of the craft, to a lively tune.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August is a remarkably fine number. In addition to a large number of embellishments of interest to the fair readers of the Book, its contributions and editorial matter are as usual, of the highest order. The popularity of the Lady's Book is merited, for friend Godey spares no expense nor labor to please his host of patrons. Copies of the July number can be obtained at Bannan's store.

"LADIES MEDICAL GUIDE AND MARRIAGE FRIEND."—We have faith in but few books which claim to give the mass information on points important to the health; but we confidently assure our readers that this work by Dr. S. Pancoast, 916 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, is one of if not the best work for general perusal of the kind published. Dr. P. has expended a large amount upon this work; it is well printed, copiously illustrated, and complete. The price of the work is, $1 50. By mail, $1 75, or eight additional letter stamps.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859.—July.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.
16 SATURDAY,	4 42	7 29	
17 SUNDAY,	4 43	7 29	First Q. 7 0 58 m.
18 MONDAY,	4 43	7 28	Full M. 14 7 57 ev.
19 TUESDAY,	4 44	7 27	Last Q. 21 10 52 ev.
20 WEDNESDAY,	4 45	7 27	New M. 29 4 43 ev.
21 THURSDAY,	4 46	7 26	
22 FRIDAY,	4 47	7 25	

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.*

	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
July 9—Saturday,	80°	87°	82°	clear.
" 11—Monday,	83	89	82	"
" 12—Tuesday,	83	92	89	"
" 13—Wednesday,	90	96	76	"
" 14—Thursday,	84	88	85	cloudy.
" 15—Friday,	76	72	71	rain.

A refreshing shower visited our Borough on Wednesday evening.

Messrs. Bright & Lerch, hardware merchants, are erecting a new building for their place of business, on Centre street.

Mr. F. Hodgson, an old resident of this Borough, died suddenly on the 27th ult., in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. H. was about 60 years of age.

Prime Java Coffee, Choice Teas and Farina Crackers, just received at E. McDonald's, Centre street, next door to Frank Pott's hardware store.

A substantial crossing is being erected in Centre street opposite the Episcopal Church. It has long been needed, and will be appreciated by our citizens.

On the 8th instant, Mr. B. Klopp of Llewellyn, had one of his legs fractured, in consequence of jumping from a carriage while the horse was kicking.

Mr. C. H. Yonte of Schuylkill Haven, has received the contract for building the telegraph line on the East Pennsylvania Railroad from Reading to Allentown.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday last, Mr. Michael Coogan, was crushed to death at Mr. Gowen's Colliery at Mt. Laffee, by a fall of Coal. He leaves a wife and three children.

The St. Clair Choral Society intend visiting Pottsville, next Monday evening, to give a concert at the Town Hall. They are highly spoken of by those who have listened to them.

A sore disaster befell its respects to us yesterday. The rain was particularly welcome, as potatoes in this County were suffering from drought. It is worth a good many dollars to our miners who have "patches."

C. C. Carter, Centre near Market street, manufactures a very refreshing article of root beer, just the thing for a Summer beverage. He is prepared to supply families during the warm weather, if orders are left at his saloon.

Professor Collot, teacher of the French language in its purity, is now at the Mansion House, Mt. Carbon. His testimonials of capacity are satisfactory, and we have confidence in his ability to impart a correct knowledge in the shortest possible time, of the court language of Europe.

The mossy fountains and the sylvan shades,
The dreams of Pindus and Ionian maids,
Delight no more.

With the thermometer at ninety-five degrees in the shade, the only thing we can do is to advise our readers to purchase one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, sold by Green & Hoffman, Agents, Centre street, this Borough.

Large Gooseberries.—Mr. D. E. Moreton, of this Borough, left at our office during the week, a lot of Gooseberries, which in point of size are the largest we have ever seen raised in this County; in fact they are quite a curiosity. He brought the bushes from England with him last Fall, among which is the Crown Bob—the names of the others he had forgotten.

I. O. of Red Men.—Pottsville, 11th Sun, Buck Moon, ul. S., 5619—Improved Order of R. M. The following Chiefs were installed in Seneca Tribe, No. 41, on the 7th sleep, Buck Moon, by J. D. Rice, D. D. G. S., at Mechanics' Hall:—

A. C. Walker, S.; S. Frank, S. S.; Wm. Hoffman, J. S.; J. F. Petrey, C. R.; G. W. Mortimer, K. W.; J. P. Houck, P.

Mr. T. J. Atwood of this Borough, saved on Wednesday, a lad named Kelly from death by drowning. It appears that the boy was in bathing near the Pale Alto Rolling Mill, and becoming exhausted, sunk. When taken from the water he was insensible. Mr. Atwood took the boy rapidly in his carriage to the office of Dr. Carpenter, who succeeded after much exertion, in resuscitating him. But for Mr. Atwood's promptness in the case, the boy undoubtedly, would have been past recovery before a physician could, upon information being conveyed to him, have reached the spot.

Tommy H.—

Tommy H., who once in the course of his days,
Kept a very large tavern (if ap ak in his praise,)
In the street called Norwegian, a stone throw, or more,
From Wren Brothers' foundry and Mortimer's store;
Advertised for "some boarders"—10,000 I think.
Offering "good bedding, good eating, good drink!"
The house had five rooms—don't think it had more—
A kitchen, beside it, two rooms on a floor.
Now, how he's kept 10,000 men there,
I'm unable to tell—nor the debtor do I care;
But this much I know, and this I can tell—
That DODSON'S NEW COFFEE would suit you right well.
And he wants, of our people, 10,000 or more,
To visit right early some grocery store,
And purchase a packet, containing a pound
OF IMPROVED ORIENTAL, all sound, browned and ground.

No trouble in the world. All ready for use, and of a most delicious flavor. Cheaper and better than any other article of a like nature ever offered to the public. Try it.

"THE PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD AND MINING JOHN DONKEY."—The old couplet runs—

"The knave ne'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law;"

so our recent comments upon the Free Trade sympathies of the Philadelphia *Register* have touched the tremendous editor of that sheet apparently, in a very tender spot, for "the galled jade winces."—Apart from the subject matter at issue, the genius of the *Donkey* editor in sharp repartee, is akin to that of the termagant in Scott's "Heart-of-Mid-Lothian." It is appreciated in a sphere not the most respectable it is true; but there for its coarseness, sure of a laugh—a fact undoubtedly, as soothing to the pride of the *Donkey* editor, as to that of his prototype in the novel to which we refer.

The *Donkey's* theory in regard to the manner in which foreign capital might be used in this country, is so widely separated from the manner in which it is used here, that it can be classed under the head, "twaddle." A queer fellow truly. At one time he can see no danger in the use of foreign capital here in the shape of foreign manufactured machinery, and then he thinks we ought to use nothing but iron of American manufacture. On which side of the fence are you, pray? If we have forced you into a position favorable to a fostering system of labor on the part of our Government, we are thankful, and in consideration of the conversion, will abide the shower of paper pellets aimed at our devoted head, with becoming equanimity. They are harmless, although fired through the goose quill of the Rector of the *Mining John Donkey*.

If the matter was worth serious consideration, for we believe that our contemporary is heartily ashamed of the Free Trade opinions which at times he has expressed, and is attempting to wriggle into a decent position before his readers on the subject of adequate Protection to domestic labor, we might enlarge upon the manner in which Pennsylvania has suffered and is suffering from a system which the *Register*, Philadelphia *Ledger*, and other papers of sympathetic opinions have labored to a greater or less extent, to defend.—Blister and dull wit are powerless to extricate them from the false position in which they have placed themselves before the people on this question. We perceive that the editor of the *Register* has a brother who is a member of the Philadelphia Select Council, and we think that the editor of the *Register* should request his brother to introduce a resolution into Select Council, instructing our Councilmen in Congress to vote against the Tariff bill now before the House of Representatives, lest the Philadelphia *Register* should be compelled to "kick against the pricks" of its own Free Trade sentiments, and be "galled" in the tender place alluded to by the editor of the *Mining John Donkey*.

Drinking Fountains are for the present, we suppose, matters not to be thought of in this Borough. We are sure, however, that the people will yet demand them, as a public necessity. We see daily, too many instances among children and adults, of their importance, to doubt that we will yet have them. The money that would be required for their erection, could not be expended for a better or more satisfactory object.

Military.—The Boston Artillerists contemplate visiting the Borough in September next. While here they will be the guests of the Washington Artillerists.

The Washington Artillerists, Capt. James Nagle, will visit New York City in October. The corps will leave here on Monday, the 3d, and be absent some four days. They will go *via* the East Pennsylvania Railroad. The trip will be undoubtedly, delightful. In the meantime, drills will take place, by company and sections, every night in the week, except Saturday.

The hat back of the armory of the Washington Artillerists has been kindly granted to the corps for drill purposes. It has been cleared, tanned, etc., and is now in capital order for the use of the company.

Annexed is a correct list of the officers of the Second Regiment:

Colonel, G. J. Higgins; Lieut. Colonel, J. M. Reinhart; Major, John Horn.

Adjutant, Samuel B. Graeff; Quarter Master, Nicholas Steininger, Jr.; Pay Master, Peter Aurand; Surgeon, Dr. W. McQuigan; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Bauer; Sergeant Major, Capt. Lewis Berger; Quarter Master Sergeant, Samuel Boyer, Port Clinton; Drum Major, John Higgins.

New Forging Works.—It is an old saying, that "the man who makes a blade of grass grow where none grew before, is a public benefactor." On the same principle, our friend, T. I. Attwood, in his present enterprise—establishing forge works here—is deserving of thanks and encouragement. A man as a producer, and employer, is a positive benefit to a community, and should be highly cherished. Mr. Attwood's works are located near Market street, in the western part of the Borough. He has fitted them up with a powerful forge hammer—L. Kirk's patent—the only one of the kind in use in the County. With it Mr. Attwood is enabled to turn out shafting, blooming, car-axles and bar iron, in the most expeditious and thorough manner. His heating apparatus, boilers and engine are complete. In his works Mr. Attwood has also a spike machine, one of the finest of the description in the country, with which he is enabled to turn out some two tons of spikes daily. This is an article much used in this County, and Mr. Attwood will be enabled undoubtedly, to sell all he can manufacture. With the same machine he also intends to manufacture boiler rivets.

Mr. Attwood is getting his works fully under way. He has our best wishes for his success in the important branch of the iron manufacture which he has energetically undertaken.

Cricket.—Messrs. R. Hunt, D. Ridgway, Jr., and H. Snyder, of the Pottsville Club, challenge any other four native-born American cricket-players to a game of single wicket. We hope the ambitious young gentlemen may be accommodated. By the way, we must do them justice, by stating that in the recent game they played with Messrs. Fox, R. C. Green and H. Sillyman, they made 4, two more than the number published.

On Tuesday next the Atlantic Cricket Club will play a match with the New Philadelphia Club. It will be played on the ground of the Pottsville Cricket Club.

On Wednesday last a game came off on the ground of the Pottsville Cricket Club between the first eleven of the Atlantic and Mechanic Cricket Clubs. The prize was a ball. The Atlantic Club was victorious by 2 runs, and 9 wickets to spare.

The weather was oppressively warm, and under the circumstances, the playing was very good.—J. Richmond of the Atlantic made the fine score of 70, while J. Schriner of the Mechanic, made 32, thereby winning a very fine bat, made by Louis Frank, and put up by the Club as a prize for the member making the greatest number of runs in the match. Annexed is the score of the match:

ATLANTIC.

First Inning.

D. A. Smith, c Smith b Robinson	0		
D. D. McGlunes, b Frank	5	not out	21
Jas Fecht, not out	10	b Chadwick	2
Alba Thompson, b Frank	0		
S. R. Whitney, st out	13		
O. C. Beebyshill, b Frank	0		
Jno. Richmond, b Robinson	42	not out	42
T. S. Hoffman, b Frank	4		
F. H. Garrett, b Robinson	0		
Jno. Thomas, c Flanigan, b Frank	24		
Geo. W. Taylor, run out	4		
Byes	6		
Leg Byes	3		
	97		65

MECHANIC.

First Inning. *Second Inning.*

L. Frank, b McGlunes	2	b Smith	25
J. Schriner, b McGlunes	5	run out	27
J. Humble, c Whitney b McGlunes	11	b McGlunes	10
W. Cake, c Whitney b Smith	1	b Smith	2
Robt. Smith, b McGlunes	18	not out	6
Geo. Leib, b Ivy	23	c Whitney b McGlunes	0
Edw. Parsons, c Smith b McGlunes	0	c & b McGlunes	1
Jas. Chadwick, b Smith	0	c Thomas b McGlunes	0
Edw. Flanigan, not out	0	c Hoffman b Smith	5
Thos. Robinson, c Thomas b McGlunes	4	run out	1
David Shaw, b McGlunes	0	run out	0
Byes	12		5
Leg Byes	1		1
	77		83

	1st Inn.	2d Inn.	Total.
Atlantic	97	65	162
Mechanic	77	83	160

2 & 9 wickets to spare.

UMPIRES.

Atlantic. Edward J. Shippen, G. H. Snyder. *Mechanics.* Francis B. Wallace, Jas. H. Bigley.

SCORERS.

Atlantic, Wm. H. Dowses. Mechanic, Jas. H. Bigley.

At a Meeting of the Standing Committee of the People's Party of Schuylkill County, held at Hill's Hotel, Pottsville, on the 9th inst., CHAS. FRAILEY in the chair, and JOHN T. SCHOENER officiating as Secretary, it was on motion,

Resolved, That every ward, borough and township forming an election district be entitled to two delegates in the People's Convention except the following: North Ward, Tamaqua, and Newkirk, to elect three delegates, Orwigsburg and the portion of West Brunswick voting in that Borough, three delegates, Port Clinton and portion of East Brunswick three delegates, and the West Ward, Schuylkill Haven, one delegate.

It was on motion orderd, that the members and friends of the People's Party in the various election districts shall, on Saturday, August 27, 1859, elect the number of delegates to which they are severally entitled, to represent them in the Convention to meet on Monday, August 29, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of Mrs. Koons, Schuylkill Haven, for the purpose of placing in nomination a County Ticket; the elections to be held at the usual places of holding delegate elections, (unless otherwise ordered by the Committee of Vigilance,) and at the hour fixed by such Committees.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a Committee to draft an address to the voters of the County:—Hon. Charles Frailey, Walter Sedgwick, John T. Schoener, James S. Kirk, Evan J. Thomas, Abel G. Swift and Daniel K. Reed.

The following persons were appointed as Committees of Vigilance to superintend delegate elections, &c., with power to add to their numbers and fill vacancies, after which the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman:

Pottsville—N. E. WARD.—James Glenn, Charles Lord, John A. Mennig, Alexander Cake, William Spence, Jas. Sterling, John Derr, Wm. Glenn, Benj. Cook, Jacob Fellnagle, Daniel Kershner, Jno. W. Roseberry.

N. W. WARD.—John Hopkins, Charles Clauney, Edwd. Heffner, Philip Edwards, Moses Stroud, Samuel Haines, Solomon Hoover, J. J. Jones, Chris. Lewis, John Lucas.

MIDDLE WARD.—Wm. Fox, Stephen Rodgers, A. S. Morehead, A. Werner, D. F. Brown, Thos. H. Johns, C. Morrison, Aaron Moore, Thos. Work, J. G. Turner, Geo. Schartle, Dr. A. H. Hasbrouck, P. S. Dewald, Edward Patterson.

S. WARD.—W. H. Lewis, Levi Bland, James R. Shearer, George Lerch, J. G. Frick, William J. McQuade, Thos. R. Bannan, Capt. Frank Pott, James A. Innes, Simon Deer.

Tamaqua—N. WARD.—M. P. Fowler, Wm. Tilsy, Wm. K. Jones, Wm. P. Bishop, Watkin Bynon, Wm. K. Beard, Chas. F. Shoener.

E. WARD.—H. Clayton, Charles Moyer, Evan T. Jones, M. Haldeman.

S. WARD.—Henry Huhn, John Haldeman, John Donaldson, David Davis, E. J. Fry, B. D. Smith, Peter Dodson.

Berry.—Israel Reed, John Rice, Chas. M. Billman, Peter W. Maurer, Jacob Fertig.

Reilly.—David Mulr, James Patton, John Zerbe, Jr., Jacob Cunler, Jacob Adams, Abraham Evans, Levi Adams.

Middleport—Dr. E. K. Webber, J. B. Porter, Moritz Heller, Charles Benzinger, George Medlar.

Blythe.—Charles Marsh, Wm. H. Barlow, Griffith T. Jones, Wm. Winlack, Henry Gable, Nathaniel Griffiths.

Branch.—Ezra S. Cockill, A. T. Trautman, Jacob F. Heim, Jonas Kaufman, Jacob Faust, Joel Youndt, Daniel Dillman, Damon Schropp.

Washington.—E. J. Thomas, Wm. Cramer, Thos. Morgan, Daniel Kremer, Franklin Reber, John Conard.

Palo Alto.—Henry Fillmen, Wm. M. Stillwagon, Wm. Benninger, John Gutmuer, Charles Hoffman, W. S. Chillson, Philip Dreher, James Orme, Jacob Lime.

Foster.—John W. Heck, David Moyer, David Sneddon, Thos. W. Patterson, Andrew Anderson, Wm. Gould.

Butler.—Daniel Heater, Jacob Schlosser, A. E. B. Seltzinger, Daniel Barnhart, William Moyer, Jacob Auman, John F. Lewis.

Pinegrove Borough.—Samuel Filbert, Reuben H. Steen, John Hoh, Henry Wide, Wm. A. Lewis, Jacob Lindemuth, Charles Populace, but the police interfered. The Federal Council has addressed circulars to the Swiss consular agents in Italy, in which the council protests against the continuing recruitment, and requests that the same may be made of the circulars in order that this subject may be put properly before the eyes of the people.

The Tuscan Ducal press journals contain accounts of the proceedings of the Sardinian troops at Perugia. After all resistance had ceased, the troops began to massacre the citizens indiscriminately, sparing neither age nor sex. The municipality tried to stop this carnage, and left the Town Hall with a white flag for the purpose, but they were fired on by the soldiers, and Secretary Portia, who carried the flag, fell mortally wounded.

One of the journals gives a list of the persons murdered by the soldiers after the fighting was over. Among them were three married couples, five elderly ladies, three unmarried females, the daughter of Captain Polidori, four year old, in infancy was taken from its mother's breast and thrown into the Tiber. Official journals of Rome state that the Swiss officer who commanded the attack on Perugia has been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade. All who distinguish themselves are to be mentioned under an order of the day.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

PARIS, *June 26.*—The Patrie of last night was in error when it announced the French army had crossed the Mincio in pursuit of the Austrians. This may soon be the case, but it was not so when the Patrie announced it.

Nothing is said of the loss in killed and wounded on either side; but when we consider that according to the Emperor's first account, the whole Austrian army was on the field, that the battle lasted almost four hours—from four to the morning till eight in the evening—and that the two Emperors were present, we may be certain that it was very great. Something is said of 10,000 or 12,000 killed and wounded on the side of the French, and still more on that of the Austrians, but I believe this is only conjecture.

The fact seems to be that the Austrians had strongly fortified all the passes of the Mincio against the French, and the guns that were taken were taken from these positions. Had the French crossed, it is not improbable that they would have had to fight a pitched battle, and we have not details enough to judge whether the object of the Austrians was not to compe them to accept it on their side of the Mincio. Reinforcements have left from the army in Lyons for Italy, and the vacancy has been filled up by troops from Paris. It is supposed here, that a battle will have to be fought before the siege operations come on. Our information as yet is meagre, but the result of the battle, so far as we know them, do not seem to be in proportion to its duration.

The Empress came into Paris yesterday, with the Princess Clotilde, to preside at a Council of Ministers. She passed along the Boulevards, about five o'clock, in an open carriage, without escort of any kind, followed by a second carriage. There were crowds in the streets at the moment, but I confiscate that the people were not aware it was the Empress, as there were no cries. This day many houses are decorated, with flags and streamers.

The Latest from Europe.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst., arrived at New York on Wednesday. Her advices are the same as those brought by the steamer *Canada*, at Halifax.

The Battle of Solferino.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters that the French losses at the battle of Solferino amounted to from sixteen to eighteen thousand men, as follows:

General Niel's Corps,	6000 to	7000
" d'Hilliers "	nearly	5000
" McMahon's "		2500
" Canrobert's "		1000

Besides casualties in the artillery and special corps.

The French people are said to be dissatisfied with the reactiness of the details as yet published in the *Moniteur*.

The *Patrie* says Napoleon had an epaulet shot away. Gen. Dion is reported among the dead.

The Austrians had seven or eight generals and very many superior officers wounded. General Grecchie was killed.

Some of the French infantry regiments were nearly cut to pieces.

The Piedmontese suffered so severely as to be incapable of forming in the order battle.

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times*, writing on the 24th, says that some days must elapse before the complete returns of the losses of the Austrians could be received.

The same writer says that the Italian regiments in the Austrian army have become very difficult to manage.

The men desert by scores and fifties. In the neighborhood of Trieste a whole battalion had raised the cry in favor of Victor Emmanuel.

A vessel on the coast, under the American flag, has been detected in the act of receiving the deserters on board after dark.

The people of Milan have made threatening manifestations against the Jesuits, whom public rumor accuses of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria.

The municipal body of Vienna have offered to maintain peace and order, in case it was necessary to despatch the garrison at Vienna to the seat of war.

Enormous masses of French soldiers are marching into Piedmont, via Nice and Mount Cenis.

Napoleon was in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of his army was excellent. His headquarters were at Valeggio, where Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive on the 30th ult.

It is reported that at Solferino nearly every officer and most of the artillery attached to the Imperial Guard was put *hors de combat*.

The Austrian accounts of the battle admit their loss to be twenty thousand killed, wounded and missing.

Twenty thousand corpses are said to have been buried—many were yet lying in the ditches and corn fields.

The Berlin and Vienna letters confidently speak of negotiations having been opened by Prussia with England and Russia, for the purpose of establishing, if possible, a basis for combined mediation.

The military commission of the Frankfort Diet is said to have approved of the demand to move an army of observation to the Rhine.

The French are making immense naval preparations in the Adriatic. Five ships of the line, eight frigates, six war steamers, thirteen floating batteries, nine gun boats, nine brigs, and two three-masted vessels were at Antivaris.

They have many troops and enormous supplies on board. The Admiral is anxious to open his sealed orders. The real difficulty there is in getting rid of the Austrians without injury to the inhabitants of the city of Venice.

The Brest fleet is said to be composed of nine ships of the line, two heavy frigates and one floating battery.

Two of the London papers state that there has been a meeting at Paris, of the inferior diplomatic agents of France in the Levant, and that they have been despatched to their posts by orders from the Emperor. It is presumed that they have orders to aid in the getting up of an insurrection in Turkey in the interest of Russia.

General Garibaldi has received orders to occupy the Upper Valtelline, and was expected at Tornno with 5,000 men, and where 500 Piedmontese had already arrived.

Skirmishes have taken place near Brescia, between the French corps of Valtellina and the Austrians guarding the Stelvio Pass. The Austrians number thirteen companies of infantry and two companies of carbineers. They occupy positions between Glarona and Trafoi, and a battery has been placed in position to command the road to Stelvio. Barricades have also been erected, and there is great fear of a descent by Garibaldi.

The Swiss Federal Council has decided in concert with the belligerents, that any soldier seeking shelter in Swiss territory shall be sent back to their country, their Governments engaging not to employ them again in the present war.

The garrison of Lavono, and the soldiers of Garibaldi's corps, will consequently be sent back.

It is said that the Austrian monarch ordered the recrossing of the Mincio in opposition to advice of General Hess.

The Austrian official report of the battle says:—"The right wing of the army occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana. The left wing marched on the 24th to Guidisolo and Castel Goffredo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial army continued its advance towards Chiese, the enemy, who had at so assumed the offensive with his whole force, pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the armies at ten o'clock, or thereabouts, on the morning of the 24th.

"The right wing, which was formed of the second army, under Count Schlick, maintained the position which it had originally occupied in the first fire of the battle until two o'clock in the afternoon, and the first army, left wing, under Count Wimpffer, continually gained ground in the direction of Chiese.

"Toward three o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours' fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the Fifth corps d'armee.

"An attack was then made on Cavriana, which place was courageously defended until evening by the First and Second corps d'armee, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy.

"While the struggle for Solferino and Cavriana was going on, the Eighth corps d'armee, which was on the outer flank, (right wing,) advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it. Night alone drove the enemy from San Martino, leaving five pieces of cannon in our hands, and the Austrians having withdrawn to the bridges, recrossed the Mincio.

The victorious results compensated for our serious loss.

VIENNA, 28th, (via Trieste.)—Count Pourlales has arrived here at the headquarters of the Russian army.—Lord Napier was first at the seat of the military and civil government of Lombardy, and employes of the government. Gen. Gyulai has, in the capacity of Colonel, assumed the command of the regiment which belongs to him and bears his name.

In the Cork *Institution* of June 28, we find the following additional references to the battle of Solferino:

A Paris letter gives a few details of the first great battle in Italy. General Niel, with thirty-five thousand men and two divisions of cavalry, is all about fifty thousand, were engaged till 4 P.M., when he succeeded in forcing the Austrian centre, after twelve hours' fighting. The Austrians had brought their reserves of eighty thousand, and the allies their's of fifty thousand. It was at this stage the Emperor had to have recourse to the fighting ended to the advantage of the allies. The Zouaves are said to be much cut up, and the 1st Chasseurs d'Algeria terribly treated. Four generals were wounded and killed, and 1,000 officers. Fourteen thousand beds have been commanded at Milan for wounded.

The reason why the Austrians crossed the Mincio to fight, is attributed to the suggestion of the Prince of Prussia, who said if they gained the battle, the intervention of Prussia would not be needed. If the allies followed the Austrians across the water, it would alter the question. The French government has no apprehensions of the military movements of Prussia. The garrisons on the entire frontier have all been reinforced. Marshal Pelissier has made arrangements with the railways to transport 40,000 troops from Strasburg, within twelve hours, so that one hundred thousand men may be assembled on the Rhine within thirty-six hours.

PARIS, *June 29.*—The *Moniteur* contains details of the battle of Solferino, which however are reports of the different attacks of the *corps d'armee*. The *Moniteur* does not state the number of killed and wounded on either side. "The Austrians on the left bank of the Mincio desired to inspire us with adventurous confidence. Thus we should deploy our lines to a great extent, and enable them to attack our columns than division from each other. But the Emperor, without departing from that exalted prudence which regulates courage, the further the army advanced the more the enemy strengthened himself by concentration—Solferino is one of those battles which, if they do not end a war, at least allow the solution to be foreseen.—The Emperor of Austria commanded in person, and had thus been able to see of what a nation he had made himself the enemy."

TURIN, 24.—The Piedmontese Gazette publishes official details of the battle of Solferino, written the same evening. According to positive information, twenty-five thousand Sardinians held ground against fifty thousand Austrians, who occupied a formidable position, from which they were dislodged by the Sardinians, under the orders of the king. The loss of the Sardinians is said to be about one thousand killed, and the same number wounded.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris reports that a project is opened for mobilizing one hundred battalions of the National Guard, and re-organizing them for garrison duty. On the 8th an aide-de-camp of the Emperor Alexander left by Peterburg for Italy, said to be bearer of an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor Napoleon.

THE WAR FEELING IN GERMANY.

The principal members of the two chambers of Nassau have issued a short of appeal to the German nation, declaring that though they are disposed to combat for Germany, they will not do so for the maintenance of the treaty of 1815.

The Cabinet of Saxony has replied to Prince Gortschakoff's recent despatch, and a case is quoted against him which occurred during the Russian War. At that period the Germanic Confederation resolved that any attack on the Austrian troops in the Danubian provinces should be considered as an aggression against the Confederation, though that armed force was not only out of the federal, but even out of the Austrian territory.—Yet, if that attitude had been contrary to treaties, Russia would certainly have complained.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN AUSTRIA.

The Milan Gazette states that the number of political prisoners whom the Austrians have carried away with them amounts to 107, who are now in the fortress of Verona.

MUTATIONS OF THE WAR.

The London *News* has the following pithy paragraph:

The Emperor of Austria is suddenly called to Vienna not on "urgent private affairs," but on public business of importance. Deputations are made and unmade fast in this Italian campaign. The proclamation of Francis Joseph, announcing that he took supreme command of the army, and would continue the struggle at the head of his gallant troops, was only issued at Verona the Saturday before the great battle, and already that Prince abandons the seat of war. Gyulai, the author of those threatening and formidable manifestos, intended to affright the unarmed population of Milan, is at one of the Radons, meditating on the capriciousness of fortune in hurrying him from a position in which he ought to have been decorated. Meanwhile the Emperor of the French whose carpet strategy was the jest of the saloons of Vienna a month ago, is displaying a genius for war which should stir up Europe to remove the causes which keep open a field for its exercise.

THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA—OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERNE, 29.—On receipt of the news of the massacre at Perugia, the Swiss residents at Milan were threatened by the populace, but the police interfered. The Federal Council has addressed circulars to the Swiss consular agents in Italy, in which the council protests against the continuing recruitment, and requests that the same may be made of the circulars in order that this subject may be put properly before the eyes of the people.

The Tuscan Ducal press journals contain accounts of the proceedings of the Sardinian troops at Perugia. After all resistance had ceased, the troops began to massacre the citizens indiscriminately, sparing neither age nor sex. The municipality tried to stop this carnage, and left the Town Hall with a white flag for the purpose, but they were fired on by the soldiers, and Secretary Portia, who carried the flag, fell mortally wounded.

One of the journals gives a list of the persons murdered by the soldiers after the fighting was over. Among them were three married couples, five elderly ladies, three unmarried females, the daughter of Captain Polidori, four year old, in infancy was taken from its mother's breast and thrown into the Tiber. Official journals of Rome state that the Swiss officer who commanded the attack on Perugia has been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade. All who distinguish themselves are to be mentioned under an order of the day.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

PARIS, *June 26.*—The Patrie of last night was in error when it announced the French army had crossed the Mincio in pursuit of the Austrians. This may soon be the case, but it was not so when the Patrie announced it.

Nothing is said of the loss in killed and wounded on either side; but when we consider that according to the Emperor's first account, the whole Austrian army was on the field, that the battle lasted almost four hours—from four to the morning till eight in the evening—and that the two Emperors were present, we may be certain that it was very great. Something is said of 10,000 or 12,000 killed and wounded on the side of the French, and still more on that of the Austrians, but I believe this is only conjecture.

The fact seems to be that the Austrians had strongly fortified all the passes of the Mincio against the French, and the guns that were taken were taken from these positions. Had the French crossed, it is not improbable that they would have had to fight a pitched battle, and we have not details enough to judge whether the object of the Austrians was not to compe them to accept it on their side of the Mincio. Reinforcements have left from the army in Lyons for Italy, and the vacancy has been filled up by troops from Paris. It is supposed here, that a battle will have to be fought before the siege operations come on. Our information as yet is meagre, but the result of the battle, so far as we know them, do not seem to be in proportion to its duration.

The Empress came into Paris yesterday, with the Princess Clotilde, to preside at a Council of Ministers. She passed along the Boulevards, about five o'clock, in an open carriage, without escort of any kind, followed by a second carriage. There were crowds in the streets at the moment, but I confiscate that the people were not aware it was the Empress, as there were no cries. This day many houses are decorated, with flags and streamers.

A SHORT SERMON.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

THEY—"Will you walk into my parlor?"
Said a spider to a fly;
"We're not fond of sermonizing,
And yet feel disposed to preach,
For the text we have selected,
May a useful lesson teach:

We have many human spiders
That are spinning here and there
Their entrapping webs and meshes
In the unwary unaware;

And with oily tongues will flatter,
To beguile with silked lies—
Acting well the part of spiders,
While enticing in the flies.

We have spider politicians,
And they spin as fine a thread
That the voters cannot see it,
As they madly drive ahead;

In their leader's invitations
No resemblance they copy
To the "Walk into my parlor"
Of the spider to the fly.

Then we have the subtle lawyer,
With a fascinating smile,
And a maiden listens to him,
But she never dreams of guile;

For the base deceiver's purpose
Is kept secret from her eye—
He's a spider in the parlor,
That is waiting for a fly.

Then we have the legal spiders,
And whate'er a case may be,
He will keep his conscience quiet
Long enough to take a fee—

"Tis all right," he tells his client,
"Call and see me by and by!"—
"Will you walk into my parlor?"
Says the spider to the fly.

Then the men, engaged in traffic,
Who deceive by tricks and lies,
Are the speculating spiders,
And their victims are the flies.

May such reader heed my rhyming,
And, when buying clothes to wear,
Seek the TOWER HALL OF BENNETT,
And get bargains rich and rare;

For, when now I have invite him
At the Tower Hall to buy,
'Tis