



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1860.

Notices.

There will be a Sunday School Exhibition in the M. E. Church, Stroudsburg, on next Monday evening, 9th inst. Parents, friends and the public generally are invited to attend.

✓ We have received the January number of the Atlantic Monthly, and upon examination find it to be at least equal to the former issues of that worthy Magazine. To those who are in want of a first rate Magazine, we recommend the Atlantic Monthly.

✓ We are requested by the Carrier of the Address to the Patrons of The Jeffersonian, to return his sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and very liberal patronage showered upon him on the 31st ult.

✓ We just now boast of rather cold weather, and very excellent sleighing, - most probably as good as it can be.

✓ William Smith, the new County Treasurer, filed his bond on Monday last the 2d inst, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

Ayer's Almanac for 1860

Is now ready for delivery gratis, at Hollinshead & Dietrick's, who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best information for the cure of prevalent complaints, that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick, the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct - Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when you get, keep it.

A Beautiful Premium.

The Proprietor of the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia - that old and celebrated Weekly - are presenting all their subscribers with a large and beautiful steel engraving, called 'THE SPEAKING LIKENESS.' A copy of this engraving is now before us, and it really is a beautiful thing. It is a picture of a mother and a child, and can hardly fail to please generally. The child is looking through an oval frame, - and of course the picture is as natural as life. We are informed that the price of this engraving in the Philadelphia print stores, is \$4. - It is sent, however, as a premium to any subscriber to the Post, who remits in addition to the subscription money, the sum of 25 cents to pay the cost of postage, mailing, &c. Of course, any one mailing the publishers of the Post \$2.25, will get not only their celebrated Weekly for one year, but this gem of a picture besides. Club subscribers also are entitled to the Engraving, by remitting 25 cents in addition to their regular club rate. Address DRACON & PETERSON, No. 132 South Third street, Philadelphia, who will send a sample copy of The Post gratis to any one requesting it.

✓ Of all the genial, readable papers now published in the United States, Morris and Willis's Home Journal of New York city seems to be the favorite, and decidedly at the head. George P Morris is a masterly lyricist and a sweet singer. N. P. Willis can sit down, upon the slightest provocation, and throw off a more sprightly, readable item than any man in the editorial corps at present in this country. So, between them both with their unrivalled talent and their tireless industry, they make a first class paper. The reader never finds, and never will find, a dull article in that sheet - Morris and Willis have given some specialties to the Home Journal which make it very peculiar. The Home Journal is the favorite sheet with "Societies," who, while they shrink sometimes from the keen, cutting satire aimed at fashionable folly will, nevertheless, buy, pay for, and read the well-said touches of its gifted editors. It is the most appropriate present a gentleman can make to his lady friend (of course he hasn't but one such!) commencing with the new volume, to make her a subscriber. Its terms are very cheap, considering the amount and quality of the reading - one copy \$2.00; three copies, \$5.00 - Burlington Standard.

✓ Hon. Judge Mason, of Iowa, who made himself so popular with the Inventors of the Country while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents, has, we learn, associated himself with Moon & Co., at the Scientific American Office, New York.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

December Term, 1859. Monday Dec. 26. Commonwealth vs George Burd.-Indictment for selling liquor without license. Verdict: Guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted.

Haviland for Commonwealth, Porter for Defendant. The Grand Jury returned a true Bill in the following cases: Commonwealth vs Ellen Ryan.-Indictment for assault and battery, on oath of John Witmore.

Commonwealth vs Thomas O. Donald Indictment for violating liquor law.

Commonwealth vs Alexander M. Kenzie.-Indictment for assault and battery, on oath of John Ragg.

Commonwealth vs Laura Neville.-Indictment for violating liquor law.

Commonwealth vs Thos. Exuper.-Indictment for violating liquor law.

Tuesday Dec. 27.

Commonwealth vs John Smith.-Indictment for assault and battery, on oath of George Badeg, prosecutor. Defendant plead guilty. Court sentenced John Smith to pay a fine of five dollars, pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

Commonwealth vs. Stephen Huff.-Indictment for formation and bartardry, on oath of Sarah Carver, prosecutrix - Verdict: Guilty in manner and form as indicted. Haviland for Commonwealth, Davis for defendant.

William Overfield for the use of James Place vs Martin Cortright.-No. 35, Sept T 1858.-This was a suit brought on a sealed note for \$200. Pleva, payment with leave, &c. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of thirty eight dollars and seven cents.

Commonwealth vs. Lorenzo Haines.-Indictment for arson, on oath of Wm. S. White, prosecutor. True Bill.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel J. Brokaw. Indictment for violating liquor law.- True Bill.

Commonwealth vs. William Bush and Eliza Bush. Indictment for receiving stolen goods, on oath of George G. Shafer, prosecutor. True Bill.

Wednesday 28.

Case of James M. Keen vs John H. Nace and Solomon A. Steekel.-This was an action of ejectment, and occupied a great part of Tuesday and Wednesday, and verdict was finally rendered for the plaintiff. Davis and Reeder for plaintiff. Dreher and Gapp for defendants.

In the matter of Bridge view across Brodhead's Creek, at the east end of the Borough of Stroudsburg. The viewers appointed to view said bridge, do report said bridge as actually necessary, and as too expensive for the township of Stroud to build, and do report that said bridge shall be built with three stone arches, of twenty feet each, of the width of 33 feet. Report of viewers approved by Grand Jury. Signed by Melchoir Spragle, foreman.

Report of Grand Jury.

That we have examined the County buildings and find the Court room in excellent repair and condition, while we would at the same time suggest to the County Commissioners that the rooms in upper part of the building would admit of considerable improvement, in the way of comfort and convenience. We also suggest to the County Commissioners that they have a stone sill put in the vault door-way, in the Register's Office. The County Jail we found in a very filthy condition and unsafe as a prison. The walls requiring some repairs. We would therefore urge the Commissioners to give it their immediate attention, by making it secure as a place of confinement, and having its rooms thoroughly cleaned and repaired. In its present condition, no person should be detained therein. We would finally suggest that the Commissioners pay the Borough of Stroudsburg for the pavement laid at the west end of the public square, in front of lot belonging to Levi Slutter, said pavement being on the public property.

(Signed) MELCHIOR SPRAGLE, Foreman. Thursday 29. Commonwealth vs. Alexander M. Kenzie.-Indictment for assault and battery on oath of John Rag, prosecutor.-Verdict guilty. Sentence: defendant to pay a fine of one dollar, pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until the sentence of the Court be complied with.

Commonwealth vs Lorenzo Haines.-Indictment for Arson - Defendant being arraigned plead not guilty, to each and every count in the indictment. Jury being sworn, find the defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Haviland, Dreher and Davis for Commonwealth, Burnett and Gapp for defendant.

Friday 30.

Commonwealth vs William Bush and Eliza Bush.-Indictment for receiving stolen goods, on oath of Geo. G. Susler, prosecutor. Haviland for Commonwealth, Defendants being without counsel, the Court assigns Messrs. Burnett and Dreher.

Verdict of Jury, not guilty, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Lewis Weiss vs Charles W. Decker.- A Jury was called in this case, but the case was subsequently continued, and the Jury discharged.

Theodore Brodhead for the use of Thos. M. Melloney vs Edward P. Hawkins and Ellen Jane, his wife.-This was an action on a book account - plea, set off - Verdict for plaintiff for the sum of forty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents. Saturday, 31.

Mr. Gapp made a motion for a new trial in the case of Commonwealth vs. Lorenzo Haines, which was overruled. The prisoner then received his sentence, as follows: That he pay a fine of \$20, pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, of seven years and six months.

The Republican National Convention.

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago on Wednesday the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock (noon) for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election.

The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to cooperate with them in support of the candidates who shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration; to Federal corruption and usurpation; to the extension of Slavery into the Territories; to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the reopening of the African slave-trade; to any inequality of rights among citizens; and who are in favor of immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion; and of preserving the integrity of this Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established in this Government at the expense of its existence, are invited to send from each State two delegates from every Congressional District and our delegates at large to the Convention. Edwin D. Morgan, New York. Joseph Bartlett, Maine. George G. Fogg, New Hampshire. Lawrence Brainerd, Vermont. John T. Goodrich, Massachusetts. Wm. M. Chace, Rhode Island. Gleason Wells, Connecticut. James T. Sherman, New Jersey. Thomas Williams, Pennsylvania. George Harris, Maryland. Alfred Caldwell, Virginia. Thomas Spooner, Ohio. Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky. James Ritchie, Indiana. Norman B. Judd, Illinois. Zachariah Chandler, Michigan. John H. Tweedy, Wisconsin. Alexander H. Rosemy, Minnesota. Andrew J. Stevens, Iowa. Asa S. Jones, Missouri. Martin F. Conway, Kansas. Lewis Clephane, District of Columbia.

The Call for the Republican National Convention, which we published, is comprehensive and liberal in its terms. It invites all who are opposed to the extension of Slavery into the Territories; to the corruptions of the present Administration, and to the Disunion Conspiracy of the existing Democratic party, to appear by their delegates and take part in the proceedings of the Convention. - More could not be asked. We especially rejoice at the decision with which this Call takes up the insolent challenge which the Disunionist Democrats have flung down before the country. It shows that if, as now seems not unlikely to be the case, the Presidential election is to turn on the question whether the majority of the country shall govern it under the Constitution, or whether the Democratic party shall be allowed, in the event of its defeat at the polls, to overthrow the Constitution, disrupt the Union, and plunge the States into civil war, the Republican party will be found firmly planted on the immovable ground of the Integrity of the Nation and the supremacy of the laws. Thus, bearing, at once the banner of the Union and Freedom, the advent of the Republicans to power will bring with it the restoration to the Republic of peace and prosperity at home, and of dignity and respect abroad.

Mail Contracts. The lettings of the Mail contracts for the Middle States of the Union is now engaging the attention of the contract division of the General Post Office Department. The regular section, this season, comprises routes in Maryland, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio; besides which, the miscellaneous service in every State and Territory of the Union, which was deferred by the failure of the postal appropriation bill, will be disposed of. The time fixed for the reception of proposals is until March 31st, and the entire results are to be declared by the 24th of April. This will be one of the largest lettings ever held in the department.

During the past year there have been sold in the Drive yards of Philadelphia 47,555 Beaves; 272,148 Sheep; 115,226 Hogs; and 11,153 Cows, besides animals killed by farmers in the neighboring counties in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and carried to market.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult, President Buchanan sent into Congress his Annual Message, which was read in the Senate, but in consequence of the factious spirit manifested by the Lecompton Democracy, the House is still unorganized, and the Message was, therefore, thrown upon the table. It is too long to be published entire in our columns, but we shall, at some future time, publish parts of it, and especially that part in reference to slavery in the Territories, in which the President competes with the Southern fire eaters in prostrating himself at the foot of the Slave god, and proclaiming it master of his obsequious self. For the present, however, we clip the following review from the Tribune.

The President commences with the usual expression of gratitude to the Almighty for the numerous blessings bestowed upon us during the past year, including excellent health, plentiful harvests, and general prosperity throughout the land. He then passes on to "the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry," which, he says, "derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate at last in open war by the North to abolish Slavery in the South." In this dismal apprehension, however, the President does not share. "For myself," he says, "I entertain no such apprehension." Yet, with singular inconsistency, though professing not to believe that the events at Harper's Ferry will lead to the grave results that others apprehend, he thinks "they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigil for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will toward each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary, whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful."

This is satisfactory as far as it goes. - It is right and becoming that the President of the United States, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, whose Constitution and law it is his sworn duty to uphold and maintain, should rebuke the treasonable spirit which has of late so strongly manifested itself in rampant threats to overthrow the Constitution and the Union. But as these atrocious menaces of civil war - these preparations for armed rebellion against the National Government - these declarations of a design to seize and plunder the National Capital of its archives and its treasure, have proceeded exclusively from the leaders of that party of which Mr. Buchanan is the acknowledged head and chief, we think his rebuke should have been plain and sternly directed against these guilty ringleaders of disunion, and not have been wasted in vague generalities. The only disunionists of any consequence in the country, the only political disunionists, are the Democratic leaders in and out of Congress, who in pudently threaten rebellion and civil war in case the majority of the people constitutionally elect a President in 1860, and who, in the States over which they yet retain control - as in South Carolina, for instance - are already making open preparations for military resistance to the Federal authorities. - And, though South Carolina is, we believe, the only State which has yet gone so far as to make appropriation of money for reasonable purposes, other Democratic States of the South, through their representatives, have expressed similar sentiments; and, as the President justly observes, that "those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union, must not be surprised should their heated partisan advances one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect." No Republican State, no Republican Governor or Senator or Representative, no Republican journal or orator, has announced such abstract doctrines or has uttered a word against the Union or the Constitution, either directly or by implication. - Among all the million and a half of Republican voters, we venture to say not a disunionist can be found. In the Republican States of the North, the only disunionist are a handful of Garrisonians, who belong to no party, are avowedly hostile to the Republicans, and never vote nor hold office, and have very little perceptible influence in public affairs.

The menace of disunion, the danger of disunion, if danger there be, comes from two classes, both however, so closely allied as to be nearly identical - the Democratic politicians and the slaveholders. The slaveholders threaten secession unless they are permitted to extend Slavery into the Territories and into the regions south of us; and the Democratic politicians playing into the hands of the slaveholders, and at the same time playing on their fears, matter treason and rebellion in case the administration of the Government is taken from them by the legal vote of the people, and they are forced to give up the honors and offices they have so long enjoyed, together with the use and abuse of ninety millions of annual revenue, to say nothing of fat contracts and other pickings and stealings, that follow naturally when the political control of a continent is in Democratic hands.

Mr. Buchanan's rebuke of disunionists would have had some force if directed against these classes - against the only real disunionists. - It was his duty, as the

Chief Executive of the Federal Government has warned these deluded and desperate men of the madness of their projected resistance to the constitutional voice of the people in case of the election of a Republican President in 1860, and to have cleared himself, at the same time, of that suspicion of sympathy with their meditated treason, which naturally attaches to him as the chief of the Democratic party.

From his brief allusion to the Harper's Ferry affair, the President passes on to what he calls the final settlement - the fifth "final" settlement within ten years, we believe - of the question of Slavery in the Territories, by the decision of the Supreme Court. He says:

"The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature nor any human power has authority to annul or impair this vested right."

Had it been decided that either Congress or the Territorial Legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. This monstrous concession to the slaveholders of the unlimited right to carry Slavery into all the Territories, of this "vested right," which is so high, so sacred and so secure that neither the Territorial Legislature, nor Congress, nor any human power has authority to annul or impair it, Mr. Buchanan gravely declares has settled the Slavery question and removed all ground for future excitement. We shall see. With regard to the African slave trade, the President declares that he has not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the United States, except the cargo to the Wanderer. Those engaged in this unlawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted, "but not," he significantly adds, "with as much success as their crimes have deserved." Nearly a column of the Message is devoted to an argument against the revival of the slave trade, which the President commends for reasons both of humanity and expediency.

The ratification of the Chinese treaty and the visit of Mr. Ward to Peking are next referred to with satisfaction. Our relations with Paraguay, with the great Empire of France and Russia, and with all Continental Europe, except Spain, are all of the most friendly character. Spain still refuses to pay the Cuban claims of our citizens, amounting to \$125,000,000, though their justice has been recognized by the Spanish Government - The President recommends an appropriation by Congress to pay the Spanish Government for the Amaladragoes, and says that "the failure to discharge this obligation has been employed by the Cabinet of Madrid as a reason against the settlement of our claims." It will doubtless continue to be thus employed so long as an American President, for political effect, continues to suggest it to the Spanish Government as an excuse for non-payment.

A long account is given of the San Juan difficulty with Great Britain, and it is stated that Gen. Scott's mission has removed the danger of a collision between the forces of the two countries, and that the cause of the late dispute is now the subject of amicable negotiation. The distracted condition of Mexico, and the injuries sustained in that country by American citizens, are set forth by the President as reasons for recommending, to Congress to pass a law authorizing him to employ "a sufficient military force to enter Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future." He suggests that, if this authority should be granted him, a force of volunteers could easily be raised, sufficient to enable the Government of President Juarez, now in possession of Vera Cruz, to reach the City of Mexico, and extend its power over the whole Republic. He also requests from Congress authority to establish military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, and designates Avila, in Sonora, as a point where such a post is required, to protect both Americans and Mexicans against the Indians.

As the present Congress is still less likely than the last one to encourage these filibustering projects of Mr. Buchanan, it is scarcely necessary to discuss them here. We shall only say, therefore, that in the present temper of the Southern Democracy, with their leaders breathing threats of rebellion and disunion, it would be highly in politics for Congress to put under their control or within their reach an army in Mexico whose ranks would most likely be filled with their own partisans. The Federal Government will hardly be so uninfatuated as to raise, equip, and maintain a force that may eventually be turned against itself.

The President further asks that he may be authorized to employ the Navy for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens passing across the Central American Isthmus.

The failure of the last Congress to pass the law making appropriations for the Post Office Department, the President says, is the first instance since the formation of the Government when any Congress went out of existence without having passed all the general appropriation bills. He dwells on the embarrassment created, and recommends Congress to pass an election law which shall secure the perpetual existence of a full Congress, so that in case of emergency that body can be called together without leaving any of the States unrepresented.

Finally, the President recommends the construction of a Pacific Railroad; the reduction of Government expenditures to the lowest practicable point and the raising of additional revenue to meet anticipated deficiencies, not by loan but by an increase of the present duties on imports. He refers to his last Message for his views of the proper mode of modifying the tariff, and says that his opinions have undergone no change since last year.

The Message is considerably shorter than Mr. Buchanan's former productions of the kind, and is much more moderate in tone, and less defaced by fallacies and allusions than his last annual manifesto, which, it will be remembered, contained a labored and highly sophistical attempt to defend the Lecompton fraud. We have pointed out the most salient points of the present message. As a whole, the document, if less piquant and interesting, is more respectable than its predecessor. Mr. Halper's book is not even alluded to, the "irrepressible conflict" is not once mentioned, and we are happy to be able to add, at least one Democratic statesman has contrived to produce a political document without having to draw either his ideas or his language from the signposts of *The N. Y. Herald*.

The Trial of Jacob S. Harden.

The December Term of the Warren County Court commenced on Tuesday of last week, Judge WHEPLEY presiding. At the opening of the Court, a large crowd was in attendance. After other business, at 12 o'clock the Court asked the Prosecuting attorney if he was ready to move the indictment against Harden in the afternoon. Mr. Vliet replied that he thought he would be ready in the morning. The case therefore stood over until Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1849.

Court opened at 9 o'clock. Court-room pretty well filled; all anxious to know what the Court will do with the application made by defendant to postpone the case.

Judge Whelpley - Have counsel anything to say?

Mr. Vliet - We greatly desire the case to proceed.

Mr. Williamson - At the last term, the defense was ready for trial but on account of the sickness of a witness on the part of the State, the case was put off - We are now ready to try the case, but a witness is sick and cannot be got at this time. Will the Court proceed under these circumstances?

Judge Randolph - Under present circumstances, counsel for the State do not urge this case on, but would leave the whole matter with the Court.

Judge Whelpley - Is it admitted that the witness is too sick to be here? If not the Court will require proof of the fact. It does not appear that she has been subpoenaed.

Mr. Ramsay, sworn - I am the husband of an absent witness; she is under the care of a physician; saw her last Friday; she was able to be out then; I expect to bring her home in three or four weeks; has no active disease, such as fever; I told her she had been subpoenaed; process was left at my house last week for her.

Judge Whelpley - This is a case of the first importance. The defendant is supposed to be innocent until found guilty. He is entitled to a fair trial. At the last term the case was put off on the part of the State on account of the absence of an important witness. The case then stood over until this time. The State now moves this trial. Defendant moves to postpone the case to a future time on account of the absence of a material witness. The affidavit of defendant discloses the fact that the witness was the mistress of the house where the deceased resided; that while sick Mr. Harden wished to send for a physician, but she refused to let him do so. The affidavit also discloses many other circumstances important to the defense. We feel very reluctant to postpone the trial, but a case of justice requires us to do so, in view of all the circumstances of the case. The testimony of this witness, it seems to us, cannot be supplied by other witnesses. We therefore think that this application, made in good faith, should be granted. The order of the Court therefore, is that the case be postponed.

Mr. Vliet - I am satisfied that it will be impossible for the State to be ready until the next regular term. I therefore ask the Court to lay the case over until that time.

Judge Whelpley - The case will be set down for the first day of the next regular term.

The witnesses were then recognized to appear at the next term, without further subpoenas being served upon them.

Great excitement is the result of this postponement. The hotel-keepers are indignant, and the community generally are utterly astonished at the unforeseen and unwelcome termination of this case.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3, 1860. The Opposition caucus have renominated Mr. Lawrence for Speaker of the House, and nominated Mr. Rauch of Carbon for clerk.

The Senate caucus nominated Mr. Francis of Venango for Speaker of the House, and Russell Errett for clerk.

The House organizes this morning, and the Senate this afternoon. Wm. M. Francis of Venango was elected Speaker of the Senate to-day, and Russell Errett, of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, Chief Clerk.

[From the Huntingdon Journal.]

The Oil Fever in Venango County.

The latest intelligence from the Venango oil district states that the excitement attending the recent oil discoveries, to which we have before alluded, is greatly on the increase. Scores of "sites" have been taken up, and new ones are being discovered every day. A number of capitalists from Pittsburg and other places are commencing operations. The company formed in this place have secured an experienced operator, and have commenced boring near Hall's Mill - Col. Hoover has a favorable "site" on the Allegheny river, near the mouth of Big Sandy. He will fully test the matter in that locality. Lessee of "sites" are grabbed at with as much avidity as gold privileges in California, and with quite as much prospect of their becoming remunerative in the end.