

Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A Battle in Italy.

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS. HEAVY LOSSES IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

The first battle has been fought at Montebello.

The battle at Montebello took place on the 21st ult. The French accounts say that the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under Gen. Stadion, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and were driven back by Gen. Forey's division after a fierce combat of four hours' duration.

The loss of the latter is stated by the French at 1,500 to 2,000, and that of the French at 600 to 700, of whom many were officers! Two hundred Austrians, including a Colonel, were taken prisoners.

The Austrian account simply states that Gen. Stadion pushed forward a reconnaissance by a forced march toward Leglis and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a French force of superior strength, retreated behind the Po in perfect order.

The actual strength of the French is not stated. Reports say they numbered from 6,000 to 7,000 beside a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE AUSTRIANS—THE SARDINIANS VICTORIOUS.

A Sardinian bulletin also announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under Gen. Chialdini, forced a passage over the Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

Other trifling engagements are reported.

Gen. Garibaldi had entered Gravelona, on the Piedmontese side of Lake Maggiore, with 6,000 men, his object being revolutionary. His purpose is to push into Lombardy.

Prince Napoleon and a small French force had arrived at Leghorn, for the purpose, probably, of supporting the Sardinian authority in Tuscany.

It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

TRIN, May, 24, 1859.—Gen. Gyulai has removed his headquarters to Garlasco, and has everywhere ordered the people to give up their arms, under pain of being shot for disobedience.

Gen. Garibaldi has made 47 prisoners.

The wounded at Montebello have been taken to Alessandria.

MARSEILLES, May 25, 1859.

Some Austrian prisoners have arrived here.

BERNE, May 25, 1859.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

From the Alton (Ill.) Courier, May 28.

Ireland taken by the Dutch.

To be sure the Calaboose is a basement room, is not particularly pleasant—nay, is decidedly an unpleasant place, even declared by the Grand Jury an unfit place, for the confinement of human beings; yet so strange are the workings of the human heart, so little does Cupid regard bars, bolts, damp floors and dingy walls, that even the Calaboose has been made the scene of a love affair—a courtship, a proposal, an acceptance, pleadings with lawful guardians, tears, scheming, watching, encouragement, working, and finally an elopement.

Three weeks ago this morning it was noted in this paper that a German named John Roth was, the day before, arrested and committed to the Calaboose on the charge of stealing a watch from the baker at the Waverley House; and one week ago this morning it was chronicled that on the preceding day a lady of Hibernian extraction, Mrs. Kate Lamb, was, by the officers of the law, not only prevented from taking a proposed trip to St. Louis, but consigned to the Calaboose on the charge of appropriating to her own use a \$20 gold-piece belonging to one of her neighbors.

Mrs. Kate was put into the cell adjoining that occupied by John. Misery loves company, it is said; and John who had mourned in silence through all the days of two weeks that his little scheme for becoming possessed of a watch had failed, was not long in introducing himself to the notice of Mrs. Kate, sorrowing that the anticipated pleasure of a visit to St. Louis was denied her. The wall between them could not prevent conversation and the exercise of sympathy and pity. These mourning parties soon found a balm for their wounds. John had never been married, and Mrs. Kate was a widow. John had probably never heard, at least did not heed, Sam Weller's words: "My boy, beware of 'vidders;" and therefore it happened that in a short time he found himself longing to call Mrs. Kate "wife."

But what could these lovers in the Calaboose do? They laid their case before Officer Filley—they told him in each language as Love employs that they found their separate cells cheerless; that life had for them no charms; that each was all to the other. They pleaded with him that they might marry; that they might occupy the same cell, and by mutual endearments lighten the hours till such time as the City Judge should pronounce upon their fortunes. Officer Filley is himself a married man, and so, how could he refuse this oft-repeated and tearfully urged entreaty? He told Mrs. Kate and John that if they would only get a license they should be made man and wife.

They seem, however, to have found some difficulty—who shall say what? Perhaps the law does not permit marriages in the Calaboose; perhaps they argued that freedom and wedded life would be better than confinement and wedded life; perhaps they looked into the future and desired a possible separation by Judge Billings. Certain it is, that when the officers went to the Calaboose yesterday morning John and Mrs. Kate had departed. During the night he had dug out of his cell and broken the lock from the door of hers. Thus love triumphs over law and locksmiths.

The Napoleon (Ark.) Planter publishes

the following card from a deserted husband: "Whereas, matilda pinkham, my wife, has left my bed and board, and who so ever will bring her back shall be stuybel rewarded, let it be more or less. She has chestnut culled here, like blue eyes, like skin, abuse of a small size, find her du or her mother will be distracted, age 23, richard pinkham of madbury, if you can find out anything about her, send a letter to darsen potter of new hampshire, she went away the 9 of november 1842, before she was married her name was matilda hill the darter of extra hill and hanner hill of alton,

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 9, '59.

Shall We Unite?

Whatever may be said, and however strong the reasons which may be urged against a union of the Opposition in the great contest of 1860, one thing is certain that this same union is what the demoralized Democratic party of the country most fears.

Although the discussion of such a question of expediency at this time, may be open to the objection of being premature, yet we think it by no means uncalculated. There can be no doubt of the fact, that however much the Sham Democracy may be divided at present by internal dissensions, local bickerings and private and personal quarrels among cliques, the Platform of the Charleston Convention will smooth away all differences, and the Democracy will be a unit then as it always has been, when the contest was between Freedom and Free Labor on the one hand, and Slavery and its extension and perpetuation on the other. It is perfectly useless for Republican journals to urge that a portion of the Democratic party will never again support a pro-slavery platform; that if they did so, it would be giving the lie to their conduct and sentiments for the past year. But those who think so have not reflected that that party is based upon Slavery, and that its inherent strength lies in its slavery of opinion. It is just as despotic in the government of its adherents, as either of the autocrats now at war with each other in Europe. It allows no man to think for himself. We speak of the Democratic party in this sense, as the aggregation of politicians by profession, party hacks, buncombe speech-makers, office-holders and public land swindlers—all of whom live upon the government—and not the honest ignorant masses who swallow whatever is called Democratic. We say it is this aggregation, called for the sake of convenience, the Democratic party, that rules and robs, and has made the sacred name of LIBERTY a by-word among the nations. And so strong is its organization, so potent its dictum, that none of its members dare express an opinion contrary to its creed without fear of being hunted down and denounced as a traitor, not only to "the party" but even to the country. This is why we say, as we firmly believe, that the Democratic Party will be a unit in 1860, no matter how pro-slavery the Charleston Platform may be, and the Democrats who cannot stand upon it will be kicked out of the party. The Democrats know very well that if they can keep the opposition divided; if they can by stirring up old animosities prevent a union against them of all who heartily despise the corruption and imbecility of their present acknowledged leader, their triumph will be as complete in 1860 as it was in 1856. This is why the question with which we started out ought to be discussed now, as upon its solution depends in a great measure the welfare and future glory of our whole country. It is a very easy matter for rival factions of the "untrified," to speak and write of the demoralization of each other as the rival factions in this State do; but the only kind of demoralization which they fear, is that kind which might possibly prevent a harmonious union on an equal footing hereafter.

We publish this week in another column some extracts from a speech delivered at a Republican Mass Meeting in Southern Kansas by Horace Greeley, which elaborates some of the ideas herein expressed. In that speech he defines his position in regard to the proposed union, considering it simply as a proposed alliance instead of a fusion, the latter being impossible. We regret that our limited space prevents us from laying the whole speech before our readers this week, but as it ought to be in the hands of everybody we shall make extracts from it from time to time as occasion may demand. Mr. Greeley does not speak for the Republican party, but simply for himself; yet his views commend themselves to the thoughtful attention of the Republican masses—the men who read and think—and we venture the assertion that they will meet the approval of every honest and earnest man who desires to see our government rescued from misrule and corruption. For ourselves, we have no hesitation in saying that we favor an alliance with this end in view; and that we shall oppose with earnestness any fusion by which even the least important of all of the great measures of the Republican Party would be sacrificed.

LET THE EAGLE SCREAM.

"We are glad to be able to announce that the people of Tioga are about to celebrate the approaching anniversary in a style worthy of the citizens of that enterprising town. Some time, since a Committee of citizens wrote to Hon. E. D. CULVER of Brooklyn to secure his attendance as the speaker of the day. The following is his reply:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 4, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have accepted your invitation to address you on the coming Anniversary of our National Independence.

Life and health permitting, you may positively expect me on that occasion. Very truly yours, E. D. CULVER.

To James Dewey, H. H. Borden, E. A. Sneed, Ira Wells, S. M. Geer.—Committee of Arrangements.

It is unnecessary for us to say that the known eloquence of this gentleman will attract an audience to the place worthy of the occasion. The Programme came too late for insertion this week but will be published next week in full.

GREELEY IN KANSAS.

[We make the following extracts from the great speech delivered by Horace Greeley at the first Mass Convention of the Republican Party in Kansas, at Oswatimie May 18, 1859.]

OF SLAVERY.

But why not oppose Slavery absolutely and everywhere? We are asked—in Virginia as in Kansas, in Georgia the same as in New Mexico? Why not strike directly at the existence of Slavery, instead of merely attempting to confine and restrict it?

I answer—These questions confound what we may with what we may not do, and seek to obliterate the plain distinction between them. Slavery in Virginia is just as bad as Slavery in Kansas; but your or my power over it, our right to oppose it and seek its overthrow, is much broader and clearer in the one case than in the other. If I lived in a Slave State, I should be there an Abolitionist; living in a Free State, I am a Slavery Restrictionist—that is, a Republican. I do not vote as a citizen of New York to abolish Slavery in Missouri, simply because my so voting ever so resolutely, and with ever so strong a majority of New Yorkers at my back, would not at all promote the end contemplated, nor in any manner modify the legislation of Missouri. Whatever limits Power, limits with it responsibility; and, having no power over the laws of Missouri, I am no wise responsible for the justice or injustice. Of course, I know that the power of enlightened and resolute Public Opinion—the Opinion of Christendom—is very great; and I do whatsoever I can do to intensify the reprehension with which that Opinion regards Slavery. Whatever power I possess, I must and will exercise to prevent the establishment of Slavery anywhere and to secure its overthrow everywhere. I am my brother's keeper just so far, and only so far, as I have power to win him from wrong and shield him from harm. Wherever Ability halts, there Obligation ends. But not till then.

OR SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

I object of course to the doctrine entitled "Popular" or "Squatter Sovereignty," even in its more plausible aspect, because it is plainly a limitation of my power and ability, with that of eighteen millions of my countrymen, citizens with me of the Free States, to act upon and influence the existence of slavery in the Territories—to labor for its exclusion therefrom. It is on our part an abdication, and in my view a cowardly one. It is in notorious antagonism to the faith and practice of the Revolutionary Fathers—the great men of our country's heroic age. For whatever may be doubted or denied; it cannot be disputed that Thomas Jefferson first devised and proposed to Congress the exclusion by act of Congress of Slavery from the Territories of the confederacy—not from a part, but from all of them—from those South as well as those North of the Ohio—and that Washington deliberately affixed his name in approval to the immortal Ordinance of '87, whereby Slavery was excluded forever from the territory north-west of the Ohio—which was all the territory our Union then possessed. If any one undertakes to tell me that Congressional Restriction of Slavery distrusts the People, fetters the People, my short answer is, The question is between your assertion on the one hand and the deliberate recommendation of Thomas Jefferson, the official approval of George Washington, on the other; settle it among you!

THE RIGHT KIND OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

The popular Sovereignty which I do believe in and maintain is the sovereign right of the American people—of the Thirty Millions of our countrymen, acting through their chosen Representatives in Congress, to exclude human Slavery from every square inch of their common domain, and pass such laws as they shall find necessary to enforce and perpetuate such exclusion; thus preserving and consecrating that magnificent domain to Free Labor and Free Men evermore. To render such exclusion perfect and enduring, I ask, I entreat, the sympathy and cooperation of the settlers in the Territories, whose interest in this exclusion of this enormous evil and scourge is more immediate, but no more real, than that of their fellow-citizens as yet residing in the States. I trust that cooperation will not be here withheld; but even where they falter, I still insist on the right of the Thirty Millions to stand firm. The Public Lands are the property of the Nation: I deny the right of any mere segment of that Nation to destroy their value by fastening the blight of Slavery upon them. They are the predestined home of Millions, of my children and those of my neighbors, as well as of yours: I deny your right to shut us out by fixing upon them, for your supposed personal advantage, a curse which virtually excludes us and our descendants therefrom. I would not trespass upon the rights of the thousands and tens of thousands; I insist that they shall not encroach on the rights of the millions and tens of millions. Of those rights, the Republican party of the Union is the Providential advocate and guardian; it will not consent to abandon them.

The Republican party is based on great fundamental principles, its national Platform, framed and adopted by its Convention which was held at Philadelphia in June, 1856. That Platform embodies essentially three propositions, namely, 1. That every innocent man has a right to himself; 2. That he has a right to the fair and just recompense of his own labor; 3. That if he be landless, he has a right to occupy and use a medium of the Public Domain, so long as any part of that Domain shall remain common and unappropriated, for his own sustenance and that of his wife and children. The Republican Platform, moreover, condemns the proscription of any citizen because of his creed and birthplace, and thus commends itself to the regard of a large class who would otherwise cherish apprehensions which circumstances have shown to be not altogether unfounded. Because of these principles, thus tersely set forth, I ask for the Republican party your hearty sympathy and support.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS—THEIR APPROPRIATION IN LIMITED BUT ADEQUATE AREAS TO THE FREE OCCUPANCY AND USE OF ACTUAL SETTLERS AND CULTIVATORS, SO THAT BOTH LANDS AND SETTLERS SHALL CEASE TO BE THE FOOTBALLS WITH WHICH MONOPOLISTS AND SPECULATORS GAMBLE FOR VAST AND IL-GOTTEN WEALTH—THIS IS ANOTHER CORNER-STONE OF THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, WHICH IS NOW COMMENDING ITSELF TO THE FAVOR OF THE GENEROUS AND PHILANTHROPIC THROUGHOUT THE LAND. THERE ARE IN OTHER PARTIES WHO ARE CONSTRAINED TO APPROVE, OR AT LEAST TO SUPPORT, THE PRINCIPLE OF LAND FOR THE LANDLESS, BUT NO OTHER GREAT PARTY THAN THE REPUBLICAN HAS EVER EMBODIED THAT PRINCIPLE IN ITS NATIONAL PLATFORM, OR GIVEN IT A HEARTY AND GENERAL SUPPORT IN CONGRESS AND BEFORE THE PEOPLE. YET I NOTICE THAT THE BATTALION OF TREASURY DEPENDANTS AND TREASURY EXPECTANTS WHO MET LAST WEEK AT TUCUMSEH TO ORGANIZE THE DEMOCRACY OF KANSAS, PUT FORTH A STRING OF RESOLVES, OF WHICH I CAN RECOLLECT BUT TWO AS HAVING ANY MATERIAL RELATION TO SUBSISTING AND PRACTICAL DIFFERENCES, TO BOTH OF WHICH I GIVE MY HEARTY ASSENT. ONE OF THESE AFFIRMS IN SUBSTANCE THAT THERE IS NO GOOD REASON THAT PRO-SLAVERY DEMOCRATS AND FREE-STATE DEMOCRATS SHOULD NOT LIVE AND ACT IN PERFECT HARMONY.—MOST CERTAINLY, THERE IS NONE. NO ROMEO AND JULIET WERE EVER MORE FITTED TO FIND DELIGHT IN

ABE LINCOLN'S ANALYSIS.

The able and gallant Lincoln of Illinois, whom we had hoped to meet and hear to-day, has pithily illustrated the Squatter Sovereignty principle thus: "If A wants to make B a slave, C must not interfere to prevent him." But the principle is really worse than this. It sets A, B and C to voting that D, E, F and G shall or shall not be slaves, and allows A and B, as a majority of the quorum, to overbear C and consign the others to eternal bondage. Nay, more: Suppose five white men to be the first white settlers of an organized Territory, of whom three are slaveholders, bringing in five hundred slaves. Now, the five fall to voting in or voting out Slavery, and the three slaveholders, forming a Douglas majority, fasten Slavery on the Territory, in defiance of the others. But I say No—this is not Popular Sovereignty—there has no quorum voted—no decision been made—nor can there be, according to genuine Popular Sovereignty, until the negroes shall have voted. I demand that their votes be recorded before the result is declared. The negro is clerely a party interested—more deeply interested

than any one else—and whatever may be the malformation of his cranium, the defects of his organization, he understands Slavery better than anybody else. He has had that knowledge whaled into him, ever since he could walk. You tell me that I don't understand this subject of Slavery, for lack of experience, and I respond, Very well; Sambo has that very knowledge in which I am deficient—has more of it than anybody else—let him give the casting vote! If he votes for Slavery, Slavery let it be, so far as he is personally concerned—I agree to abide his decision. He has no right to impose Slavery on others, even though they be his own children; for their rights are equal to his; but if he choose to vote himself into eternal Slavery, whether in Territories or State, I withdraw all obligation and agree that his decision shall be final. But until he does vote, and vote for Slavery, I insist that there is a majority on the side of Freedom—his freedom any how—though there be ten thousand votes for Slavery and only his against it. No law, no Constitution, ever did or ever can exist, by which the vote of others that he shall be a slave can be conclusive against his dissent. Any arrangement by which A, B and C are to vote that D, E, F and G shall be slaves, or D only shall be, is no real Popular Sovereignty, but a transparent mockery and fraud.

Nor do I concede that the first hundred, first thousand, ten thousand or any other number of settlers in a territory of the United States, have either actual or rightful power to establish Slavery therein, no matter by what vote. Such a vote would be at the least an exercise of sovereign power, and a territory is not a Sovereignty, whatever a state may be. A Territorial organization or condition is a temporary expedient—a stop-gap—a half way house between nonentity and State sovereignty. It is a creature of the Federal Government, which has power to suspend, to modify, or even to destroy it at any time. Its principal functionaries are warmed into official life by the breath of Federal Executive favor: that breath may unmake as readily as it has made them. Recall, if you can, the long roll of Governors of Kansas—I mean that sort of Governors who have exerted authority and received pay—and say which one of them owed his appointment in the smallest degree to the people whom he ruled. When the veteran Gen. St. Clair, whom President Jefferson found and for a while kept in office as Governor of the North-West Territory, was somehow moved to assert for the first time the doctrine of Territorial Squatter Sovereignty, the answer of Mr. Jefferson through the proper Department, was prompt and decided: "Gen. St. Clair, I am instructed to inform you that you are this day removed from the office of Governor of the North-West Territory." This was a masterly instance of what the logicians term the argumentum ad hominem—just as you might refute a juggler's pretense that he could not be moved, fastened to the floor that he could not be moved, simply by a kick which should send him flying over a fence. I believe Gen. St. Clair promptly realized that Mr. Jefferson had the better of the argument.

By an experiment on a small scale it is supposed to be positively ascertained that this coal contains twice as much gas as is found in the Blossburg coal. It is also very free from sulphur. The mining operations are conducted on quite a limited scale at present; but still they meet the demand; and as workmen become acquainted with the superior qualities of this coal and the demand thereby increases it will not be presuming too much to say that the supply will equal the demand. EVERTS. Gaines, June 3, 1859.

The Advocates of High Postage.

It may be interesting to the people, as well as convenient for reference, to place on record the names of the Senators who voted for the bill to increase the tax on letters for the benefit of the South, and to place in the hands of the Administration more money to be squandered on personal favorites, and to advance the corrupt schemes of Mr. Buchanan. Here they are from the Washington Globe.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Dav's Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Lane, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Ward and Yulee—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doollittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—28.

Every one of the affirmative was from the South, except Bright and Fitch, of Indiana, Green of California, Jones of Iowa, and Lane of Oregon. And the whole 29, except Crittenden, are Democrats—the friends of the poor man, as they call themselves! Every Republican voted nay, of course—and with them, eight Northern Democrats, who felt instructed by the public opinion of their constituents, and also a Senator from a nominal Slave State, Bayard of Delaware. This record, like that on the Homestead Bill, speaks for itself.

Costs of the Government Zeal in the Negro Cause.

The following statement of the costs in the U. S. District Court at Cleveland, is derived from the Clerk Mr. Green:

Table with columns: Langston, Bushnell, Clerk, Marshal, Pltff's witnesses, Defendants, Docket. Values: \$12,10, \$47,80, 30,40, 107,28, 445,30, 131,10, 161,20, 20,00.

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This will probably be about the cost of the other prosecutions—about thirty. The average is \$827,14 each. The aggregate will be about \$24,000,—all for one negro. Who can deny that the negro governs in this country.—Columbus Journal.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, we observe, has undertaken a trip to California, by the Overland route.

We say God-speed to him on his journey. Whatever difference of opinion may exist among our citizens as to Mr. Greeley's political views there is but one opinion in reference to him personally,—namely, that he is a good, a great and an honest man. When we were an apprentice in the Hartford Courant office, from 1839 to 1844, we regarded Horace Greeley, as we have no doubt many other apprentices regarded him, as a sort of Beacon light; and it is no more than just to him to say, that to his example are we, perhaps to some extent, indebted for the measure of success that has attended our efforts in the publishing business. He let us see what a poor boy could accomplish.—Bonner in the New York Ledger.

each other's society; no Damon and Pithyas, no David and Jonathan, were ever more formed by nature for mutual love and devotion; no two cherries on one stem, two peas in one pod, were ever more essentially alike, than that which long basked in the sunshine of Executive favor, and was accustomed to visit you in your cabins and your cattle-pens, even in the still hours of the night, under the style and title of the Pro-Slavery Democracy of Kansas, and that which now, under the hard constraint of fear and necessity, professes to scout the idea of planting Slavery among you, and approaches you with extended hand and open palm, minus the old rifle and knife, commending itself to your affections, and your confidence, as the "Free-State Democracy of Kansas." "Lovely and pleasant in their lives," it is to be hoped that "in death they will not be divided."

FROM THE PEOPLE.

Gaines Coal Mine.

Mr. Editor: A few days since I paid a visit to the Coal beds in Gaines, and, through the kindness of one of the proprietors, Mr. I. B. Reynolds, was shown many things of interest connected with the mining operations in this vicinity.

This mine of bituminous coal is in the northeast corner of Gaines township, and about four miles from Pine Creek. It was known nearly forty years since that coal existed in this place, but no effort was made at that time to bring the coal into market, or even to give publicity to the fact of its existence. In 1852 adittle coal was dug for private use; but no effort was made to ascertain the extent of this bed of the practicability of making it an article of traffic until October, 1857, at which time digging was commenced by way of experiment and led to the opening of a "drift" in the ensuing month.—This "drift" was worked for some time with but little success, and after extending the excavation back 150 feet and finding only one ton of coal it was thought best to abandon this "drift" for the time being and open a new one. The second "drift" which was opened the last of January, 1858, has yielded up to the present time about 100 tons of coal, and will average three tons to four days labor. This "drift" extends about 170 feet and is supposed to be twenty feet below the surface. This vein of coal is twenty inches deep and yields a ton to an area of one and a half square yards. Immediately over the coal are a few inches of clay, above which are about eight inches of slate broken by seams running through it in a horizontal and also in a perpendicular direction, and still above this broken slate is the regular roofing slate which is found in all coal mines. Beneath this vein of coal is a layer of fire clay 5 feet deep. A shaft has been sunk about fifty feet, and six veins of coal each averaging one foot in depth and four layers of clay averaging three feet each have been discovered. Total depth of coal found at the present time is 7 feet 8 inches—of fire clay 17 feet. This coal is known to exist on at least a thousand acres, and is supposed to extend over more than twice that area. The fire clay found in this mine is pronounced by an experienced Welsh miner to be equal to the very best fire clay of England.

By an experiment on a small scale it is supposed to be positively ascertained that this coal contains twice as much gas as is found in the Blossburg coal. It is also very free from sulphur. The mining operations are conducted on quite a limited scale at present; but still they meet the demand; and as workmen become acquainted with the superior qualities of this coal and the demand thereby increases it will not be presuming too much to say that the supply will equal the demand. EVERTS. Gaines, June 3, 1859.

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"It is a piece of downright audacity to throw the Black Republican party looking for the Union. Disunion would be a disaster in every point of view to Black Republicans. They know it well, and would seek to avoid it, if they had the power and could do so. It is a piece of audacity to say that the Black Republican party is the only party in the country, and that by the principles of consolidation they entertain."

The Canada brings us news of the death of the venerable Baron Von Humboldt, a great German naturalist and philosopher. Baron was born in Berlin, Sept. 14th, 1769, and was consequently in the 90th year of his age at his death.

A Card.

In consequence of the destruction by the late Lawrence of the night of the 22nd of May, and with them all my books, papers, accounts and other memoranda of a business nature, I am unable to make some arrangements towards a new one. Through the assistance of kind friends and acquaintances I expect to be able to go and re-build my store, and if those indebted to me will come to my store at once, I shall feel grateful.

I desire also to return my sincere thanks to Lawrenceville Fire Company, and to my friends, for their kind efforts to save my store on the night of the fire. JAMES REEVE. Lawrenceville, June 9, 1859. (11-7)

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Artisan Loan Association will be held at Blossburg on the 10th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect a Board of Managers.

NOTICE—Whereas, my wife CATHERINE left my bed and board without just cause or occasion I hereby forbid all persons harboring or concealing her, or any person who may be contracting after this date. EASTON'S NOTICE. Ward, June 6, 1859. 310.

SPIRITUALISM.

MYSTIC HOUR—OR THE EXPRESSION OF THE WILL.

R. A. Redman as a Spiritual Medium. Is now in press and will soon be offered for sale by the publisher, T. B. Deane, 107 N. 3rd St. Philadelphia. This book is particularly interesting to those who have been deceived by firm unbelievers in Spiritual phenomena, and an unvarnished, truthful representation of facts. June 9, 1859. 41.

DEERFIELD WOOLEN FACTORY.

WOOL WANTED.

TO MANUFACTURE OF SHIRTS, BY THE YARD, OR IN EXCHANGE FOR SHEEPSHAWLS, STOCKING YARN, &c. &c. Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done on notice and on good terms at present work or goods. J. S. DEERFIELD. Deerfield, June 9th, 1859.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

ROY'S WASHING SOAP.

The Ladies are now beginning to appreciate its use, and it has come to be extensively used. ROY'S WASHING SOAP does not rot the clothes. It is a great saving of time. It washes without boiling the clothes. It is no wash. It also saves much of the wearing of the fabric in the process of washing. For sale in large or small quantities at 25¢ per Store. [June 9, 1859.]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

SOMETHING NEW—B. T. BABBITT'S

MEDICAL SALUBRITY.

It is a new and different kind of medicine, and is entirely different from other salubrities. It is a new and different kind of medicine, and is entirely different from other salubrities. It is a new and different kind of medicine, and is entirely different from other salubrities.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

MERCANTILE AND APPRAISERS.

For