

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE by the MORRONS. A TALK of Florida.—The San Francisco Bulletin of April 23 has the following:

One of the great mysteries of Mormonism which the United States Judges in Utah are endeavoring to unravel, greatly to the consternation of the Saints, is the horrible massacre at Mountain Meadows, of one hundred emigrants, on their way from Arkansas to California. At the time, we were told that the unfortunate victims fell under the weapons of the Canaan band of Parvane Indians; but various subsequent developments have established the conviction that they were merely fooling the hands of the Mormons themselves. An eye witness of the transaction has been found at Salt Lake, a statement of his account of the affair.

The whole fearful truth stands revealed, presenting one of the most shocking cases of cruelty and crime that has ever stained the records of a civilized community. The writer says:

"While I was residing at Cedar City, I was called upon by Messrs. Isaac Hight, John D. Lee and John Higbee—to go a few miles out of the city, which I did. There I found thirty or forty others, selected from different settlements. We were addressed by the above officers, who told that they had sent Canosh, the Arkanian Chief, with his warriors, to destroy the Arkansas company, and that if any of us refused or betrayed them to the Americans, they would take good care of him hereafter. Here we were all ordered on the quick march to the Mountain Meadows, where we found the emigrants, with their wagons formed into two circles with their families in the midst, trying to defend themselves against the merciless and bloodthirsty savages, who lay around in ambush, killing them as opportunity presented.

Hight and Lee formed their men into two companies, and made a precipitate rush at the poor defenceless victims. The men inside of the circles rose up, but instantly fell dead or mortally wounded under the fire of the weapons which so cruelly sought their lives. Nothing remained to be done except to kill the frightened females and their innocent children clasped in their arms. Others clung with desperation to their bleeding, dying husbands, pleading in vain for mercy at the hands of the "Christians" who controlled the no more savage Indian assailants.

John D. Lee now sent to the Indian Chief and his men in ambush to come out and finish the survivors, directing him to spare only the little children, who could not talk. The savages came instantly, with knives drawn, and speedily finished the bloody work. The scene beggars description. The demoniac yells of the savage monsters, mingled with the shrieks and prayers of helpless mothers and daughters, while the death-blow was dealing with unflinching hands, and scalps were torn from heads which bloomed with beauty and innocence an hour before. Now the work of butchering ended. The murderers threw the dead into two heaps, covered them slightly with earth, and left them to feed the wolves and birds of prey, and returned home with their booty of cattle, and wagons, and a great quantity of goods." &c.

CULTIVATION OF BUCKWHEAT.—It has been said that buckwheat occupies the same position among grains as the larkspur does among animals—*useful, but not popular.*—It will grow on the poorest of sandy soils; can be sown later than any other grain; and is one of the best crops for cleaning the land and for killing wire-worms and other injurious grubs. It has been extensively used for plowing in as a manure. But, though it has proved beneficial for this purpose, it is not as good as many other crops that might be used—such as white lupin, spurry, red clover, &c.

Cleaning off poor and hilly land, buckwheat is admirable for the first crop. We have seen excellent crops on such land in New England, where apparently no other crop would thrive. On such land, however, it is exceedingly grateful for manure. An experienced farmer says, "burn-rod manure, whether green or rotted, is the best, and plaster, all seem to produce a wonderful crop." Buckwheat is often sown too early. When too early, the sun is apt to blast the flowers. The middle of June, in this section, is considered the best time to sow; though in New England, good crops are often obtained when sown as late as the 4th of July. In sections where there is danger of frosty nights early in the fall, it must be sown early, as a slight frost often destroys the crop. We must endeavor to steer between the two dangers—blasting of the flowers in the summer, when sown early; and the destruction of the crop by the frost in the fall when sown late. It succeeds well sown on clover or grass soil. Formerly, it was considered best to break up the land in the spring, and cultivate and harrow it a few times before sowing.—*Montgomery Ledger.*

The Post Office Department fear that counterfeit stamps are issued to an immense extent, either by renewing them from the engraving or photographic plates, or by using those from waste paper collections, or by means of an acid wash off the post-office stamp that was on them, and then passing through the office. There is no more means of guarding against the first named evil. The manufacture is so simple that one man can produce thousands of sheets. The stamps are now entrusted to fifty thousand post-masters, and no check can be kept upon them, for there is no possibility of ascertaining how many stamps are in the hands of the people. Letters with the defaced stamps on them pass again into the hands of the post-office, but they are supposed to be used to a lesser extent than the counterfeit, on account of the greater facilities for selling the latter. Efforts have been made, both in this country and in England, where the same difficulty is encountered, to obtain an indelible ink for the purpose of defacing the used stamp, but without success. The Post Office Department these frauds are connected with the deficiency in its revenues.

Col. Fremont's Affairs.—Col. Fremont's affairs in California are in a very embarrassed condition. Owing to an exhausted exchequer he has been unable to pay his workmen, who have sued him for the money due them. The feeling of these people are in a very exasperated state, and they are proceeding to the very utmost limits against him. If Fremont is unable to raise the money, all his works and machinery will be sold under the hammer of the sheriff. The California papers.

A petition in circulation in New Hampshire praying for the abolition of the State lottery. It was signed by a number of any names. Mr. Sargent, who is circulating it, under the name of the State. The petition is received.

The News.
The North Briton, which left Liverpool on the 1st of June, reached Quebec yesterday with news two days later than that telegraphed from St. Johns after the arrival of the Arago from Galway.

There is nothing of great importance from the seat of war in Italy. Garibaldi continued his advance on Lombardy. Reports of his defeat by the Austrians had been telegraphed from Berne, but they were contradicted by reports from Turin. Nothing decisive had been received in Paris. It was said Napoleon would return to that city in August. He was to move his headquarters from Alexandria to Cassel. It was said that the Austrians had occupied Bobbio in force; but which of the places of that name marked on the maps is not told.

It is indicated that England and Russia would soon endeavor to put an end to the war. The Emperor of Austria had left Vienna and arrived in Verona, having in attendance the Archduke Charles and General-Bless. English man-of-war sailers had quarrelled with some American seamen in Florence in consequence of the latter wearing tri-color tresses.

The British Parliament met on the 31st of May and unanimously re-elected Mr. Spenser St. John. Government had offered new terms to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. There had been a rise in the market for English railway securities, and purchases continued. Expectations were entertained that for the present the value of money would be comparatively easy, but that a demand might arise which at a later period would carry rates up to four and a half or five per cent. One of the causes that contributed to a rise in the funds was an impression that Austria was getting the worst of the conflict, and that an early and general advance of the allied forces would probably take place. During the month ending on the 31st ult., the upward movement in Consols had established an advance of three and three-quarters per cent. They closed on Tuesday, May 31, at 93 1/2, both for money and account. Cotton had advanced from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a penny. Breadstuffs were declining. The Paris Bourse had advanced over one per cent.

Personal Beauty of the European Continentants.
The public mind has an instinctive curiosity to learn something of the personal appearance of the three champions who are about to contend for the mastery in the vicinity of the Pyrenees. The Philadelphia North American affords a brief sketch of them, which represents the three principal actors in the pending tragedy, as three of the plainest men in Europe. Louis Napoleon is cold, stern, forbidding in feature, and his legs too short for his body; he appears to most advantage when seated on horseback, because the exact ratio of his legs to his body is then less evident. Victor Emanuel has a broad, dumpy face, and positively vulgar mien. He is the most unkingly looking personage of the three. Francis Joseph has the advantage of his rivals as far as figure is concerned; but the sullen and selfish cast of his features makes him as unimpressive as the others. His Saracenic majesty is said, moreover, to have a grotesque manner which has more than once operated to his prejudice. He is reported to have given serious offence to his august ally at the Tuilleries, by his indecorous conduct at table with the Princess Mathilde, and even with the Empress. Malignant people say that in consequence of these escapades, he received a hint to shorten his visit.

HORACE GREENEY IN KANSAS.—He was at Wyandott on Monday evening of last week, on his way to the Convention at Osawatimie. General Pomeroy, Mr. Fayrot, J. Ewing, J. and other delegates, were with him. In the evening there was a meeting, and Horace addressed it, among others. He told the people there assembled what he had, and how he intended to do, for Kansas, and all other States and Territories, since he came prominently before the public. He gave the meeting (what was not relished by the delegates at least) the true Republican doctrine, which is that the negro is entitled to the same status as the white man. The main portion of his remarks were for the negro. He went in for the power in Congress, whenever it may seem fit, either to introduce or abolish slavery. He said, in the commencement of his remarks, that Wm. H. Seward, of New York, had said that there was an irreconcilable conflict between slave labor, that although the question was settled in Kansas in favor of its being a free State, when admitted into the Union, yet the question was not settled, nor would it be until all the States were free. He said that this conflict would go on until it penetrated the heart of the cotton States. These declarations are important at the present time, as presenting the real points on which the Black Republicans intend to make the contest for President in 1860, with Seward in the lead.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE NEW KING OF NAPLES.—Francis the 2d, who succeeded by his father's death, to the throne of the two Sicilies, is the son of the late King by his first wife, who was a Sardinian Princess. He is about 23 years old, and has recently been married to a Princess of Bavaria. By education and alliance his sympathies are understood to be Austrian, though the reverses encountered by Austrian arms may perhaps induce his counsellors to advise that he should make no great manifestation of them. His disposition is said to be better (it could hardly be worse) than that of his father, and personally he is inclined to a more liberal policy.

By the acknowledgment of his title to the throne, two intrigues are defeated, one by the Queen to get the throne for her own eldest son, the Count de Trani, and another by the Bonapartes and adherents to the Murat family, to place a scion of that stock on the royal seat.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

Two additional vessels—the Mystic and Sumpter—have been added to our squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, which now comprises thirteen in all. The squadron has been strengthened with a view of being able to protect American interests generally in the Gulf in case of emergency, as it is thought that an effective force in that quarter will exert a beneficial influence. Nothing is positively known with regard to the policy our government will pursue in Mexican affairs. It is denied that the French and English Ministers are endeavoring to obstruct the action of the Juarez government.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.
The prospect of the early completion of this work is of peculiar significance to the following extract from Hon. A. K. McClure's speech in the support of the bill authorizing the sale of the State lands to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, delivered during the session of 1857:

"I regard the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad as the great measure of the age. It is not merely a question of to-day nor of the generation. When you and I meet Spenser, shall have passed away, the fruits of this great measure will not yet have reached their fullness. The hardy farmers of the North, who are strangers to the bounty of the Commonwealth, will teach those who are to come after them to bless the men who this day plead their cause. They have struggled for a quarter of a century, but now can point to no evidence of progress around them. They have hoped on and still hoped on, as disaster clouded the prospects of this great movement; and still hope for the day which I trust is now soon to dawn upon them, when the lake and the Atlantic shall strike hands with the northern wilderness, and pour its exhaustless wealth into the lap of commerce. They have borne their share of the burdens imposed upon the people to make our more favored sections develop their wealth; they have helped by the fruits of their labor, to build our railroads, our canals, and our colleges; and now they ask, not our bounty, not our gifts, not our credit; but they ask that we shall enable them, by a generous policy, involving no pecuniary sacrifice to the State, to consummate an enterprise that must scatter enlightened progress and untold wealth over the long-neglected regions of the Commonwealth."

In speaking of the battle of Montebello, the European Times says: It is now clear from this desperate struggle, that the Italian campaign will be one of the most deadly in history. We see it stated that the Austrians have 210,000 men at present in that country, and by the middle of next month the number will be increased to 335,000, with 75,000 horses and 900 guns. "These are people," says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, who supply this information, "that talk of the war being ended in one campaign; but Napoleon has an enemy to deal with whom he will not be able to overcome at all, or only after a long and desperate struggle."

The relative merits of French and Austrian troops are becoming more discernible than at first, and the survey more instructive. The Austrian staff service is reported to be excellent, and it certainly seems that they have kept the initiative for the most part in their own hands. They have advanced and retired as they pleased, without much hindrance or surprise. The battle of Montebello was of their own making, though the spot looks so much like a French selection. Our Vienna correspondent anticipated not only the engagement, but its very scene, before the news had reached the Austrian capital.

It cannot be doubted that the French had the best of the affair, though they fought to some disadvantage. It was not 2,500 men against 15,000; but at first, and until support came up, the French were really outnumbered. The Sardinians, continued to be very, or, at least, all through the battle. Nevertheless by dint of genuine gallantry and dash, they forced the Austrians back from point to point, and remained master of the field. But though the French fought the best, the Austrians fought very well, indeed, and it must be remembered that it was their design to retire; they brought on the battle at their discretion and terminated it when they thought proper.

RIOU AND DEATH.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in the town of Oramel, Allegany Co., last Saturday night. The parties were Stephen Cooper, Sylvester Burdett, Samuel Burgess, Isaac Miles and Orville Reynolds on one side and Arion Burr on the other. It appears that Cooper, who had resided at the house of Arion Burr for some weeks, had been endeavoring to persuade the step mother of Burr to go with him to Canada. This Burr opposed as did also the step mother. A few weeks ago Burr was assaulted at night and forcibly taken to a grave-yard by a party of men and there stripped and tarred and feathered. Cooper was probably instigator and chief actor in this assault, in revenge for Burr's opposition to his wishes. On Saturday night, late in the afternoon, mentioned, an attack upon Burr's house, burst open the door, and entered the chamber, and with a loaded rifle in his hands, warned them not to ascend the stairs. Cooper disregarded the warning and was shot through the heart. He fell back, and his companions carried him out of the house and several rods distant where he soon expired. They left him there and fled.

On Sunday a Coroner's inquest was held upon the body of Cooper, and the verdict of the jury was unanimous, that "he came to his death by a bullet shot from the rifle in the hands of Arion Burr, and that the act was one of self defence." The evidence was such as left no doubt of the character of the transaction and of the guilty parties connected with it. Burgess, Miles and Burgess fled to parts unknown. Reynolds was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$300. The officers are after the others and they will probably soon be taken and bro't to justice.—*Tariffville Journal.*

A SPEAKING CONSIDERANCE.—The New York Tribune of Thursday which is recognized as the leading organ of Abolition-Republicanism, contains the following:
"The People's State Convention, which met at Harrisburg yesterday, nominated Thomas E. Cochran, as Auditor General, and General Keim as Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. Resolutions of the right stamp were adopted. The Philadelphia Press, of this morning, a paper which professes to be Democratic says: "We cannot avoid doing justice to the general tone and temper of the resolutions of the Opposition Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 8th inst. The acceptance, though not in express terms, of the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the repudiation, in direct language, of the attempt to establish a slave code in the Territories, are concessions to a just and public sentiment."
Comment in this case is unnecessary. It is very evident that the distinction between the sentiments of the Tribune and the Press does not amount to a difference.

McKean County Democrat.
Thursday, June 16, 1859.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY.
119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State St. Boston.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. are the Agents for the McKean Democrat and the most influential and largest Circulating Newspaper in the United States and the Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

Democratic State Nominations.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM.
The platform adopted by the Opposition State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 8th inst., abounds in the usual elaborate defining of the party of their "opposition" to certain modes of disposing of the Almighty nigger. His sable highness occupied the front seats, and furnished the prominent feature for the general denunciation of the national administration. The platform "disapproves," "protests against," "denounces," and "regards as shocking" certain acts of the administration which have never been performed and are not distinctly specified, and certain evils which have not and never will have an existence except in the disordered imagination of its framers. These protests and denunciations are based upon the wilful, barefaced misinterpretation of the principles and position of the Democratic party, and sink into nothingness before the light of truth. The Convention might have been denounced as a dangerous cheat but for the innocent, harmless platform which it put forth—harmless because of its unexecuted falsification. If evidences are wanted to prove the falsity of the entire operation we need only refer to the endorsement of Simon Cameron, notorious throughout the United States for his political corruption, himself the embodiment of all that goes to make politics dishonorable. The tariff resolution is also another evidence of the false position in which they place themselves and the Democratic party. It is as follows:

"That we hold the encouragement and protection of home production and American industry to be one of the first duties of our government, and the failure to obtain such encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, constitutes an abuse of the powers of the free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of the laborer while the administration of the government is in the hands of the party now in power; and that we believe in a national system wholly inadequate to the protection we demand, and in lieu of it we are in favor of a specific duty upon iron, coal, salt, and all such other products which the growth and manufacture of the United States."

There are facts bearing upon this subject which are yet fresh in the minds of the people, and which go to show that the opposition, instead of favoring the protection of home industry are directly opposed to such protection. In 1856, when the opposition had a majority in the National House of Representatives, a bill was passed by opposition votes reducing the duties upon iron, coal and other staple home productions. Such was the actual course of the opposition when in power. And again, during the session of the last Congress, when the financial pressure had cut off and exhausted the revenues of government, affording an opportunity for an increase of duties which may not again occur in half a century, and while the Democracy were straining every nerve (particularly the delegation from Pennsylvania) to bring about such a result, substituting specific for ad valorem duties at the recommendation of the President, they were openly opposed by the Republicans of New England and the North West, and by the inaction of the opposition delegation from this State, whose assistance they had a right to expect from professions made previous to election, they were defeated. Even now, the opposition at the West inform their brethren in Pennsylvania that these high tariff professions may do very well to carry elections, but that they must not expect anything practical from them; and they do not. These platform builders must hold the intelligence of the people in very light estimation indeed, if they seriously anticipate the successful operation of this gull-catcher in the face of these facts.

CONTRACTORS ON THE SUNBURY & ERIE R. R.
The following is a correct list of the successful competitors for contracts on the above named Rail Road, with the numbers of the sections allotted to each:
Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, A. C. Noyes & Co; 6, 7, and 8, John P. Parker; 9, 10 and 11, Welch, Atwood & Pearson; 12 and 13, Gibson, Bennett & Gibson; 14 and 15, Tracy & Deegan; 16, 17, and 18, W. S. Garvin & Co; 19 and 20, Mackey & Co; 21 and 22, Timothy Ives; 23, 24, and 25, J. M'Govern; 26, 27 and 28, D. Dougherty & Co; 29 and 30, W. M'Kirkick; 31 and 32, J. Freeland; 33, H. Etting; 34 and 35, Porter & Glasgow; 36, 37, 38 and 39, Mulloy & Stephens; 40, 41 and 42, A. Gregg & Co; 43 and 44, Col. Deegan; 45, 46, 47 and 48, P. Dickinson; 49, 50 and 51, J. L. Gillis; 52 and 53, Morehead, Grier & Morehead; 54 and 55, W. Wilson; 56 and 57, H. Southard; 58 and 59, P. Martin; 60, 61; and 62, P. & T. Collins; 63 and 64, Karns; 65, Dull, Cresswell & Dull; 66 and 67, Parsons & Williston; 68, Marr & Griffey; 69, Lawshe & Cummings; 70 and 71, Riddle & Blackwell; 72, 73 and 74, Wiley & Co.; 75, J. Passmore; 76 and 77, A. H. Dull; 78, 79 and 80, J. Buckley & Co.

The Committee appointed by Governor Packer in accordance with the Act of Assembly of 1857, to view the line of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad from Williamsport to Sinnemahoning, have attended to that duty and made report to the department that a certain portion of the road has been properly completed. In accordance therewith the Governor directed the State Treasurer to deliver to the directors of the company bonds to the amount of one million of dollars.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.
Arrangements have been perfected for a grand celebration in this place on the 4th of July next, the anniversary of our independence, in the good old-fashioned manner. This conclusion was arrived at as follows: Quite a goodly number of citizens assembled at the Court House on Monday evening, and after due deliberation a committee was appointed to arrange a plan for the celebration, which committee reported Wednesday evening, in substance, that the celebration be held at the Court House, where the Declaration of Independence will be read and orations delivered by Messrs. H. Hamilton and W. A. Nichols; that a sumptuous dinner will be served up by D. R. Bennett on the public square under an arbor to be erected for that purpose; that the brass band will be in attendance; that Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Richmond, Miss C. Medbury and L. Rogers are appointed a committee to decorate the premises and furnish vocal music for the occasion; that Rev. C. Conforth, Hon. B. D. Hamlin, and Warren Cowles be a committee to receive toasts; that S. B. Sartwell and A. B. Armstrong be authorized to raise funds and appropriate the same for the purchase of fireworks for the evening; that S. C. Hyde and E. S. Mason, procure music and make necessary arrangements for a grand soiree at the Bennett House in the evening; and that F. W. Pierce and B. F. Jackson be appointed artificers, and have entire control of the field pieces. The committee also reported Hon. S. A. Backus as officer of the day; P. Ford as Marshal, with power to choose assistants, and N. F. Jones, G. B. Backus and A. N. Taylor as committee of general supervision, to see that this plan is properly carried out; and to furnish a programme for publication. All of which was unanimously adopted.

This is as it should be. The patriotic spirit of our citizens is being fully aroused, and by a little effort can be infused into the country around, and we will warrant a glorious time—one long to be remembered by our people. Let the old, the middle aged, the young, the Democrat and the Republican, the Native American and the adopted citizen come out and meet on the common platform of brotherhood. Let the cares and perplexities of business be banished, the sweat of toil be wiped away, political prejudices and party animosity hide their deformed features, for just one day in the year, and let that day be devoted wholly and entirely to those things which will keep in memory the important era to ourselves and the world of which it is the anniversary. Let everybody come out.

What the German Republicans Demand.
The Germans who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, irritated at the recent proslavery encouragement and protection from the last Congress, notwithstanding the professions of the President, constitute the absolute mass of the free States will look in vain for a tariff for the protection of the laborer while the administration of the government is in the hands of the party now in power; and that we believe in a national system wholly inadequate to the protection we demand, and in lieu of it we are in favor of a specific duty upon iron, coal, salt, and all such other products which the growth and manufacture of the United States."

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When Know Nothing was the rule and Republican the exception, "purity of the ballot box and frauds upon the naturalization laws" meant that foreigners must reside in this country twenty-one years to become a voter; but as matters now stand, Sam must be content with Sambo's definition, with the addition of "wholesome and proper legislation," to let him down easy, which means legislation similar to that of Massachusetts. Our naturalized citizens are getting their eyes opened.

The Buffalo Commercial after publishing extracts from letters and papers from all sections of the country, concludes with the following:
"It will be seen from the above that the frost was remarkably extensive and severe, but second accounts in all cases are more cheering than first. Corn will not need re-planting, and we learn of many instances where it is striking up bravely. The total damage to the wheat crop will not be enough to deprive us of a more than usually abundant harvest."

THE U. S. TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury anticipates a surplus of ten millions of dollars on the 1st of July, when the new fiscal year will commence. The treasury has redeemed \$1,000,000 of its notes, which it has the power to re-issue, and the balance of cash on hand by the last return was \$9,000,000. Uncle Sam, therefore, is over his financial difficulties for the present. Would that we could say the same of all mankind!

It is said that Paul Morphy is creating more of a sensation in Boston than any white man was ever known to. They evidently mistook him for a nigger.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
THE LADIES' HAND-BOOK OF FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WORK.
Comprising directions and patterns for working in Applique, Bead-work, Braiding, Canvas-work, Embroidery, Netting, Lacing, Worsted-work, Quilting, Patch-work, &c., &c. Illustrated with 262 new Engravings. Compiled from the best authorities, by Miss Florence Hartlett. Published by G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1859.
This is the most complete and thorough work of its kind. By writing in a simple, straight-forward style and rejecting all irrelevant topics, the author has been enabled to embody in this volume an immense amount of useful and valuable information, and by the most extensive collection of elegant patterns that has ever been brought together in one book. These patterns are engraved by the best artists and printed on excellent paper and beautiful style. Of course such a volume is in demand by the ladies, who can appreciate tasteful patterns for adorning their persons and their dwellings. They know the value of "HARTLET'S LADIES' HAND-BOOK," and are ordering it with a perfect rush. It is an indispensable book for all who would be perfect in ornamental work.
Besides the subjects named on the title-page, we observe that the volume embraces descriptions and engravings of all the various kinds of stitches and descriptions, with illustrated patterns, and a multitude of other matters incidental to the subject. The number of useful patterns for working in this book is greater than can be obtained in any other way; by paying ten times the price asked for "HARTLET'S LADIES' HAND-BOOK." This valuable book for the ladies will be sent by mail, for the low price of one dollar. EVANS will mail a copy and a handsome present to all persons remitting one dollar for the book and twenty-one cents for postage.
A new Classified Catalogue of Books and Gifts, with inducements to Agents, will be sent free, on application.—Address
G. G. EVANS, Publisher,
439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STEPS TOWARD HEAVEN; OR, RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.
Written by T. S. ARTHUR, a well known author, of whom it has been truly said, "That dying, he has not written a word he would wish to erase." His graphic pen never tires, and in this new volume we perceive that he will still successfully labor to benefit while he pleases, and while he continues with master hand the attention of men, to make them better. This is more decidedly religious than his other works, though it is not doctrinal nor sectarian. It is a work well calculated to do good, and is designed to show that the beauties and endearments of Christianity are to be developed amid the stern realities of every-day life, and not to be put aside at the tranquil time of Sabbath evening.
Published by G. G. EVANS, 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price \$1.00. Evans will mail a copy and a handsome present to any person remitting one dollar for the book, and twenty cents for postage.
A new Classified Catalogue of Books and Gifts, with inducements to Agents, will be sent free on application.—Address
G. G. EVANS, Publisher,
439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Our New York correspondent informs us that he has known Dr. DE LANEY (whose advertisement is in our paper of this week) for several years, and that his representations may be relied on. He is an old practitioner, who has made this department of medicine a speciality, and who has met with the confidence and success he deserves.

Those who use the "weed," and prefer it in its pure state, will find the natural leaf James River Tobacco, at W. S. BROWN'S, Cheap Cash Store. We have tried it, and can recommend it as a good article.

The 1st of June has passed and we do not observe a very strong disposition on the part of property holders in the Borough to mend their ways.

DOLLY has issued tickets for a Ball at the Port Allegany House on the 4th of July.

Highly Important from Europe.

MORE HARD FIGHTING.
The steamer Europa from Liverpool arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, P. M.

The Sardinian government had issued the following official bulletin:—

TURIN, May 31.
A fresh victory was gained by our troops at 7 o'clock this morning. Twenty-five thousand Austrians endeavored to take Palestro. The King commanding the 4th division in person, and General Cialdini at the head of the 3d regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, when, after having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking 1,000 prisoners and capturing eight cannon, five of which were taken by the Zouaves. Four hundred Austrians were drowned in the canal during the combat at Palestro. Another fight took place at Confienza, in the province of Somiliane, in which the enemy were repulsed by the 10th division after a two hours conflict. Last night the picket of the enemy endeavored to pass the Po at Carvesa, but were repulsed by the inhabitants. The Austrians have evacuated Varso, in the province of Bobbio.

TURIN, June 1.
The victory gained yesterday had been followed by a second victorious combat; which took place at six o'clock this evening, at Palestro, which the enemy endeavored to re-enter, but were repulsed again by the Division of General Cialdini, composed of Zouaves vainly trying to restrain him. On Tuesday, the Austrians attacked the Sardinian Vanguard at Calandè, the fight lasted two hours. Our troops crossed the Ticino in pursuit of the enemy.

A numerous Austrian corps d'armee appeared before Varese, but Garibaldi ordered the National Guard not to resist, and fall back on Lago Maggiore.

An attack was attempted by our troops against Laveno on the Lago Maggiore, but without success.

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Good Havana Sugar, White Coffee Sugar, 10 cts., Crushed and Town Sugar, 11 cts.

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TAVERN LICENSES.
THE following named persons have filed their respective petitions for Tavern Licenses, in my Office, according to law, to wit:
D. R. Bennett, Smithport,
Wm. Huskell,
R. Larabee, Eldred,
Enoch B. Doherty, Port Allegany,
N. L. Dyke, Shippen,
Elmer J. Barber, Ceres,
John T. Fowler,
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this second day of June, A. D. 1859.
SAMUEL C. HYDE,
Clerk.