

The French Success Continued.

The despatches from Europe by the Kangaroo and Persia, though confused and desultory, are pregnant with intelligence of vast importance. To the French Emperor a first grand success, when he should take the field in person, was everything. Defeat would react upon him at home; and he resumed a vast hazard and exhibited a boundless confidence in himself, when, like a Paladin of old, he went forth to the wars. He is constantly subjected to a terrible ordeal of comparison with his mighty uncle, and must achieve some brilliant triumph in order to endure it. But here, as in every instance of his remarkable career, he seems equal to the emergency. Cool and calculating, he manifested no imprudent haste in his movements. His departure from Alessandria was delayed until his organization was complete and all the details arranged to make victory secure. Garibaldi had been dispatched on his heroic and apparently desperate mission to Northern Lombardy, distracting the attention of the enemy and rousing the population to revolt, so that when the main body of the army crossed the Ticino, it marched into a friendly territory occupied by hostile troops. The Austrians were deceived by the concentration of the allied forces on the Po, and when, on the night of the 31st of June, the Franco-Sardinians crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo, the movement was a surprise. The brunt of the action on Saturday, June 4th, seems to have been borne by the Imperial Guards, who found themselves opposed a vast force of Austrians. Here, for a time, the conflict was doubtful, when Gen. McMahon, who had crossed at Turbigo, advanced of his own discretion and without orders in the direction of the firing, and joined the combat at Magenta. His coming was decisive. He led on such a charge as that when he stormed the Malakoff, determined to stay there, dead or alive. During the time occupied by his march of three or four miles from Turbigo, Canrobert and Faut, under the personal supervision of the Emperor, had succeeded in deploying and bringing into action no less than 60,000 troops, to whom were opposed, some 80,000 Austrians with powerful artillery. The Austrians were borne down by the impetuosity of the allies, and fell back upon their centre in the direction of Abbiate-Grasso, to the southwest of Buffalora, and in the opposite direction from McMahon. At this moment the French artillery fired fiercely upon the solid columns of the Austrians, crushing them by hundreds. Still resolute, though shaken, the event was doubtful, when McMahon arrived, and, supported by Durand's division, charged and brought the battle down to a contest with the bayonet, where the Austrians have in every instance, thus far, failed. The shock was terrible, and the dead and wounded fell by thousands. Soon the Austrians fled in disorder, and the first great day of the second Napoleon was won. He established his headquarters at Magenta, successfully sustained a lesser conflict on Sunday, the 5th, and on Monday had the satisfaction of knowing that the enemy were in full retreat towards and beyond the Adda. Five days later their headquarters were at Cremona, as far from Milan as Milan is from Alessandria. During the five days succeeding the departure of the allies from Alessandria, they have fought three, gained one general action, driven the Austrians from Piedmont and eastern Lombardy, killed and wounded 25,000 Austrians, taken 10,000 prisoners; and captured 17 cannon.

The immediate results following this brilliant victory seem commensurate with the effort made. The Allies have entered Milan, not as conquerors, but deliverers. The authorities of the capital have proclaimed their allegiance, and have ratified their action. Even those prisoners who are of Italian birth and have been compelled to fight against Italian interests, now beg to be incorporated with the Allies.

In the mean time, Garibaldi continues his tornado march across northern Lombardy. The latest news accords him a victory at Brescia, a town fifty miles eastward of Milan and nearly upon the borders of Venice. It is satisfactory to know that Canrobert is not killed. His division was terribly cut up in the final charge upon the Austrian centre, but he is still alive and not even wounded. —Buff. Commercial.

Death of a Distinguished Inventor. Among our recent notices of deaths we find that of Walter Hunt. For more than forty years he has been known as an experimenter in the arts. Whether in mechanical movements, chemistry, electricity, or metallic compositions, he was always at home; and probably in all he has tried more experiments than any other inventor. He originated the sewing machine, spinning fax by machinery, the first nail machine, the first machine for cutting blades by one operation, placing plugs in leather for soles of boots and shoes, a method of constructing desks by concrete, preparing a paper pulp so as to form boxes by one operation, the vapor baths, the ball known as the Minnie ball for the rifle, and many improvements in fire-arms, printing by rollers instead of balls, and so many other things our space will not admit of details. Walter Hunt, like most inventors, devoted his life to his friends rather than to himself; he was liberal to a fault, and none knew but to love him; he struggled with that monster the dollar, all his life, in hopes of mastering it; yet his numberless experiments kept him always poor. Notwithstanding his life of exertion he benefitted the whole world, he dies, as most inventors do, at the very moment he anticipated success. He, however, lived to the ripe age of 83 years, in full vigor until the last four days of his life. —N. Y. Tribune, June 13.

BEARERS AHEAD!—The New York Herald of this morning publishes the Custom House Return for the week, in that city, by which it appears that the imports of the last week exceed those of the corresponding week in 1858 by \$1,789,016, and those of the same week in 1857, just before the panic, by \$1,641,055. For the six months commencing with the 1st of January, the total amount of imports for the same period in 1857 it was only \$45,054,454. Thus it will be seen that notwithstanding the effects of the long-continued depression caused by the panic, and the greater caution induced by it among the banks, we are rushing into the excesses which led to the revulsion of that year. A good deal of the present speculation is, we doubt not, owing to the idea that the war is a long-continued one, and that we are about to have ready markets and high prices for our produce.

It is also to be noted that the number of emigrants going from the Eastern States to the West, is this season, greater than at any time in the history of the gold fever. At New York, the number of emigrants and sailors who will soon be popularly called the "gold fever."

THE KANSAS ELECTION. The result of the late election in Kansas, so far as ascertained, has filled the Black Republicans with the deepest mortification. Even that wonderful machine, the telegraph, with all its negro prophecies, will have nothing to do with it, but maintains a chilling silence. In times past the case would have been different. So important an event as the election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention in Kansas, and that Convention to assemble early in July, would have enlisted the sympathies of Black Republicanism from one end of the country to the other, and every change would have been wrung upon every feature of the news from day to day. The change is simply owing to the fact that Black Republicanism, despite the mission of Horace Greeley, has been virtually beaten, repudiated and rejected, by the free and independent electors of Kansas. The returns are not fully in, but nobody dares to claim with any confidence a Republican victory. Even the St. Louis Democrat, a Republican organ nearest to the scene, and enjoying the best facilities for obtaining the news, is silent, and makes no claim to a triumph for its party. Whatever may be the precise result, whether the Democrats or the Republicans shall finally control the Convention by two or three votes, the late election is a crushing blow to those who have so noisily and so falsely proclaimed that the people of Kansas were the friends of the party in the East, which has so hypocritically claimed to speak in their behalf. It is now more than probable that the Democrats have carried the election by choosing a majority of Delegates, and it is certain that Parrot, Ewing, and other Republican leaders, who, by the aid of Horace Greeley, have attempted to deliver Kansas over to the Republican party, are badly defeated in their own districts. Leavenworth county, once the very stronghold of the negro worshippers, gives a Democratic majority of nearly five hundred; Wyandotte, once a nest of free State free-booters, is Democratic by 134 majority, so also with Doniphan, Jefferson, Atchison and Johnson counties. Lawrence alone is thus far reported to have gone for the Republicans. The returns are not sufficiently full to settle the complexion of the Convention, but while the result is unquestionably very close, we think it not at all improbable that the Republicans are in the minority. —Pennsylvania.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 25. The Democratic State Convention assembled at Des Moines on the 23d inst., and made the following nominations: For Governor, A. C. Dodge; Lieutenant Governor, L. W. Dabbitt; Judges of the Supreme Court, L. S. Wilson, Charles Mason and C. C. Cole.

Rewarding the Proselytes.

Whoever a man finds it necessary to leave the Democratic party for the party's good, he is certain of being warmly welcomed into the embraces of whatever political organization may be arrayed against the Democracy. It is only necessary to point to the living instances of Cameron, Wilmot and Johnson, to establish the correctness of this assertion, although it would be an easy matter to extend the list of illustrious renegades to an indefinite extent.

It would probably tax the ingenuity of the wisest metaphysician to clearly explain how it is that this transmigration takes place, how it is that an individual, who has spent years in advocating a certain well-defined set of principles, can, in a moment, change into a leading opponent of those principles; and that, too, without sacrificing his political honor, which we hold to be very similar to any other kind of honor. But without pausing to enter into any lengthy dissertation upon this metamorphosis, which is about as queer as any immortalized by Ovid; we leave the public to think upon it, and draw the distinction between the individual who sells his friend for money and the politician who sells his party for an office.

With the history of the past as an Index, it was to be presumed that his Excellency, Wm. F. Packard, and his Attorney, General, John C. Knox, would be received with open arms by the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Expectation in this instance has been fully realized, and the hand of welcome is extended to them by every hater of Democracy in the Keystone State. There is no barefaced stint of gratitude, but they are hailed with a liberality as great as that extended by Austria to Georgy when he sold the Hungarian cause.

As a sample of this liberality we copy the annexed paragraph from the *Norristown Republican*. The editor of that paper commences his article by praising Mr. John Hickman, and concludes it as follows: "But we did not intend to eulogize Mr. H.; but express our deliberate judgment that as the Democratic Committee, which lately met at Altoona, refused to nominate a State ticket to make the coming election doubtful, the Republicans are bound in honor and magnanimity to make a gubernatorial nomination at all, if Gov. Packard will be a candidate for re-election. We think Packard's views on the tariff, slavery, pro-pagandism, as well as on the subject of public works, education, &c., should be satisfactory to all true Pennsylvanians. With our present understanding of his views, we could cheerfully support him for a second term."

This language must be gratifying to his Excellency. It shows that at least one party in Pennsylvania appreciates his services, and considers him worthy of a re-election. It should convince him that his official career has been such as to gain him an everlasting notoriety, because it is conclusive evidence that in eighteen months he has thoroughly and entirely betrayed and deserted the party that elected him to his present position. The Governor is, therefore, welcome to all the consolation this distinction will give him.

But he has rivals in Republican gratitude, and prominent among these is Mr. John Hickman. The same paper that we have already quoted—the *Republican*—remarks that "it would afford us (the editor) great pleasure to vote for such an honest man" as John Hickman, and the *Potter County Journal*, another organ of Republicanism, adds: "We would be willing to support John Hickman for Governor, were he to come before the people upon his self-imposed platform. We believe that John Hickman is a nearer representative of the principles of our party than a great many of those identified with it, and who are not so identified."

Gov. Packard must therefore look to his laurels, or the Chester county Hotsprings will rob him of his official mantle. It is pity that there are so few ministers of the State to be used as bribes for desertion from Democracy. As it is toward the new proselytes, and the old renegades from the Democratic ranks will be cut off without even an official shilling. —Philad. Argus.

THE LYCOMING GAZETTE. The *Gazette*, published at Gov. Packard's home, holds, this week, the Democratic ticket to the head of its columns. Some may say that the intention of starting another paper in Williamsport may have been to give a more complete list of errors and others may think that this elegant hour pretence is not deserving of recognition, but such as these certainly forget that it is our chief duty to call not the righteous but sinners to repentance. We hail with joy this evidence of returning reason and loyalty, and desire to sooth, so much as possible, the feelings of humiliation with which must be filled those, who in a moment of passion and over-weening vanity, ventured to lift their puny arms against the organization which has made them and all they are. True the *Gazette* has been frangible and exceedingly virulent in personal assaults upon some connected with the *Patriot and Union*, but it is all forgotten and forgiven; without doubt it has been exceedingly out-spoken in its denunciation of the Democratic Convention and its platform, nor has it spared the National Administration and its supporters of high or low degree. Moreover, it has given all possible aid and comfort to the Forney Convention and the Aldona Committee, which have resulted in such a lamentable failure. But this should be all forgiven—for is there not more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth than ninety-and-nine just men who need no repentance? Let us then be glad and rejoice, for one stray lamb has returned to his fold, and we are followed, we hope, by the two or three other unfortunate lambs that have strayed away from the fold. We have seen evidences that our neighbor, the *Sentinel*, experiences pangs of contrition, and sincerely pray that we may soon be able to proclaim to a gladdened world that his convictions of sin have brought it to a converting sense of its many, many misdeeds. And when the bell-weather of the wanderers, the indelicate editor of the *Press*, shall be heard slowly wending his way, sadly, yet defiantly, back to those whom he foolishly deserted, we shall try to present a sincere Christian example by insisting that he shall receive as great wages as the other laborers in the vineyard who have bore the heat and burden of the day. —*Patriot and Union*.

Arrival of the Steamer Bremen. SANDY HOOK, June 26.—The steamship Bremen passed here this evening from Bremen, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday the 5th inst. The British Ministry has resigned in consequence of the want of confidence resolution in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston is the new Premier, and Lord John Russell the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war is that the Austrians have evacuated Piacenza, Pavia, Lodi, Bologna and Ancona. The citadel and fortification at Alacenza were first blown up.

M'Kean County Democrat.

Thursday, June 30, 1859. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY. 210 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State St. Boston. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO, are the Agents for the M'Kean Democrat and the most influential and best circulating Newspapers 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.

PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION! INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1859.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated by the citizens of M'Kean County, at Smethport, as follows: 1st. A National Salute of thirteen guns will be fired at day-light, under the direction of Captains F. W. Pierce and B. E. Jackson, who will have charge of the artillery throughout the day. 2d. Ringing of bells and firing of a National Salute of thirty-three guns at 11 A. M. 3d. The Marshal, P. Ford, Esq., will assemble the citizens at the Court House at 11 A. M. 4th. Music by the Smethport Brass Band; Anthem and patriotic song. 5th. Declaration of Independence read by H. Hamlin, Esq., who will precede it with appropriate remarks. 6th. Music. Patriotic song. 7th. Oration by W. A. Nichols, Esq. 8th. Music. Singing of the National Anthem. 9th. Dinner at 1 1/2 P. M. to be served under a spacious shelter on the Public Square. 10th. Toasts—regular and volunteer. 11th. A grand display of Fire Works in the evening, under the direction of Messrs. A. B. Armstrong and S. B. Sartwell. 12th. A Social "Hop" at the Bennett House, under the supervision of Messrs. S. C. Hyole and E. S. Mason. 13th. A. A. Becke, President of the day, will be assisted by the dinner by Messrs. C. Cornforth, B. D. Hamlin and W. Cowles, committee on toasts. The Committee of Arrangements improve this opportunity to state for the information of those who feel a desire to one more assist in celebrating the day of our nation's birth, that all necessary arrangements have been made to insure the complete success of the undertaking, and as Mr. D. R. Bonnet, the well known host of the Bennett House, is to furnish the "good things" requisite, so one need fear a lack of anything. Then COME, COME, ALL, and let us once more join in commemorating the day of the nation's birth, and the day of our nation's glory. Tickets for the Dinner \$1.00 per couple.

By order of the Committee. Smethport, June 23d, 1859.

A. N. Taylor wants us to say that he is taking County Orders at par for goods at the Regulator.

Those who desire an examination of Mineral Lands will do well to procure the services of Mr. Barnes, whose card will be found in our advertising columns.

Our vicinity has been visited for the past two weeks with frequent and heavy showers. The streams are up and grass is looking better.

A writer for the New York News, presents for consideration of the public, the name of Hon. J. C. Breckenridge as a candidate.

Court is in session this week, Hon. R. G. Weitz presiding. The attendance is not large. The proceeding up to Thursday noon are reported in another place.

VENANGO COUNTY.—The Democracy of Venango held their Convention on the 21st inst., and nominated the following ticket:—Assembly, J. P. Hoover; Sheriff, J. Phipps; Commissioner, Wm. Christy; Treasurer, G. Douglass; District Attorney, C. E. Taylor. The best of feeling prevailed.

The receipts at the Treasury last week were one million two hundred thousand dollars. The drafts issued amounting to four hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars. The balance on hand subject to draft is three millions and forty-six thousand.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Tenth Annual announcement of this institution has been issued, and represents it as being in a flourishing condition. This will be gratifying to the public, as many feel a deep interest in the continued prosperity of an institution which cannot but do much good for the community at large.

Thirty-three Stars must be on the national flag from and after the 4th July next. This is in compliance with the act of Congress, passed April, 1848, which declares that on the admission of every new State one star shall be added, and that such addition shall take place on the 4th of July next succeeding its admission.

A movement in favor of Gov. Wise for the next Presidency, has been started in Philadelphia. A meeting was held for the purpose of consolidating this movement, which is represented to have been "respectable, expectant, harmonious, enthusiastic, and sanguine." All of which may be set down as "bores." No extreme man like Gov. Wise can, or should be elected President in 1860. That's our opinion!

WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has fixed the following as the standard weights of various kinds of produce. This is important to farmers to know, and they should cut out and preserve this paragraph:—"By the act of March 10, 1858, the weight of a bushel of wheat was fixed at 60 pounds; a bushel of barley, 49 lbs; a bushel of buckwheat, 48 pounds; a bushel of potatoes, Irish, 39 pounds; act of April 15, 1855, rye 56 pounds; act of March 10, 1818, oats was fixed at 32 pounds; this year, 1858 it has been altered to 30 pounds. The other standards are—corn on the cob, 70 pounds; corn shelled, 50 pounds; onions, 57; timothy seed, 45 pounds; clover seed, 69 pounds; bran 20 pounds. These are principal articles of farm produce sold by weight in this State.

Lines on the Death of Little "Georgie."

Thou art gone from the Georgie,
The music that gushed
From thy voice and thy heart,
In death has been hushed;
But its echo remains,
Low and sweet on the ear,
Though his body has gone,
His remembrance is here.
Thou art gone from us, Georgie,
Thy parting was brief
As the sigh of the zephyr—
The fall of the leaf.
Though the things they brought us
Were mournful to tell,
We were forbidden to mourn,
Se, Georgie, farewell.
Thou art gone from us, Georgie,
To regions more blest,
And light be the earth
O'er the place of thy rest.
Still live we in hopes—
Our errors forgiven,
We'll meet thee once more
In the bright light of Heaven.
Lafayette, June 26, 1859.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Reported for the Democrat. Commonwealth vs. L. R. Wisner.—Defendant was charged with secreting his property with intent to defraud a creditor, to which the defendant pleaded not guilty. After a hearing of the case the Jury brought in a verdict, not guilty and the prosecutor (W. A. Williams) pay the costs.

Com. vs. Jared Curtis—Perjury.—Defendant pleads not guilty; Commonwealth proceed with their evidence and rest, and the defence commence, when R. G. White, P. J., was taken sick and was obliged to leave the bench, and Court adjourned until nine o'clock next morning. Court was opened at 9 A. M., C. B. Curtis acting as Judge pro tem. Defendant's counsel moved to have the cause continued, on account of the sickness of one of defendant's witnesses and the absence of the President Judge. The cause was continued until the next term and ordered that the jury be withdrawn, and the defendant give bail in the sum of \$900 for his appearance at the next term of Court.

Com. vs. B. S. Gould—Libel.—This cause was tried at the December term, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty; defendant's counsel moved to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, returnable at this term. The motion was discharged and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and cost of prosecution and stand committed until sentence be completed.

Tavern Licenses were granted as follows: D. R. Bonnet, Smethport, Wm. Haskell, " K. Larabee, Eldred, Noah B. Dolley, Port Allegany, N. L. Dyke, Shippen, Elmer J. Barber, Orees, John T. Fowler, ".

The Scientific American. The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will henceforth increase from sixteen pages to thirty-two pages, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of \$8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers. Terms \$2 a year, or 10 copies for \$15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York.

R. W. Haskins, Esq., gives the farmers some words of good advice through the columns of the Buffalo Express. Speaking of the reported failure of the grass crop, in some localities, in consequence of the frost, and the complaints of some that they must part with portions of their stock for lack of hay upon which to winter them he says: "It is to be hoped no farmer will adopt that ruinous policy, after recalling to mind that the season is before him, and that he has ample time and opportunity to produce any quantity which he may require of the very best of feed for his next stock, for the coming winter. He has only to prepare suitable land, and sow this, broad cast, with Indian corn. Those who have once tried this, will need no urging to repeat it. With new hands at it, the only danger is that they will not get it thick enough on the ground. The corn should stand so thick that the stalks will be kept small—scarcely larger than those of rank clover. When this growth has become as great as can conveniently be cured upon the ground, it only remains to mow and cure it, in the usual way. By this simple process every farmer may fill his barn with a most nutritious fodder, and thus save his stock from sale, and bring every animal out in good condition in the spring."

Clarion County Democratic Convention. The Democracy of Clarion county held their Convention and nominated their ticket on Monday the 28th inst. The ticket nominated is an excellent one. Mr. John M. Fleming, who faithfully represented his constituents in the last legislature, was re-nominated for the Assembly. James T. Burns, Esq., who as County Commissioner has proved himself a worthy public servant, was nominated for County Treasurer.

Mr. Samuel Kifer, a skillful mechanic and architect, and an upright and honorable Democrat was nominated for County Commissioner. Isaac Nealey, Esq., a substantial business man, was nominated for County Auditor. Christian Reichart, a gentleman, practically familiar with the business, and who has already filled the office for three years, was nominated for County Surveyor.

With such a ticket, Clarion will give a good Democratic account of herself at the next election.

Naturalized Citizens.

The letter of Gen. Cass to Mr. Le Clerc has met with so much condemnation that he has found it necessary to make some explanation, and retraction, which he does in the following letter to Mr. A. V. Hofer, of Cincinnati:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 15, 1859.—SIR: In answer to your letter of the 6th instant, I have to inform you that the brief letter from this department, to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Mr. Felix Le Clerc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were not precisely known here, and might bear injurious upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army by conscription, as in France, where the duty is designated by lot, or by draft, as in Prussia, where every person is required to take his turn as a soldier.

The conditions of American naturalized citizens returning to their native country where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had left before performing such service, has frequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers. Quite recently it has arisen between the United States and Prussia, and the representative of this country at the Court of Berlin has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian government. In the instructions which were sent to him, dated May 13, 1859 it was implicitly stated that this government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed that in this age of the world the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for his lifetime a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any government whatever.

The position of the United States, as communicated to the minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian government, is that native-born Prussians naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as were existing at the period of their emigration. If at that time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion; but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no present liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of the government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself, and unfriendly towards the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that his local laws can be enforced against him. I am, sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

Speaking of the progress of the tracks the last Erie necessary to complete the track to Lockhaven has been laid. The first passenger car between Williamsport and the Bald Eagle Bridge, which is a short distance below Lockhaven, was run over the road to that point on Wednesday last, carrying among other gentlemen, the Governor of the State, and the President and Chief Engineer of the Company. The line is now complete from Sunbury to Lockhaven, and arrangements are nearly completed for the regular running of the trains between these points. Above Lockhaven, and to the head waters of the Sinnemahoning, the grading of the road is nearly all completed; and a very short time will be sufficient to have the rail down to this point. The present extension, in connection with some lateral roads already constructed, reaches the rich coal fields of the West Branch, and a very large trade from this source is now ready to go on the road. The entire work of construction on the middle and western divisions will be vigorously pressed during the present season, and it is confidently expected that the rails will be laid to the harbor of Erie by July, 1860.

The arrival of the Bremen on Sunday puts us in possession of news from Europe to the 14th inst. No more fighting has taken place in Italy, but the Austrians have quitted Piacenza as well as Pavia, and seem to be steadily withdrawing toward the Mincio, while a French corps is said to have crossed the Adda. The Austrians have also entirely evacuated the States of the Church. Napoleon III. had issued a proclamation to the Lombards, which, by the moderation of its tone, has produced a deep impression in Europe.

In England, the new Ministry is not yet completed. The Queen first sent for Lord Granville, who failed to construct a Cabinet, because Lord John Russell was not willing to play third fiddle, Lord Palmerston holding the second. Palmerston was then sent for, and is said to be advancing in the execution of his task. Lord John is to be the Foreign Minister, and it is said a place will be offered to Mr. Cobden. This, however, is not stated with positive certainty. The foreign policy of the new Government promises to be substantially Napoleonic. It will aim to induce the Austrians now to leave Italy and so end the war. Under the influence of these events, the funds have risen both in London and Paris.

Prince Metternich is dead. The Duchess of Brabant has borne an heir to the royal house of Belgium. Francis Joseph is going to take command of the Austrian army in Italy; he is said to be more obstinately warlike than ever.

GREAT BEAR FIGHT BETWEEN ONE OLD BEAR, THREE CUBS, TWO LITTLE BOYS AND A DOG.—A subscriber writing to us from North Twin Dam, June 3, thus tells of a bear fight that took place on the farm of Col. Thomas Fowler, on the 30th ult. One of the boys was sent to drive the cows home, which were about five hundred rods from the house, at the edge of the woods, where he saw an old bear and her two cubs, who he called to his elder brother, some 14 years of age, to come to him with a pistol; he brought one of Rams-