Huntingdon Journal.

WM. BREWSTER,.....Editor.

Wednesday Morning, August 3, 1859.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

People's County Convention.

THE members of the People's Party of the County of Huntingdon, are requested to meet in the several townships, boroughs, and separate election districts, (in the townships between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, p. m., and boroughs between the hours of 7½ and 9, p. m.,) at the usual places of holding delegate meetings, on Saturday, the 6th day of August next, to elect two persons (in each township and borough) to serve as delegates to the People's County Convention, to be held in the borough of Huntingdon, on *TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket and doing such other business as the interest of the party may require.

BENJ. F. PATTON,
July 13th, 1859. *Chairman.*

OUR BOOK TABLE.

☞ The Atlantic Monthly for August, which has already been received, is a capital number--running over with good things. Its sparkling pages are worth double the price of the whole volume. On the outside of to-day's paper will be found a poem from Whittier, which we copy from the Atlantic, and which will give the reader an idea of its contents.--Its terms are $3 per year. Phillips, Samson & Co., Boston, Publishers.

☞ Kennedy's Bank Note Review for August, is before us--as usual filled with useful information. J. W. Kennedy, Pittsburgh, Publisher.

☞ The Great Republic Monthly for August is a splendid number; abounding in more than its usual amount of interesting matter. It is, in fact, one of the best published. Terms, $3 per year. Address Oakland & Co., New York.

Latest European News.

We publish elsewhere articles from the London *Times* and New York *Tribune*, relative to the peace entered into between France and Austria, which will give the reader an idea of the feeling here and in Europe. By the latest arrivals, the treaty of peace is fully confirmed, but no further particulars have transpired be- Modena are to return to their States." The result of the treaty is generally mistrusted in England. The Emperor Napoleon was on his way home. He was expected to reach Paris on the 18th inst., when further details of the treaty will probably be announced. In his address to his army, he says that the peace was concluded because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests France had in the war. The Emperor of Austria had left the army, and was on his way to Vienna. He had issued an order of the day, in which he says, in alluding to the treaty of peace, that "he yielded to the unfavorable political situation in which he was placed, because his natural allies did not, as was expected, come to his assistance." Count Cavour and the Sardinian Cabinet had resigned and it is reported that the reasons for this step were on account of the terms of peace being unsatisfactory. Count Arese has been charged with the formation of a new cabinet.

Another Fillibustering Project.

A plan is talked of for the "regeneration of Mexico" by raising ten thousand "emigrants," who will proceed to that distracted country and settle the contending factions, by "taking possession" and giving the Mexican people what they have not had since 1824—a "quiet, safe and impartial government," based on Republican principles. This looks very fine on paper, but it appears too much like buccaneering on a large scale to be regarded with approbation. "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, thus speaks of the expedition:

"General Dezollode will arrive in New York upon the return of the Tennessee from Vera Cruz on the 17th or 20th, and will, it is said, come immediately to this city and confer with the government upon the subject of this project for raising volunteers in the United States for service in Mexico.

"It is believed that an extensive military and business movement is now on foot in this country, with the purpose of fixing on a plan for the regeneration of Mexico. About ten thousand men have already been enrolled as "Knights Crusaders of the order of Montazuma." Funds and munitions of war will be fully provided for the enterprise. Loans passed on the generosity of an adequate American firm will be taken, and by British stock holders. The resources of Mexico, under a general government, would be immense. The whole debt, foreign and domestic, would be but a "flea bite," as Mr. D'Israeli would say, in comparison with the revenue to be derived from her vast mineral and agricultural wealth."

This expedition against Mexico would be a violation of an express law of the United States. The act of 1815 forbids the enlistment of troops in this country to serve in any foreign country. It is questionable, however, whether the President would enforce the law if the invasion should be favored by the South.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn from the Hollidaysburg papers that David H. Hofius, Esq., a lawyer of that town, (well known in Huntingdon,) died suddenly on the steps of the "Eagle Hotel," last Monday. He sat down to talk with a friend, took ill and expired in a few minutes.

VILLAINOUS OUTRAGE.—A few nights ago, in Johnstown, a man named Mulholland was beaten to insensibility by two scoundrels, and then placed on the railroad track, where he was fortunately discovered before any train passed.

WE WANT PROTECTION.

The people of Pennsylvania cannot but remember, with what a burst of indignation the casting vote of George M. Dallas was received when with his parricidal hand he strangled that first-born of real Democracy, a protective tariff. When false to all his own pledges—the pledges of his party—a traitor to his own State, he bartered Pennsylvania's prosperity for the empty honors of Southern praise,—Dallas, like the viper in the fable, stung the hand that had warmed him into life, and one universal moan, mingled with stifled curses, arose from one end of our State to the other. The tariff men who had voted for him, but hoping against hope, thought the administration would not dare to strike down the right arm of our wealth and power. Poor dupes, they voted, and were sold! Many then shook off the party shackels, and avowed their determination to stand by the ancient faith of Democracy; and by a union of strength with the Whigs who had proved unflinching in their attachment to the tariff, they hurled the traitor and his treason to the earth. It was right nobly done, Pennsylvanians were true to themselves. They "scotched the snake" but did not "kill it."

Since that day the misnamed Democratic party has bullied, coaxed and endeavored to wheedle Pennsylvania away from this old, long cherished democratic policy, and has, to the shame of common sense be it said, sometimes succeeded—done, however, through deception, and fraud, and corruption. Each year have its leaders reiterated their anti tariff creed, and each year have they sought to bring back to party fealty, the tariff men who left them because of their treason to their long acknowledged principles. Some tariff men are unwise enough to still organise with them, in their party conventions for State and county officers, supposing that they can keep their party standing and when national elections are held, that they can save themselves by quietly voting with the friends of the tariff. What folly. What more than madness. They are, on every such occasion, giving *immense applause* to doctrines which are riviting the chains of free trade more firmly. The ties of party *bind* the weak, and quiet voting alone cannot unloose them. If men who are tariff men will mingle with such scenes, and swell the *immense applause*, which must finally still their cries, when paralyzed industry, borne to the earth, crushes them with it, they will fall by their own suicidal hand.--Pennsylvania's cherished tariff principles hang by too slender a thread—double dealing friends are more dangerous than open foes. Friends of Pennsylvania! tariff men of all parties, will you tacitly sustain the sentiment of free trade by voting for Rowe and Wright, the ticket of free trade formed for you! We will never believe it until the unwelcome truth is forced on us by fact. As some one says *nous verons*.

"BLEEDING KANSAS."

There was, during the time of Kansas troubles, says the *Gazette*, a persistent effort on [illegible] vince the public that all the reports about outrages in Kansas—destruction of property and other injuries were bogus—mere fabrications for political effect; that the peace of the territory was not disturbed at all, and that if there *were* any outrages they were committed by Free State men. The facts are, now, however, coming out in an authoritive form. A commission, authorized by the Legislature, one of whom was appointed by the House of Representatives, one by the Council and one by the Governor, consisting of Hon. Henry J. Adams, Samuel C. A. Kingman and Edward Houghland, have been investigating the claims for damages incurred during the disturbances of 1855-56. The following is a summary of the result, which has been reported to the Constitutional Convention:

"The total amount of the claims filed before the Board amounts to the sum of $1,250,900 66. The amount awarded is about $500,000. The remainder of the claims were either fraudulent, or presented by citizens of Missouri. The total number of cases is between 400 and 500; of these, the free State men have 335; pro-slavery, 66. The value of crops destroyed, $39,052 60. Horses stolen, 340. Cattle, 405 head. 53 houses and saw-mills were burned: the largest amount awarded is to Col. Eldridge, proprietor of the *Free State* Hotel, who received $40,000. The smallest was to a person who claimed over $2,000, and was awarded $9."

The Delegate Meetings.

We cannot urge too strongly upon our friends the importance of selecting for delegates men who are honest, and capable of acting in the capacity of the people's representatives without fear or affection. Let those who undertake to represent the people, in the performance of this duty, take care that their wishes, and not the views of particular candidates for office, govern their action. Let the general welfare of the Party, and not the selfish and interested views of the few, predominate. In short, let the errors of the *Past* be carefully avoided, and the *Future* promises nothing but victory to Huntingdon county.

Again we would earnestly suggest to our friends, throughout the county, to select as your delegates men of known devotion to the cause—of sufficient intelligence to understand the sentiments of their district, and of honesty enough to faithfully carry out those sentiments. When such delegates are selected, pledges or instructions are not necessary. It is better to leave them untrammeled; for we have high authority for saying that the man who cannot be trusted without pledges, is not safe when he gives them.

Every member of the party is interested in the nomination of an unexceptionable ticket. We mean candidates who will not only be favorites with the people, but who will make good officers, and help to build up the cause. Not men who will prove traitors to their trusts, and aid Locofocoism as soon as they have an opportunity. The best and only way to secure this desideratum is the selection of proper delegates. In this matter, every Opposition voter in the county should take an interest; it is the only manner in which the public sentiment can be fully expressed, and fairly developed.

Remember the hour so that there will be no difficulty in the Convention, on account of unfair dealing in your district.

To the Members of the Coming County Convention.

We are awaiting with calmness and composure the determination of the County Convention,—to be composed of the delegates elected next Saturday, by the American Republicans—and hope our expectations may be fully realized, in the selection of a good ticket. As we shall not have another opportunity before that body assembles, we will now say a word in relation to what we consider its greatest work,—securing the harmony of the different elements which compose the great Opposition Party of the County.

In the selection of candidates, the wishes of the *office seekers* are not to be considered—the Convention must act independent of all such influences. It must be free and untrammeled in its deliberations, and pass independent and impartial judgment upon the claims and qualifications of aspirants. It is a fact, however, which we would impress upon this body, that some candidates have stronger claims upon the consideration of the party, than others,—are more worthy its confidence and exertion and whose selection would more cordially unite the same. We have our choice,—a decided and uncompromising choice—one which we have entertained ever since we became capable of forming a judgment about men and measures—that is the man of principle, integrity and firmness. This preference we will not surrender whatever be the consequence. If men possessing these attributes of honesty are nominated, we shall do our best to secure their election; if not, we care not what be the result. The first qualification to be considered in the nomination of a candidate, is, is he honest and capable. And where men are presented for the same office whose claims in this respect are equally balanced, then the preference is to be given to him who has labored the longest and most zealously for the cause. We have no faith in "rocking-chair politicians" who are too dignified and *nice* to work for the success of our principles, or who do it "for a price." The man who is *right* "in season and out of season" is the one who should be preferred over those who would sacrifice every principle of the faith they profess and aid in the destruction of the party itself, for "filthy lucre." Another consideration is *location*. Keeping in view the qualifications above hinted at, the ticket should be arranged, as far as practicable, so as to do justice to all parts of the county. Indifference to this matter has, in many counties, produced the most disastrous results, and we urge upon our friends in this county the propriety of giving it their attention.

We throw out the above suggestions for what they are worth, but earnestly hope they will be taken into consideration, and if *sound*, acted upon accordingly. They are given in sincerity, with no other prompting than the good of the People's party. We desire to see our good old county maintain her heretofore proud position, in opposition to corruption and national evils. The election approaching is a most important one; for, in addition to securing a [illegible] shall have to elect an Auditor General and Surveyor General. Every nerve of the Free Trade, Buchanan, Slave-Trade-Reviving Locofocos, will be strained to defeat us. They must not succeed. All our interests forbid it. Let us then, all, prepare to do our duty. Let every member of our party attend the primary meetings and send the right kind of delegates to the County Convention. A good ticket will thus be secured; the party will enter the campaign with spirit and energy, and the result will be a majority in October for our candidates, of which every true member of the party in Huntingdon County will feel proud.

Mr. Buchanan 'Begs to be Excused.'

The movement, which we noticed last week, in regard to Old Buck's re-nomination, has called forth the following note from the old gentleman, addressed to Hon. Wilson McCandless:—

BEDFORD SPRINGS, 25th July, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR—

I have received your kind note, of the 19th inst., with the leader from the *Post*.

Whilst I appreciate, as it deserves, the ability and friendship displayed in the editorial, I yet regret that it has been published. My determination, not under any circumstances to become a candidate for re-election, is final and conclusive. My best judgment and strong inclination, unite in favor of this course. To cast doubts upon my predetermined purpose, is calculated to impair my influence, in carrying important measures, and afford a pretext for saying that they have been dictated by the desire to be re-nominated.

With the kindest regards, &c.,
Respectfully your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

A cotemporary traces this declination of J. B. to "the fine aperient powers of the waters of the Bedford Springs," in opening his eyes to the fact that he cannot be re-elected.

The Pittsburg *Post* has done the democratic party good service by compelling him to come out and make his final disavowal of all pretensions to the nomination. To be sure the *Post* will be obliged, as will the other papers that have seconded its late motion, to lament the decision of Mr. Buchanan, and to indulge in a little decorous grief at the prospective loss of his valuable services. But there will be a feeling of relief all through the party at being rid of the Buchanan incubus. The party that will most regret the withdrawal of J. B. will be the Opposition. His name as a candidate would be to them a tower of strength. But we must be resigned.

The world generally belives that Mr. Buchanan came to the White House at a time of universal quiet, and when a true patriot might have kept any tempest from arising. But instead of keeping the peace he found, he created, out of whole cloth, the most serious and dangerous agitation the country has known on the subject of slavery. His own Governors in Kansas have written the history of the trouble he caused, however, and we will not waste ink upon it further. This career of vacillation, treachery and folly is the basis of the situation Mr Buchanan has recently comprehended, and we submit that it was quite unnecessary to push the column before the public at the Pittsburg Montebello, in order to test the strength of the forces arrayed against any new lease of power to the worst slavery agitator we have had.

The Wheat Crop of the United States--Production of 1859.

The wheat crop has generally been harvested throughout this country, and sufficient is known to make a careful estimate of this important staple, interesting for present consideration, and important for future reference. Compared with 1858, the estimate is as follows:

States.	1858—Bush.	1859—Bush.
New York,	20,000,000	22,000,000
Pennsylvania,	20,000,000	25,000,000
Virginia and N'th Carolina,	18,500,000	20,000,000
Kentucky,	8,500,000	11,000,000
Ohio,	22,000,000	26,000,000
Indiana,	13,000,000	17,000,000
Illinois,	14,500,000	20,000,000
Other States,	42,000,000	60,000,000
	158,500,000	201,000,000

The production in the Western States, which have the largest surplus for export, is shown by the following figures:

States.	1858—Bush.	1859—Bush.
Kentucky,	8,500,000	11,000,000
Ohio,	22,000,000	26,000,000
Indiana,	13,000,000	17,000,000
Illinois,	14,500,000	20,000,000
Total,	58,000,000	74,000,000

The surplus for the present year in these States may be estimated as follows:

	Bush.
Crop 1859,	74,000,000
Consumption 5 bush. per head,	36,000,000
Surplus Crop, 1859,	38,000,000

It is estimated that, in addition to this, from one-sixth to one-fifth of the surplus crop of 1858 is yet in the hands of the producers. We, therefore, have in the States, estimating last year's surplus crop of the West at twenty-four millions of bushels as the gross:

	Bush.
Surplus crop of 1859,	38,000,000
Sixteen 2.3 per cent. on 1858,	4,000,000
Total,	42,000,000

SUNDAY TRAVEL IN PHILADELPHIA.

The running of passenger trains through the streets of Philadelphia, on Sunday, has occasioned a very general excitement and a warm discussion in that city. On Friday week the Mayor dispatched a letter to the President and directors of the Green and Coates Street line, setting forth the illegality of running cars on Sunday, and urging upon them as good citizens, to refrain from running their cars on Sunday. The Directors, at a meeting held on Saturday, to consider this letter, resolved that the cars should only be run after 1 o'clock, P. M., from Oak street to Fairmount, which was accordingly commenced at that time. The police, however, were on the spot, and stopped the first car as it emerged from the Depot, and after that no further attempt was made to run. The affair occasioned great excitement throughout the city. Several sermons were delivered on the subject, in which the Passenger Railway Companies were handled without gloves.

On Monday the driver of one of the Passenger cars had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, each party being represented by eminent counsel. The Alderman held the defendant in the sum of $300 to answer the charge of breach of peace. By the advice of counsel he declined to enter bail, and was committed to prison. On Thursday the prisoner was brought before Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court, on a habeas corpus, and the case was argued by able counsel. The decision of the Judge was in favor of sustaining the Sunday law, and adverse to a discharge of the prisoner. Passenger cars will, therefore, have to quit running on Sunday—as, according to Judge T's decision, *it involves a breach of the peace*, as well as subjects the offender to the fine imposed by the act of 1794.

AN AUSTRIAN DETACHMENT TAKEN PRISONERS BY A RAILWAY ENGINEER.—Among the many lighter passages of the war with which the Parisians amuse themselves, we find in the sport the story of the capture of a detachment of Austrians who were taken prisoners by the engineer of the railway. It appears that the Austrians were en route for Peschierra to reinforce Gen. Urban, when the engineer, whose sympathies were naturally on the Italian side, "switched off," and conveyed the Teutonic heroes into the middle of the allied camp. Here they were politely escorted from the railway carriages by the French soldiers, who, with that amiable politeness for which the nation is distinguished, saluted their enemies with "All those going to France will please change cars!" The feelings of the Austrians, at finding themselves taken prisoners in so ignoble a manner, may be imagined but not described.

☞ A woman, not young, having heard of the success of Effie Carstay, in St. Louis, in recovering $100,000 from her lover, determined to proceed against a suitor of her own. She accordingly consulted a lawyer in Richmond, submitting, as the main evidence of his attachment, the following billet doux that accompanied a bouquet of flowers:

"Dear———, I send u bi the boy a buckett of flours. They is like my love for u. The nite shaid menes kepe dark. The dog fenil menes I am ure slaive. Rosis red and posis pail—My luv for u shall never faile."

☞ A gentleman passing up street the other night heard a tremendous uproar and outcry in a tenement occupied by a certain couple.—Entering he discovered a man flailing his wife furiously, and having asked the reason of the flagellation, was informed by the thrasher that —"I have for fifteen years submitted to be henpecked by this here woman; this being the Fourth of July, I've declared my independence!"

☞ Daniel E. Sickles was expelled from the Sons of Malta, immediately upon the fact be coming known that he had renewed conjugal relations with his wife. Much excitement is said to have existed on the subject, and the case has been appealed by his friends in the lodge to the Grand Consistory of the order.

WARM SPRINGS.—We are just informed that the cast iron pipes to Bath Houses were all completely fixed this morning—and the Baths in perfect order. Those who will indulge in the luxury of a delightful bath, can now have an opportunity.

☞ Gen. Cass has assumed a double headed eagle for his political crest—one head applies to the American citizenship of naturalized aliens, and the other to the military and conscript service which they owe to their mother country.

☞ Our exports of specie, to Europe, last week, were in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars. Our imports about $5,000,000, say,—of which nearly $4,000,000 are dry goods.

☞ A letter from Pike's Peak says that gambling and whiskey-drinking flourish there extensively. Tanglefoot whiskey sells for 25 cents a drink, and "it will almost make a man shed his toe nails."

A Free State Party in Kentucky.

A Convention of the citizens of Campbell and Kenton counties, Ky., was held at Newport recently, which adopted the designation of the "Free State Party of Kentucky," constructed a platform and nominated J. R. Whittemore, of Campbell county for Congress, and Messrs Abner Williams and A. P. Harrison, of Kenton, and Wm. H. Luke, of Campbell, for the State Legislature.

The platform sets forth that it is the paramount interests of Kentucky to get rid of the incubus of slavery and so advance the industrial interests of the State. We make the following extracts:

"And, believing in the doctrine of doing the greatest good to the greatest number, we unite under the name of the 'Free State Party of Kentucky.'

"We claim for all men equal and exact justice, defended by equal laws.

"We propose to amend the constitution of the State by adopting the secret ballot in place of the viva voce, thereby excluding the 'healthy influence of the landlord over his tenant at the polls'

"We require for our country a government by the people instead of a government by an oligarchy; a government maintaining the rights of men rather than the privileges of masters; a government sympathizing with the oppressed of all nations rather than a tyrannical (home) despotism.

"We recommend the enactment of a law making cities, counties and towns liable for the malicious destruction of property, or personal injury by mobs; making all persons interested in the arrest and punishment of evil doers.

"As slavery exists only by State legislation, it cannot extend to the territories, nor claim protection from the general government; nor should the *masses* be taxed to support it for the benefit of the *few*.

"We hold it as cruel and unfair that some of our fellow citizens in the Free States, who, though they reject the introduction of slavery among them, still sanction and encourage it to hang upon us, eating out the vitals of our laboring men and women like an insidious viper, to benefit only a few masters. We ask them to review their course, and not encourage impositions upon us that they are not willing to bear themselves.

"We invite a frank, fraternal and cordial cooperation of all our fellow citizens who are in favor of these measures and principles, and who will cheerfully and patriotically rally around our standard until despotism shall tremble at the aspect and free State men legislate for the down trodden yeomanry of Kentucky."

Here is a movement which is entitled to the earnest sympathies of the north. The men engaged in it are at home, minding their own business and courageously assuming a position as pioneers in the work of emancipation.—Their organization if steadily maintained, will gradually grow in numbers as light spreads, and it may not be long before it will have it in its power to control the action of other political parties, even should it fail to secure the reins itself.

THE PEACE.

It seems from the intelligence received by the Europe, that Italian Confederation announced by Napoleon III. as one of the bases of his Peace with Francis Joseph, is a thing of most vague and precatious proportions. So much so, indeed, that it is doubtful how Austria has consented, but which has still to be submitted to the Italian Governments. It does not appear that even Sardinia, whose King, by the way, was apparently not consulted in the conclusion of the Peace, has agreed to join it, though he must of course do as he is told; while there is a rumor that the Pope, the proposed honorary head of the Federation, has written to Louis Napoleon that he shall seek the protection of the Catholic powers—rather a doubtful refuge just at this moment, when it is against France that he wants to be protected. As for the lately banished Monarchs of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, it appears that they are to be restored to their thrones; and, under such circumstances, they will no doubt be ready to join any Confederation that may be dictated to them. But of the King of Naples, now the only independent sovereign in Italy, we hear nothing whatever; and it is not impossible that he may refuse outright. Thus, it is yet a question whether there will be any Federation at all, and still more a question what will be its nature, should it succeed in getting itself formed.

An important fact, now first made certain, is that Austria retains all four of the great fortresses, the Mincio being made the western boundary of her territories. Thus she still holds the keys of Northern Italy, and can take advantage of any favorable emergency to regain what she has now had to abandon. This fact alone shows how utterly unfounded is Napoleon's pretense that he has virtually accomplished his purpose of driving Austria out of Italy. Indeed, it is not much to say that if he has beaten Austria in the war, she has decidedly beaten him in concluding the peace.—She has resigned simply what had been conquered from her, nothing more. France, at an expense of some hundred millions of dollars and the lives of some 50,000 of her sons, has gained the control of Sardinia, much glory for her soldiers, and the renown of a very lucky and moderately successful General for her Emperor. For him it is much; for France, which has borne all the expense and suffered all the losses, it is little; and it is not surprising that there should be discontent in Paris.

The reason alleged by Napoleon for thus suddenly concluding the war is that it was assuming proportions incompatible with the interests of France. In other words, it was tending to become a revolutionary war, with an insurrection at Rome, and a rising in Hungary among its features. It is a curious fact that, just before the battle of Solferino, this same Napoleon actually urged Kossuth, who, at his invitation, had come to see him in the camp, to undertake a revolutionary diversion in favor of the Allies. Before that battle, then, he did not dread the dangers that terrified him immediately afterward. That circumstances alter cases is not a novel observation; but it is applicable in the present instance. However, it is needless to multiply evidence to prove that this man is as purely selfish as he is unscrupulous; and that, after having shed the blood of fifty thousand men to gratify his personal ambition, he is ready to forswear and abandon even the hypocrisy of every principle in the name of which he led them to the slaughter.

One of the first results of the present settlement is the downfall of the Cavour ministry, which has had to quit office in Sardinia.—Though one of the cleverest men in Italy, and not at all concerned in making the peace, Count Cavour could not stand before the public indignation and disappointment. It will probably be long before he rises to power again.—And it will be long before Louis Napoleon can again delude even the sentimentalists and enthusiasts it to regarding him as a champion of Freedom. The Italians will now hate him worse than all other representatives of tyranny and of treachery; and we need not be surprised if the knives of Italian assassins should again seek the life of the man, who, promising and pretending to be the conqueror of Italian independence, has left Austria seated almost as firmly as ever on the neck of Italy.—*New York Tribune.*

[From the Times of July 15th.]

THE PEACE.

The Emperor of the French has confided to his army the reasons which induced him to grant Austria the just accomplished peace; It is a document which requires frequent reperusal, and which invites unceasing conjecture. The principal aim, of the war was, it seems, to render Italy a nation, and this principal aim, it also seems, has been obtained. "It is true," says Napoleon III., (illustrating the proverb, "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse,*") "that Venetia remains to Austria;" but he explains this exception is immaterial, because Veretia will continue to be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian Confederation. We confess we do not follow the Emperor in this explanation. That Venice will remain Italian we can clearly see; we should have more difficulty in understanding how it could become Bohemian or Hungarian; but how this fact renders its possession by Austria of less importance we cannot pretend to explain. It is one of those logical sequences which none but an Emperor at the head of many legions can announce with effect.

To the eye of common understanding this possession of Venetia by Austria would seem to give Austria a right which she never before had, to intermeddle in the politics of all Italy. Austria, a great military monarchy, is, by this possession, a member of a Confederacy which is made up of Austria and a few insignificant and unwarlike States. In this confederacy who will influence and who will obey? Austria is right in boasting that it matters not to her what may be the fortune of arms; for, beaten or victorious, she always gains the prize in the contest. That which was limited is now universal; that which was an encroachment is now to become a right. We have nothing to say when the French army is told that the union of Lombardy and Peidmont creates for France a powerful ally. It is undoubtedly true. But France has bought this alliance at a frightful cost, and the independence of Lombardy is not that independence for which the Lombards sighed.

It is notorious difficult to get at the meaning of Louis Napoleon. He is the great modern Sphynx, and his very existence depends upon his not being found out. But, of all the riddles he has proposed to Europe, none is more puzzling and intricate than this treaty of Villafranca, the sense of which we have attempted to read in the description he has himself given. It is usual when we doubt as to the authorship of an act to ask—for whose benefit was it done? Here, however, we ask this question in vain. The treasure is spent, and the blood is shed, the war is ended, and the peace is made; but no one, so far as we can see, is the better for the fight. Sardinia is not quite happy in her new possessions, and even Victor Emanuel will find in Lombardy a poor substitute for the enthusiastic affection of all Italy. France has gained no accession to her territory, and no friendship from the oppressed population of the earth. She has gained nothing but the knowledge that her Emperor is able to manœuvre an army,. She has not, even at this moment, the conviction that his sparing Austria was an act of unmixed generosity.

The Emperor now says that he stayed his hand under an apprehension that the struggle was likely to assume larger proportions than he desired. It is not a very chivalrous reason to give to an army which had just fought a campaign and lost thousands of its comrades for no result which any one of them would have desired. These soldiers want work and glory and promotion. To tell them he made peace for fear the war would spread, could only be to set them guessing who was who had thus stayed them in their full march of conquest. It was not England. Was it Prussia? It is not very probable, unless this pause in fighting should be rather a diversion than a cessation. Was it Russia? Did Russia think Austria had been beaten enough? Was Russia acting all the time as the surgeon, with his finger upon the pulse of the patient, and did she give the signal to cease when that symptom of Hungarian fever developed itself!

All or any of these reasons may have operated. Or the emperor Napoleon might have known the state of his own army best. There is, indeed, a last supposition, which we offer to the consideration of those who were not long ago so fiercely scolding us because we doubted that Napoleon was about to set up a free Constitutional Government in Italy;—perhaps the French Emperor has imposed some secret obligation upon Austria never again to interfere in the affairs of Italy. If this should be so, then all is right. The Pope and the Grand Dukes are put up in pride of place merely to give Napoleon's great principle—"the sovereignty of the people"—a clear stage. If they can hold their own, good. If Italy, left to herself, works out her own regeneration, there is no limit to human credulity, and there may be credulous idolators of Chaos who, even at this thirteenth hour may believe in such impossibilities as these. The sane men of this age, however, know better. They recognize in this new settlement nothing but an universal and irresistible despotism.

We yesterday announced that Cavour, disgusted by the disappointment of all his hopes, had thrown up his employment. The telegram of to-day confirms our previous information, and announces that the King of Sardinia has accepted Count Cavour's resignation, and has replaced him by Count Arese. This event determines the nature of the peace. Cavour was an earnest man. He believed in Italian independence as a future work of Napoleon III. It was by confidence he felt himself inspired in others that Mazzini and his emissaries were disgredited throughout Italy. It was Cavour who gave the signal for the successive risings in the smaller Italian States. It was by means of his influence that the revolutions at Florence, Parma, and Modena were bloodless, and that Rome remained tranquil. Cavour believed in a Constitutional Italian Unity, and unfortunately he believed that the Emperor Napoleon entertained the same views as himself. Warnings were thrown away upon him. Patriots and young ladies have a faith in men's promises which no expositions can shake, and which nothing but bitter personal experience can destroy. Poor Cavour! He once had a great career before him, for he was honest and zealous, but he was credulous, and impatient, and he became the tool of crafty selfishness.

History tells us what passed at Tilsit, and some French memoir will doubtless at a future day relate what was the conversation at Villafranca. It is not necessary, however to wait for an authentic report; the results suggest what the conversation must have been. "Surely," we can imagine Francis Joseph to have said, "my Imperial brother cannot intend to revolutionize Hungary, and to establish a focus of insurrection in Italy?" "Not the least in the world. I care no more for these Italians than you do. This matter has gone quite far enough for my purpose. You see now that France is necessary to Austria. We will settle this affair, and I will leave you stronger in Italy than you ever were. I will also make everything strait between you and Russia.—You shall be one of us, and we three together will impose law on Europe." Is it to be wondered at that Francis Joseph, with a beaten army and a bankrupt Exchequer, was not proof against such temptations?

DIED:

On the 17th inst., at the residence of his mother, in Pleasant Valley, Scott Co., Iowa, after a short but severe illness, Mr. S. T. METTLIN, formerly of Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY TREASURER—
We are authorized to announce the name of PETER SHAVER, Jr., of Mt. Union, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. Aug. 3d, 1859.-1t.

COUNTY TREASURER:
We are authorized to announce the name of NICHOLAS C. DECKER, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. [July 20.-*

ASSEMBLY:
We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. H. K. NEFF, as a candidate for Assembly subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. [July 20.-

SHERIFFALTY:
At the solicitation of many friends I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the People's Convention.
In the event of my election I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. ROBERT MADDEN.
Springfield tp., July 20th, 1859.-*

SHERIFFALTY:
We are authorized to announce the name of PETER LIVINGSTON, of Barree township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Peoples' County Convention. [July 13, 1859.-*

COUNTY TREASURER:
We are authorized to announce the name of WM. J. GEISINGER, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the American Republican County Convention. [July 6, 1859.-*

COUNTY TREASURER:
We are authorized to announce the name of J. H. KENNEDY, as a candidate for the office of *County Treasurer*, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.
July 6th, 1859.-*

SHERIFFALTY:
We are authorized to announce the name of THOMAS H. HULING, of Mt. Union, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the American Republican Convention. [July 6, 1859.-*

WE are authorized to announce the name of PETER C. SWOOPE, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. [June 29, '59.-*

WE are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. NASH of Huntingdon, as a candidate for *County Treasurer*, at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention. [June 29, '59.-*

COUNTY TREASURER:
To the American Republican Party of Huntingdon County: At the request of numerous friends in different portions of the county, and with a somewhat flattering assurance of success, I have been induced to announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the coming Convention. If, in the opinion of my fellow-citizens composing said Convention, my humble claims, qualifications, and circumstances be deemed worthy of consideration and of sufficient importance to entitle me to a nomination, the favor will be thankfully received, and in the event of an election, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my abilities. R. McDIVITT.
June 29, 1859.-*

WE are authorized to announce the name of JAMES BRICKER as a candidate for *County Treasurer*, subject to the action of the American Republican County Convention. June 29, 1859.-*

New Advertisements

EXECUTORS' SALE.--Real Estate of John McCahan, dec'd.

The undersigned, Executors of John McCahan, dec'd., by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the Will of said dec'd., will offer at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,
On Wednesday, the 14th day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate:

1. A FARM in Woodcock Valley, Walker township, Huntingdon county, now in tenure of Simon Coulter, about one mile north of McConnellstown, composed of several surveys, containing about 260 acres of good limestone land—about 150 acres of which are cleared, well fenced and under good cultivation, with a log house and log barn thereon erected. There is a fine spring on this property, and running water through the meadow land.

2. A FARM now in tenure of Jonathan Hardy known as the "Buoy Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about two and a half miles north of Huntingdon, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. This farm is composed of several surveys, containing altogether, about 700 ACRES, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber. About 100 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. Anever failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will be sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

3. A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, at the head of Kishacoquillas Valley, containing 92 acres and 96 perches formerly the property of James Ross, dec'd. This tract is finely timbered with oak, pine, &c. A few acres of meadow land cleared, and a dwelling house thereon erected.

4. A tract of land adjoining the above, containing 188 acres, known as the Wiley tract. This is also heavily timbered.

5. A tract of land on Mill Creek, near Lane's mill surveyed on a warrant to Thomas Austin, containing 404 acres and 81 perches.

6. A tract of land lying on the waters of Mill Creek, Brady township, adjoining lands of James Lane, Dickson Hall and others, surveyed on a warrant to Samuel Ayres, containing 435 acres and 85 perches.

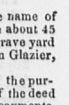
7. A tract of timber land situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on a warrant to George Cutwalt, containing about 100 acres, adjoining lands of Benjamin Grafius, William S. Lincoln and others.

8. A tract of land on the Penna. Railroad, in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, known as the Freedom Farm, containing about 100 acres, adjoining land of Joseph Dysart and others.

9. The balance of the survey in the name of Frederick Ashbaugh, supposed to be about 45 acres, lying back of the Huntingdon grave yard adjoining lands of Daniel Africa, John Glazier, David Blair and others.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of the deed and the balance in four equal annual payments, with interest from delivery of possession, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
J. KINNEY McCAHAN,
Executors of John McCahan, dec'd.
WILLIAM H. KING, Auctioneer.
Huntingdon, July 27, 1859.

COOK STOVE FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID NEW COOK STOVE for sale at this office; it is calculated to burn wood or coal. It will be offered low.