

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE. THE CRISIS ARRIVED.

The Assembly dissolved by the President—Paris in a state of Siege—Dispersion of the Assembly by the Troops—200 Members arrested and imprisoned—Erection of Barricades in Paris—Sanguinary conflict between the Troops and the People—A New Government and Universal Suffrage Proclaimed—The plan of the President—Three Hundred Members giving in their Adhesion—Probable Success of the Movement.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec 20, 1851.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th inst., arrived this forenoon, having experienced a constant succession of heavy gales from the West. She lost a man overboard during the passage.

ENGLAND.

It is understood that arrangements are in progress among the officers of the Arctic Expeditions, to bestow some national testimonial upon Mr. Grinnell, for his generous conduct in fitting out the late expedition from New York, in search of Sir John Franklin.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The affairs of France have reached the long dreaded crisis. The coup d'etat has been made.

On the 1st inst., the President, Louis Napoleon, seized the reins of government dissolved the Assembly by proclamation, declared the city of Paris in a state of siege, arrested the leaders of the opposition, and appealed to the people. The preparations on the part of the President for this movement were perfected with consummate skill and secrecy. Everything was consummated before the Assembly had the least idea of the President's intentions.

During Monday night an entire new Ministry was formed.

At daylight on Friday morning the President's proclamation was found posted everywhere throughout the city, in which he ordered the dispersion of the Assembly, the restoration of universal suffrage, and also proposed a new system of government. He proposed the instant election by the people and army of a President, to hold his office for ten years, and to be supported by a Council of State and by two Honors of the Legislature. Pending the election, the Executive power is to remain in the hands of the President.

The election is to take place during the present month, and the President promises to bow to the will of the people. He says he has been forced into his present attitude.

It is certain that Thiers, Changarnier, and others, opponents of the President, had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 2nd inst., and were almost in the act of moving in the matter, when they and their principal friends were arrested and conveyed to Vincennes, where they are closely confined.

Whenever the members of the Assembly have attempted to meet officially, they have been ordered to disperse, and arrested if they refused.

Two hundred members had been arrested many had subsequently been released; but all the leaders of the opposition were in prison.

Three hundred of the members of the Assembly are said to have given in their adhesion to the President, and telegraphic despatches from the Departments, state that the President's demonstration has been hailed with the utmost enthusiasm.

Subsequently, however, the reports were contradicted, and on the strength of such contradiction, numerous barricades were erected in different quarters of Paris, but were speedily broken down, by the troops. At one of these members of the Assembly, occupying prominent places among the populace, were killed in the conflict.

On Tuesday, a section of the Assembly continued to meet, and decreed the deposition of the President and his impeachment for high treason. The meeting, however, was dispersed by the troops.

The decree of the President is ridiculed on all hands.

Troops have been placed in the houses of ex-officers of the Assembly, who were exempted from arrest; among others, M. Dupin.

The full rigor of martial-law had been proclaimed against all persons concerned in erecting barricades, who may be found at them, and a large number had been shot.

Up to Thursday night the complete success of the President seemed certain.

FURTHER FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 5.

The decree of the President appeared to-day, ordering the voting which is to take place on the 20th inst., to be secret instead of public. There are rumors of continued fighting to-day in various quarters of the suburbs, but they are not relied upon. The latest published accounts state that the insurgents have been put down, but not without a severe struggle. The accounts from the provinces are generally favorable to the President. The movements of the troops are rapid, silent and firm. During Thursday many barricades were thrown up in various quarters of Paris. At one o'clock, whilst a body of 5000 troops was passing along the Boulevard, several shots were fired from the neighboring passages and houses. The firing was returned by the troops, and the combat continued with spirit for about half an hour. Farther down the Boulevard cannon and muskets were freely employed until four o'clock, when the fighting in that quarter ceased, but was continued with vigor in other sections.

No definite particulars have been published, and little is known beyond the fact

that a sanguinary conflict has taken place. Many persons engaged on either side have been killed or wounded.

A gentleman and his daughter, who were passing, were also killed. At 6 o'clock, on the Boulevard des Italiens, the firing had almost entirely ceased. A fight occurred in the streets in the Quarters St. Martin and St. Denis, which lasted from mid-day until 5 o'clock. The insurrection had finally been quelled in the different quarters, and the troops had returned to their barracks. The barricades of the Faubourg St. Denis and St. Martin, and the Boulevards, which were the most formidable, had been entirely destroyed, when the troops retired, but to effect this, cannon had been called into requisition.

London, Friday Evening.—The latest accounts received from Paris represent the troops as successful at all points.

Several hundred French refugees left London on Thursday for Paris.

The French Government have the entire control of the telegraph lines, and have stopped the transmission of all despatches.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald and Chronicle state that Gen. Castellan, at Lyons, and Gen. Eymier, have declared against the President. But this is denied. Doubts are also entertained of Gen. Mignon's disposition towards the Government. Strasbourg and Rheims are said to have risen.

The Daily News states that Gen. Neymeyer is marching from the north with four regiments, and will oppose the President. The correspondent of the Times states that the attempted emigration at Droyet was promptly suppressed, and that the most reliable accounts from the departments are favorable to the President's cause.

PRUSSIA.

Our advices from Berlin, which are to the 2d inst., states that the news from Paris, received by telegraph, caused the most intense excitement. The business of the Assembly was suspended, and the Ministers withdrew to hold a Cabinet Council.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The latest dates from Palermo furnish accounts of an attempted insurrection in Sicily, by Baron Yzo and other noblemen, with a view to proclaim the independence of Sicily, and compel the King to abdicate in favor of his son Francis. A portion of the inhabitants of Palermo declared in favor of the project, and the thirteenth regiment fraternized with them; but by the prompt energy of the authorities, the movement was checked. Several arrests had been made, including some of the officers of the thirteenth regiment.

THE FRENCH IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

By the Gibraltar steamer of the 19th ult., we have later advices from Smyrna via Malta.

The French fleet had bombarded Rabat and Salée for eight hours, causing great destruction of life and property. The French also suffered some slight injury from the return fire of the Castle of Rabat.

It is also reported that the French fleet had proceeded to Tangiers, for the purpose of bombarding that place. The British ship of war Janus had been despatched to Tangiers to protect the interests of the British subjects there. Seven men were killed on board the French Admiralty ship.

Sir Colon Campbell was to proceed at once for Pechawar, with a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men of all arms, to chastise a powerful tribe, called the Morraws.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec 20, 1851. Footie is now making the same fight in the Senate which he has made in Mississippi, and he will yet come out victorious in this struggle as he did out of the last.

Now must you imagine that there is the slightest intention of driving anybody away from the Compromise that is now willing to support it, on account of past differences. On the contrary, it is to bring in new supporters to the measure. Two great acquisitions have already been made: Messrs. Hunter and Mason, of Virginia. The two Senators from Rhode Island, Clark and Green, voted against the Compromise bill, but now Mr. Clark and the successor of Mr. Green, Mr. Saines, will vote for it, as a final measure and a law. I believe, even Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, will vote for it; and a great many others. The object here is to give to the Compromise measure a great moral strength, and to prevent a new agitation of it before the people at the ensuing elections.

I wrote to you, about a month ago, before the Spanish difficulty was definitely settled, that there was no danger whatever in regard to the life of Mr. Thrasher; and that he would most unquestionably be pardoned by the Queen. I have not alluded to the subject since; for I granted that my statement, made after careful inquiry, would receive some credence. I now repeat it for the benefit of all concerned, in order that no undue popular excitement may be indulged in.

So far, Mr. Thrasher has been well treated. Though condemned to hard labor (1) he was permitted to take passage in the cabin of the vessel which carried him to Spain; a privilege not usually granted to convicts! He and the one hundred and sixty American prisoners will be released at once, on the day of the Queen's accession. That event, as far as I am acquainted, cannot be accelerated by diplomatic negotiations, even if Mr. Webster himself take hold of them; but considering the period of the announcement of the Queen being imminent, there is every physiological reason to hope that Mr. Thrasher will be pardoned on his passage to Spain. I make this statement with the most absolute knowledge of the circumstances accompanying the case of Mr. Thrasher, and without the slightest fear of the events contradicting my assertions.

OSAGE.

The population of Chicago is now estimated at 55,000, including suburbs.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

This law went into operation on the first day of July inst., and will operate to the following effect upon the SUNBURY AMERICAN.

- 1. Subscribers will receive it by mail, in Northumberland County, FREE OF POSTAGE.
2. For a distance not exceeding fifty miles at FIVE CENTS per quarter.
3. Over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles at TEN CENTS per quarter.
4. Over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, at FIFTEEN CENTS per annum.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

Engraving, &c.—Those of our readers who are in want of Engraving, Seals, Stamps, &c., we refer to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. G. Mason, No. 46 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Mr. Mason has a well established reputation in his line of business.

Tree Fountry.—Mr. I. Pelouze, in his advertisement, offers great inducements to those who wish to purchase tree, &c. Mr. Pelouze is himself a practical workman in his business, and well known to the editorial fraternity.

Tobacco, Segars, &c.—Mr. John Harris at the corner of Chestnut St. and wharves, in Philadelphia, keeps on hand a large and extensive assortment of all kinds of tobacco, segars, snuff, &c. See his advertisement in another column.

Straw Goods and Millinery.—We call the attention of those who read in this article to the advertisement of R. A. Crooker, Nos. 47 & 49 Chestnut St. and No. 56 South 2nd Street, Philadelphia, who has always on hand a large assortment of Millinery and Straw Goods, to which he requests the attention of country dealers.

Foreign Fancy Goods.—Mr. J. I. Dittler, No. 78 North 2nd Street, has an extensive variety of Foreign Fancy Goods—Engravings, pictures, gilt mouldings and musical instruments of all kinds. For particulars see his advertisement.

Soap and Candles.—These are articles never out of fashion. Those who wish to purchase a good article, and cheaper than usual, would do well to consult the advertisement of E. Duffy & Son, No. 44 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

Job Work.—Having received some new and fashionable job type, in addition to our former stock, we are now prepared to execute bills, &c., in a style superior to anything heretofore printed in this section of country.

The Press work of our paper, for a week or two past, has not been of the most desirable character. Extremely cold weather is not favorable to making good impressions.

The ice on the Susquehanna at this place is from ten to twelve inches thick, and as clear as crystal. This would be an excellent time to fill ice houses. A thaw, and a sudden rise in the river, might carry away the present crop before we think of securing it. At Philadelphia the Schuylkill was covered with ice cutters, laying in their regular supplies.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.—Mr. Clay is confined to his bed, and is very feeble. The French Minister has received a dispatch stating that the house of M. Dupin, President of the French Assembly, was invested by troops, and Gen. Changarnier imprisoned, at the latest advice from Paris.

It is also rumored that the Russian and Austrian Ministers will demand their passports, and leave Washington, if Kossuth is received by Congress.

THRASHER.—A great Days Work.—On Saturday the 6th inst., Mr. William Mettler, with his machine, thrashed four hundred and two and a half bushels of Oats, at the barn of Mr. George Oberdorf, in Upper Augusta township. This shows the great value of machinery in agriculture. Twenty years ago it would have required three men for two weeks, to accomplish the same result.

A CURIOUS TRIAL AT ST. LOUIS.—A trial has been brought before the Circuit Court, at St. Louis, by "His Royal Highness" Frederick Wilhelm, King of Prussia, to recover the sum of 74,000 German dollars, or the value of 69 cents each, United States currency, from Felix Coste, a poor German. It appears that one Frederick Wilhelm Kupper alias Muller, was the servant and post officer of His Majesty, previous to April 10, 1849, at Mermelskerchen, and that he absconded with the sum claimed, and came to St. Louis, where he died in 1849; and that letters of administration were granted Coste. The king, therefore, prays that Coste be compelled to pay over to him all moneys belonging to Kupper. How "His Royal Highness" could condescend to sue in the courts of a Republican State, surpasses the comprehension of common people. But who knows how long before His Majesty's own dominions may be converted into a Republic?

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.—Of the famous band of patriots, who destroyed the tea in Boston harbor, on the memorable 16th of December, 1773, precisely seventy-nine years ago on the 16th inst., one is still living, as we learn from the last number of Harper's Magazine. When the present century dawned, he had almost reached the goal of three score years and ten! And now at the age of one hundred and fifteen years, DAVID KIRKINSON, of Chicago, Ill., holds the eminent position of the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party.

Saltpeper for pickling meat is strongly condemned by a learned Chemist. That part of the saltpeper absorbed by the meat, he says, is nitric acid or aqua fortis, a deadly poison. He advises its abandonment and the use of sugar as a substitute.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.

The Philadelphia papers contain a notice for a mass meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, to be held at the Chinese Museum, on Friday evening the 2d of January next, to mature measures to secure the early commencement and completion of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road. We should like to see the work progress, and we trust that some one will explain to the meeting that the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Charter, does not comprehend the diversion of the road from Sunbury north, for the purpose of galvanizing some fancy rail road stock, bought of the U. S. Bank for a trifle, and the construction of which road, would be almost wholly for New York interests.

We hope also that the Committee on the resolutions or address, will not, as at the last Convention, decide on a favorite route, as the Committee reporting the address of the late Convention have done, in favor of the Cattawissa route, without even letting the public know that there was any other route thought or heard of. These are matters we should see decided by competent engineers, and persons disinterested in stock speculations.

Our Carrier requests us to say he will wait upon the Patrons of the American on New Year's morning with his annual address. A word to the wise, &c., &c.

KOSSUTH.

Left New York on Tuesday night at half past eleven o'clock, in an Express train, and arrived in Philadelphia in a run of three hours and five minutes. He took lodgings at the U. S. Hotel, where handsome rooms had been prepared for him. On the day following the procession took place through the streets, which was grand and imposing. When the procession reached the State House, Kossuth was conducted into Independence Hall, and was addressed by Mayor Gilpin in a speech of welcome, to which he replied. He was then escorted to, and ascended a platform in Independence Square, from which he addressed the immense throng, in a short speech. In the evening a banquet was given by the City Corporation. Kossuth who was unwell, laboring under a fever, appeared and responded to a toast, in a short speech and then retired.

The following remarkable words from Kossuth's speech to the members of the New York Bar on Friday evening, which show that intervention against intervention may not be altogether so simple and harmless a remedy as some, perhaps, esteem it.

"But I may be answered," said the Magy. orator, "Well, if we (the United States) make such a declaration of non-admission of the interference of Russia in Hungary, (because I will not deny) and Russia will not respect our declaration; then we might have to go to war?" And there is the rub. Well I am not the man to decline the consequences of my principles. I will not steal into your sympathy by slippery evasion. Yes, gentlemen, I confess, should Russia not respect such a declaration of your country, then you are obliged—literally obliged—to go to war, or else to be prepared to be degraded before mankind from your dignity. Yes, I confess that would be the case."

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By Magnetic Telegraph.

Expressly for the Sunbury American

BURNING OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24th, 10 o'clock, A. M. H. B. MASSER, Esq.—I have just seen a despatch dated Washington, Dec. 24th, 8 o'clock, 30 min. A. M., which reads thus:—The United States Capitol is on fire and burning rapidly, the scarcity of water will probably cause the destruction of the building.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Dec. 24, 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M. H. B. MASSER, Esq.—The Capitol is still burning. The Library is totally destroyed, and almost all the wood work gone. Water is scarce, and the weather intensely cold.—Bakers Hotel is destroyed.

This morning Kossuth arrived in the City. J. L. M.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24-1 o'clock. The fire in the Congressional Library broke out this morning about half-past 7 o'clock. It was first discovered by the watchman, and the flames were then at the centre-table, sweeping round to the north-west shelving. When the door was burst open a few buckets of water would have suppressed the fire; but very shortly, and by the time the alarm had been sounded, the entire Library was in flames. The Library contained 55,000 volumes. Of these about 20,000, in an adjoining room, were saved. All the busts, paintings and elegant fixtures were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The roof of the building is all burnt out, and the exterior of the building on the west blackened by the smoke and flames.

The President and the members of his Cabinet were on the ground. An engine was placed in the Rotunda. Every passage in the building was flooded with water, as most of it had to be conveyed in buckets.—There were many thousands of people present.

The dome of the Capitol was at one time in danger, but this, and the two chambers of Congress are uninjured. The flames were not under about 12 o'clock, but columns of smoke from the burning fragments are still looming up.

It is not ascertained whether the fire caught from the floor, the gas-lights, or whether it was the act of an incendiary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. The loss on the Library is estimated, tonight, at over \$200,000. Many of the works were exceedingly valuable, and cannot be replaced. The firemen have been at work all day. The fire is now extinguished. A guard of Marines has been detailed to watch the building during the night.

Among other property destroyed, was the marble busts of Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette, Taylor, and other distinguished men in the history of our country, together with the portraits of the various Ex-Presidents, and several old and valuable paintings. The immense collection of coin, medals, and curiosities, were all destroyed.

INTERESTING HEBREW RELIC. By the politeness of Col. Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we have seen a curiosity of great rarity and interest, left for a few days at the Bureau. It was brought from the Potawatomi Reservation, on the Kansas river, by Dr. Lykins, who has been residing there nearly twenty years of the time he has spent on the frontier. It consists of four small rolls or strips of parchment, closely packed in the small compartment of a little box or packet of about an inch cubical content. On these parchments are written in a style of unsurpassed excellence, and far more beautiful than print, portions of the Pentateuch, to be worn as amulets, and intended as stimulants to the memory and moral sense.

Dr. Lykins obtained it from Patagave, a Potawatomi, who got it from his grandmother, a very old woman. It has been in this particular family about fifty years.—They had originally two of them, but on one occasion, as the party in possession were crossing a rapid in some river in the lake country of the North, the other was irretrievably lost. The one lost was believed by the Indians to contain an account of the creation of the world. That brought by Dr. Lykins has been kept for a very long period in the medicine bag of the tribe, used as a charm, and never allowed to suffer any exposure, until, by strong temptation and the great influence he had with Tiponee, the principal Potawatomi chief, he was permitted to bring it on to Washington, but under a firm pledge to restore it to his return.

It has hitherto been most carefully kept from the rapacious vision of the white man. Patagave had it in his possession many years before his curiosity prompted him to cut the stitches of the cover and disclose the contents. But this coming to the knowledge of old Billy Caldwell, chief of the Council Bluff branch of the tribe, he strenuously advised Patagave to shut it up and keep it close, and say nothing about having it.—Dr. Lykins came to a knowledge of the circumstance of its possession from a half-breed.

The wonder is, how this singular article came into their possession. When asked how long they can trace back its history they reply they cannot tell the time when they had it not. The question occurs here does not this circumstance give some color to the idea, long and extensively entertained, that the Indians of our continent are more or less Jewish in their origin.—National Intel.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The Imperial Gazette of Austria regards the emigration of Germans to America, now taking place, as a great evil. It states the number that emigrate annually at 80,000, and considering that, at present, persons possessed of capital are frequently found among them, it thinks that several millions thus go out of the country every year.

WOOD SOLD AT SEVEN DOLLARS PER CORD IN CINCINNATI LAST WEEK.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AMERICAN.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1851.

DEAR MASSER.—Since your departure, it has seemed quite dull about the house, especially at meal times, as the Major is not here to keep me in countenance. Jenny Lind has gone and Kossuth has not come.

On Friday evening, two thousand of the best looking and best behaved people that ever assembled in one hall, attended Miss Jenny's concert. Space was worth twenty-five cents an inch, and of course none was left unoccupied. Notwithstanding the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, not one circumstance occurred that could be regretted.

A big fellow, called Salvi, with black bristles on his upper lip, opened the game, with great vigor. I don't wonder at his strength of lungs and muscle. A friend from Northampton, who breakfasted at the same table with him, and whose word I would not permit anybody to question, assured me, that on that same morning, he had seen him eat a half of egg-meat, and 2 or 3 yards of sausage, chopped up and mingled in one delicious mass.—Hence his almost miraculous power of song. The cackling of hens, and the barking of dogs (of which sausages in Philadelphia are supposed to be made,) and a great many other melodious harmonies seem to be noted in the voice of the wonderful Salvi. He ought to be called "Sausage." Jesting apart, he is considered by those, who are able to judge, the best tenor of the age. His efforts were highly applauded.

Many persons have expressed themselves, disappointed with Jenny Lind, but I dare to say, no man, except such as would be dissatisfied with the gardens of Paradise, would utter such a sentiment while her voice was ringing in his ear. It is only when the song has died away and is no longer heard, that men talk of disappointment. And why?—Because memory is unable to retain its surpassing and indescribable sweetness and power.

Rob poor Jenny of her gift of song, and I fear she would make but a sorry figure in the world, for she is without genius, education, passion, grace or beauty. Yet she chains the willing minds of all orders of men and women to her brilliant car of triumph. By the efforts of a single talent in a single hour, she can win more applause, and more fame, than the rarely gifted student by years of unceasing toil. Thus wags the world.

We do not altogether concur with our friend and correspondent on this point. With-out considerable skill and genius, Jenny never could have attained the position she now occupies, as the unrivaled Queen of Song. We have no means of judging her literary attainments, but she is certainly not deficient in judgment. It may be that she is wanting in passion, but we have been assured that she is not deficient in temper.—ED AMERICAN

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

A widow lady, subsisting by the steady application of her needle, has presented a dollar for the Hungarian fund.

Max Kossuth's views and statesmanship become, through Europe, law, and foil the Russian Autocrat, who seeks making it awe.

Although my needle-life sustains, In Freedom I delight; Therefore, dear sir, for Hungary, Accept a widow's mite. N. Y. Tribune.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.—The Cleveland Herald says that a boy who was recently passing through the woods near Sandusky, met a couple of deer, whose horns were locked so closely that they could not disengage them; whereupon he took a rope, fastened the antlers tightly together by tying them, called assistance, and captured them.

OLD TIMES.—1834, March 17.—The first locomotive steam engine used in New England, was put in motion this day on the Worcester Road. The experiment was entirely successful.

KOSSUTH is forty-five years old.

Hoodlum's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 129 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily increases in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however wise their schemes or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

DIED. At the residence of Mr. Edward Finney, in Daventry, on Sunday night the 4th inst.—WILLIAM MAHANY, aged 73 years 2 months and 3 days.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market.

Dec. 25, 1851. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The last sales of flour for export were at \$3.81 1/4; for city use sales at \$3.87-\$4.00. Extra Flour is held at \$4 1/2-\$4 3/4. RYE FLOUR.—Is scarce, and would bring \$3.37 1/2. CORN MEAL.—Last sales of fresh ground at \$3.

WHEAT.—Little offering; sales of prime red at \$1.75; white is held at \$1.60-\$1.75. RYE.—None arriving; last sales at 72 cents.

CORN.—Is dull; sales of good old yellow at 59 a 60 cts, dull, and at 58 cents from store.

DATA.—New Southern etc in demand at \$1.35 cts. sugar in the market. WHISKEY.—Sales at 22 cts. in bbs. and 21 a 22 cts. in hds.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like WHEAT, RYE, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, PORK, FLAXSEED, TALLOW, BEEHIVE, HECKLER'S FLAX, DRIED APPLES, DO. PEACHES, PEAS.

OFF THE TRACK.—During the performance of the new Pantomime at Barnum's Museum on Thursday evening the 16th inst., one of the made-up horses was very dexterously cut in half to the infinite amusement of the juveniles. Well, the gentlemen who sustained the ludicrous character of the toll, not being able to see, instead of walking off at the "swing," tumbled into the parquette, where he was placed completely hors du combat. At least a bushel of buttons were gathered on Friday morning, in the "Lecture Room."

MARIETTA GUNNING PARTY.—A gunning party, consisting of eight, left Marietta, Pa., on a three days "shoot," last week, for the northern part of Lancaster co., and the adjoining parts of Dauphin and Lebanon, and brought home the large number of 560 partridges.

Of the whole number of 1500 drum-sh ps in Boston, 1010 are kept by foreigners.

New Advertisements.