Foreign News.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Important from the Crimea—Daring Russian Assault—Brilliant Successes of the French—Russian Entrenched Camp carried by Assault—Allied forces number 200,000—Debate in the House of Commons—British Ministry Sustained—A New York ship burned—Queen Victoria's Visit to Paris.

HALIFAX, June 5.—The Cunard steamship Africa arrived here this afternoon, from Liverpool, bringing dates to Saturday, May 26.

The Vienna Conferences are to be reopened.

A secret expedition is in preparation in the Crimea.

The state of the siege remains in all respects unchanged, and it is now confidently reported that Gen. Pellissier contemplates an attack upon the Russians in the field.

The motion of a want of confidence, in the House of Commons, has been unsuccessful.

The latest engagement was before the Flagstaff Battery, in which the French had succeeded in destroying some important Russian works.

RE-OPENING OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

On the 16th of May, Count Buol had an interview with Lord Westmoreland, when Count Bourgneally suggested that the members of the Conference meet again. The French and English Ministers could not give a reply, but it is understood that if they assert, Count Buol will again attempt to arrange the third point.

The Berlin papers report that the Austrian mediatory proposals are for Russia and Turkey to settle between themselves the number of ships each shall keep in the Black Sea—that England and France shall keep each two ships therein, Turkey undertaking not to enter into any treaty with Russia, unless first submitted to France and England.

According to the Vienna papers the Conference has been re-opened. A meeting was to be held on the 26th ult., without the Russian Plenipotentiary, and another on the 28th, a which he was expected to be present. The explanation made in Parliament by Lord Palmerston indicates that the meetings are of a preliminary character only.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian envoy leaves immediately for Frankfort, to urge the immediate mobilization of the German Federal forces.

It is reported that Austria has sent a secret circular to all the German Courts, insisting that each shall specify distinctly the design of conduct that it designs to follow.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

Gen. Pelisser's appointment had proved immensely popular, and operations on an extensive scale were confidently hoped for.

It is surmised that General Pellissier will make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army.

It is said that Omar Pacha has offered to take the hold of Simpheropol with the Turks, if the French will support his advances.

The recent arrival of three French divisions makes the Allies' forces about 200,000—say, French 120,000, English 30,000, Turks 40,000, Sardinian 11,000.

All the troops from the camp at Meslem have been shipped to the Crimea.

A spirited engagement took place on the right attack of the Allies on the night of the 10th, in which the loss was considerable. It was repeated on the 11th.

On the 19th, the Russians made a sortie against the left attack. The Russians charged up the British trenches, and some leaped over the parapets and were bayoneted. The loss was severe. The British lost a captain, and over 200 men were put *hors du combat*.

On the 19th, Gortschakoff telegraphs—"The enemy's fire is weak; our losses moderate; both sides repairing and erecting batteries. A severe battle has taken place before the walls."

General Pelissier telegraphs on the 24th, that a very lively combat had occurred in front of his most important position, which lasted all the previous night. He says:—"We obtain complete success. The Russian loss is enormous, and ours has been considerable."

THE LATEST.

PARIS, Saturday Marning, May 26.—The Moniteur has a despatch from Gen. Pelissier, dated the 25th, (yesterday) stating that the French had occupied the large *Place d'Armie*, between the Central Bastion and the seashore. The enemy having had enormous losses the proceeding day ceded.

The French fleet left Kiel on the 22d to join the English.

The British cruisers have brought several prizes into Elsinore.

The bulk of the English fleet was at Nargen.

Official information reached the British Consul, at Elsinore, that the Russian government had ordered all the Russian ships of war at Cronstadt to be sunk, except eight ships of the line.

PETERSBURG, May 19.—All the fortified harbors in the bay of Finland have been placed in a state of siege.

The Austrian squadron was about to leave Trieste to rendezvous at Salamish.

The mortality in the Austrian army in Silicia continues to be very great. Fifteen thousand had died, and 23,000 were in the hospitals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A great debate occurred in the House of Commons on the 24th, on the motion of Mr. D'Israeli expressing a want of confidence and dissatisfaction at the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of the government.

Sir Francis Baring, on behalf of the government moved an amendment, regretting the failure of the Vienna Conference, and promising every support to the government for the continuance of the war.

D'Israeli and the party opposed to the ministry lashed the government severely, and especially Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russel.

The latter replied defending his conduct at Vienna.

The debate was continued on Friday, and on a division of the House, the vote stood for D'Israeli's motion 219, and against it 319, being a majority of 100 for the Ministry, which in consequence stands firm.

Earl Grey made a similar motion to that of Mr. D'Israeli, in the House of Lords, but withdrew it.

The bill abolishing Newspaper Stamps has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

The British Parliament had adjourned till the 4th of June.

On the 24th, Lord Palmerston had a private meeting with the members of Parliament, at his house. There were over 200 present. Lord Palmerston asserted the entire unanimity of the Government, and declared his intention of prosecuting the war. The proceedings were very harmonious.

It was expected that, by the 20th of June, every available man in Great Britain, belonging to the infantry regiments, will have embarked for the war.

A deputation of the friends of Smith O'Brien had an interview with Lord Palmerston, and expect to obtain an unconditional pardon.

The ship G. L. Lampson, of New York, was burned at sea, May 4. All hands saved.

The steamship Sarah Sands had been taken up for the conveyance of troops to the Crimea.

Queen Victoria visits Paris on the 16th August.

SPAIN.

A conspiracy, on a small scale, has been discovered at Saragossa. An officer and 60 men of the garrison deserted.

SARDINIA.

The infant son of the King of Sardina is dead. It is reported to be the purpose of the King to go to the Crimea.

RUSSIA.

Russia has just annexed four districts of country belonging to the Mongul tribes, on the frontiers of China.

(From the Marion (Ala.) Republican, May 25.)

HORRID ATROCITY—BURNING A NEGRO AT THE STAKE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Scene Witnessed by three thousand Citizens and two thousand Slaves.

Some time since we published the account of the murder of Miss Thornton, an interesting young girl, residing near Gaston, Alabama. Immediately after the murder and detection of the negro, his immediate punishment was seriously contemplated by the people of Sumpter county, but after mature deliberation, the law-abiding citizens delivered him into the custody of the proper officers, and he was committed to prison.

At the last term of the Circuit Court of Sumpter county, the attorney appointed by the Court, in the discharge of his duty, moved for a change of venue to Green county. The Judge, as the motion was sustained by the proper affidavit, sustained the application.

On Wednesday last, the citizens of South Sumpter assembled *en masse* at Mr. William McElroy's and unanimously passed a series of resolutions, reflecting seriously upon the conduct of the Judge, and after having pledged themselves to sustain each other, they proceeded to Livingston, and took the miserable criminal by force from the jail where he was confined. On Friday last, after due preparation, they carried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim, and burnt him alive at the stake.

About three thousand persons were present, who witnessed, with various emotions, the dreadful spectacle. We were present, but hope that we will never again witness a scene like it. The pyre was composed of several cords of light wood, in the centre of which was a green willow stake, selected in consequence of its indestructability by fire. On the top of the pile of light wood the criminal was placed, and securely chained to the stake. While in this situation he confessed his guilt, stating that he had no accomplice—that he was actuated by lust alone—that he had attempted to violate her person, but had failed, and to conceal the attempt he had cruelly murdered her, by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump; that while he was doing this, she implored him to carry her home to her father, and that she would conceal the violence he had inflicted. He then left, but soon returned, and after again beating her, he concealed her body in the very hole where the stake was planted to which he suffered.

After this confession was made the match was applied, and in a few moments the devouring flames were enveloping the doomed negro; his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful agony and horrid contortions sent up an involuntary howl of horror. His sufferings, though excruciating, were short; in a few minutes the flames had enveloped him entirely, revealing now and then, as they fitfully swayed, hither and thither, his black and burning carcass, like a demon of the fire, grinning as if in hellish triumph at his tormentors. Soon all was over, nothing was left but the burning flesh and charred skeleton of the human devil, who could thus so deliberately perpetrate so foul a crime. The horrid outrage was fearfully avenged, and though the heavens were reeking with the stench of burning flesh, yet justice was satisfied; the law of retaliation was inflicted as nearly as it could be, while the example made of this wretch had, no doubt, a salutary effect upon the two thousand slaves who witnessed his execution.

We are far from approving of the infliction of mob law, yet, in aggravated cases like this, popular ebullition will manifest itself, and in view of the enormity of the wretch's offence, we, as a public journalist, cannot approve, yet we have neither time nor inclination to censure the conduct of the people of South Sumpter. Justice was inflicted by them, and a thousand deaths of the kind were too good for a devil like negro Dave.

SPEECH FROM THE GALLOWS.—James Parks, who was executed at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, for the murder of a man named Beatson, made quite a long speech from the gallows. Referring to his family, he said:

"I leave a dear wife, who was, in my long confinement, been an angel in her solicitude and care of me. I had never known her virtues, had it not been for my sad misfortunes. I leave a dear infant, who has been taught to clasp its arms around my neck, and whom I love dearly. I leave aged parents, now near eighty years old, from whose kind hearts, I had hoped to keep the sad news of the ignominious fate of their son. (Here his voice faltered, and he burst into tears.) It was for the sake of all these that I attempted to shorten my life yesterday a day.

"When I am taken hence, give my body to my wife. I commend her and the child to you. Let her not suffer in want." Here some kind person proposed to express the feelings of those present, by taking up a contribution, and it was done on the spot, and $14,60 was contributed on the spot. On seeing it, Parks seemed moved by the kindness, and thanked them with considerable emotion. He concluded by delaring his innocence, and gave the signal for his execution, by dropping a handkerchief."

Col. Kinney, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, the filibustering hero, Walker, has, it is reported, evaded the watch the United States Government had set upon his movements, and departed secretly for Nicaragua, with about sixty of his party. This fact is strong presumptive evidence of the unlawfulness of his project. With the means the United States Government has at hand to prevent his carrying out his scheme of aggression, it ought certainly yet to prevent this man defying its authority and deceiving its officers. The few persons who have been silly enough to engage themselves under his and Walker's direction, will have reason to repent their act. If they fall into hands of the Nicaraguan authorities, while attempting to overthrow them, they will probably set up the plea of being American citizens, and claim the protection of this Government, though deliberately violating the laws of the country in the manner of their departure, and doing what they can to disgrace it in the object of the expedition.—*Phila. Ledger.*

BANK BILLS NOT MONEY.—In the case of the state of Georgia vs. Russell M. Tuttle, tried before the Superior Court of Chatham county in that State, on the 2d inst., the indictment charged the prisoner with having swindled S. A. Griggs out of $600 in money. The counsel for the prisoner asked the Court to instruct the jury that bank bills were not comprehended in the term money, but that money meant only coin, which instruction the Court (counsel having been heard on both sides) gave; and the evidence having showing it was bank bills that the prisoner received, he was found not guilty.

IN LUCK AGAIN.—The great body of readers will have experienced some gratification in the announcement contained in the late California advices relative to the famous Colonel Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California. Considerable sympathy has been recently excited by the recital of a series of misfortunes which reduced the veteran pioneer from affluence to poverty, but he has suddenly become rich again by the land commissioners confirming his claim to thirty-three square leagues of land.

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

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 Northern Pennsylvania.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

BROOKS—HUGHES.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. DeWitt & Davenport, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau st., a pamphlet containing the controversies between Senator Brooks and John,† Archbishop of New York, growing out of the speech of Senator Brooks on the church property bill. Price, 25 cents.

PENNA. FARM JOURNAL, for June, is on our table. It is as usual filled with good reading matter, and numerous illustrations. The success of the Journal is beyond a question. It is edited with ability, and has a large list of capital contributors.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Landreth's Agricultural Warehouse, to be found in another column.

☞ DEDICATION.—We are authorized to state that the dedication of the new hall of Eureka Lodge, I. O. of O. F., in Upper Mahanoy township, will be dedicated to the principles of the order, on the 4th of July next. The procession will leave their old hall at 10 o'clock, A. M. The dedicatory ceremony will take place at 11 o'clock.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Philadelphia June 12, 1855.

The Know Nothing National Council is still in session in this city. It is said to be composed of more distinguished men than is usually found in conventions now-a-days.—There are certainly many distinguished men in Philadelphia at present. The Council holds its sessions with closed doors, yet the New York *Tribune* and *Herald*, both profess to give the proceedings of the Council.—There are, no doubt, some leaky vessels in the Council, who communicate some of the facts, upon which they base all the proceedings. There can be no doubt, but that some of the most prominent matters before the Council, are thus made public.

Among these is the exclusion of the Louisiana Catholic delegation. This act will, no doubt, have its effect in that State. The re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise line, is also a topic that has been discussed, and some of the Southern delegates are said to be favorable to that measure.

On Saturday last the Convention went into an election of officers. The candidates were Barker, of New York; Ricaud, of Maryland; Colby, of New Hampshire; Gardner, of Massachusetts; Bartlett, of Kentucky; and Dannelroover, of Illinois; all of whom received a respectable amount of support. At the sixth ballot, reinforced by the friends of Gov. Gardner, E. B. Bartlett of Kentucky, was chosen President of the Council, receiving ninety-four votes, to fifty-two cast for Mr. Barker. The inferior offices were filled as follows:

VICE PRESIDENT.—C. D. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, had 71 votes, to 22 for Ford, of Ohio, 16 for Sperry, of Conn., and 27 for others.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—C. D. Deshler, of New Jersey.

RECORDING SECRETARY.—Mr. Stephens, of Missouri.

CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. Henry W. Rugg, of Massachusetts.

TREASURER.—Henry Crane, of Ohia.

A committee composed of one delegate from each State, the number being thirty-one in all, was subsequently appointed to prepare a platform of principles. Appearances indicate that the platform will be based upon broad national grounds; and its promulgation will be looked for with some anxiety. Those who profess to know assert that it will attempt to set the slavery question at rest by a recognition of the Nebraska bill, a disavowal of the Missouri Compromise, and a support of the proposition to permit the people of the Territories to make their own laws, and elect their own officers, with the exceptions provided for under the Constitution.

Those opposed to the prohibitory liquor law are greatly elated at the result of the election in Illinois. The prohibitory law passed by the legislature of that State was submitted to the people and defeated by a majority of 10,000 to 15,000. The great difficulty of enforcing these laws will no doubt, make many pause, before they cast their votes, who feel and acknowledge the necessity of adopting some method to restrain the growing evils of intemperance.

The next election will no doubt turn more upon the temperance sanject, than any other. The New York prohibitory law goes into effect on the 4th of July. The Massachusetts law has been pronounced unconstitutional by Rufus Choate, Esq., late U. S. Senator, and one of the ablest lawyers and statesmen in the Union.

The weather, this season, is most remarkable. We have had no warm weather thus far, and to-day I observed fire in one of the stoves in Market street. Of late years, June has furnished some of the hottest days of the season. The 9th of June, 1846, was one of the hottest days I ever experienced. The thermometer in this city stood at 101. Now on the 12th and for the past week woollens were not only comfortable but desirable.

I am glad to find that the prospects of fair crops are most favorable, though the cold and wet weather has had a bad effect on the corn.

Our friends will no doubt, be pleased to hear that there is a prospect of the early resumption of work on the Susquehanna rail road. Our Baltimore friends feel not only the importance, but the necessity of the early completion of this great work.

☞ TEMPERANCE.—Mrs. Demerest, Agent of the Women's New York State Temperance Society, lectured on the above important subject before a large and respectable audience, in the Court House, in this borough, on Wednesday evening. The lady undoubtedly experienced many of the evils of intemperance, the results of which she laid before her hearers in such a touching, sympathetic manner, woman only is able to do. May her appeal, to young and old, be treasured up and carried into practice.

☞ DROWNED.—We learn that on Saturday, the 2d inst., a young English girl aged about 13 years, was drowned in the Shamokin creek at the Big Mountain Colliery, two mile above Shamokin. Her body was found opposite Shamokin on the Sunday following.

☞ The Reading *Journal* contradicts the story about a Mr. F., from Reading, finding his wife at Baltimore in company with another man, and his disowning her on a discovery of her faithlessness.

☞ Washington Camp, No. 30, of the Patriotic Order of the "JUNIOR SONS OF AMERICA" was organized at Shamokin on the 11th inst., by a delegation of the Order from this place. The following were the officers installed:—P. P., Wm. P. Caldwell; P., Andrew Kreiger; V. P., Henry Boughner; R. S. Benj. Lake; A. R. S., Samuel Martin; F. S., John Wier; T., J. L. Shipp; M. of F. & C., Daniel Billman; C., J. B. Snyder; I. G., George Getz; O. G., Oliver McClow.

The delegation of No. 19 return their thanks to Bros. Cleaver, John, Gilger, Lake, Moore, and others of No. 26, U. S. of A., for their kindness and attention during their visit. G.

IMPORTANT.—The Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, passed April 13, 1853, in reference to the Relief issue, provides that from and after the 1st day of June, 1855, it shall not be lawful for any bank in this Commonwealth to pay out said notes at their counter, or use them in any manner in the transaction of their business, nor shall County Treasurers, Toll Collectors, or any other receiving officers of the government pay out said notes, but they shall cause them to be delivered to the State Treasurer, who shall receive them for debts due the Commonwealth, or redeem them in par funds, and shall cause them to be cancelled and destroyed in the manner provided in the foregoing sections of this Act." If this section is strictly enforced, we shall soon be rid of this abominable stuff.

MR. FLOURNOY.—The Richmond Post says this gentleman addressed the people at Halifax Court, last Monday. He appeared to be not at all cast down or discouraged. He passed the highest eomiums upon the American party, and said they had done their duty manfully. He encouraged all the friends of the great American cause to stand by their colors, and not to be intimidated by defeat.—Those who heard him, say he was never so happy as on this occasion.

The Baby Show was visited on Tuesday (the first day) by 11,867; on Wednesday, by 17,940, on Thursday, by 14,368; and on Friday (the last day), by 16,745. And on Saturday, though none but the prize babies were on exhibition, 8,656 visitors were present at the Museum. The aggregate receipts of the five days named amounted to $17,394. The prize babies are to be seen at the Museum throughout the present week.

CARELESSNESS AT POST OFFICES.

A paper mill at Rockville, Conn., whose owner has been in the habit of purchasing large quantities at the Post Offices, to be re-manufactured, has thus received in the last two years more than two thousand letters, of which the Gazette, published at Rockville, says:

"Among these letters are a great many written by business men, and of much consequence to their proper owners. They came from all sections of the country, quite a number mailed at California, and some foreign letters. On a large majority of these letters the postage had been pre-paid. Among a lot of paper purchased at the New York city post office, was one letter mailed at California, directed to a gentleman in New York, which contained a check for one hundred and five dollars. The proprietor of the mill remailed the letter to the postmaster at New York, requesting him to be careful enough not to lose it again, but forwarded it to its proper owner. Also, from a quantity of paper purchased at the post office at Springfield, Mass., was a letter containing sixteen dollars in oank notes. Out of seven or eight sacks from the post office, Providence, Rhode Island, about half a bushel of letters were found and among them one containing money and insurance papers of value. A lot of paper from Hartford post office contained, among others, a letter mailed at Pittsfield, Mass., directed to a firm in Hartford, which contained a check for thirty dollars.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—The steamship Orizaba arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 2d inst.

Santa Anna had taken possession of Zamora, which the insurgents left on his approach. The fugitives were pursued and completely routed, not less than two thousand prisoners having been captured.

Santa Anna returned to Morelia on the 21st of May, and left again on the 23d, for Aris, where another party of insurgents, numbering 2500 men, were posted. Several smaller bands of revolutionists have also been routed by the Government troops.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH!

On Sabbath morning last, an infant, a son of the Editor of this paper, aged about 17 months, fell from the second story window to the pavement beneath, a distance of from 18 to 20 feet, and when picked up was supposed to be past recovery. Dr. Wishart being called in, made a careful examination of the child, but was unable to discover that it had sustained any injury—either externally or internally. At the time of this writing, the babe appears to enjoy its usual health—there being no visible evidence of the slightest possible contusion or even scratch! Truly this was a miraculous escape! Surely some angel hand must have buoyed up the babe, as the distance it fell upon a brick pavement, was sufficient to have caused its instant death! Who can doubt that the hand that saved it is Divine! To him the hearts of its grateful parents give all the praise.—*Washington, (Pa.) Reporter.*

The above is undoubtedly true—coming from the pen of Mr. Bausman, the father of the child—and it is certainly one of the most remarkable incidents on record. Think, of it—a child seventeen months old falling a distance of eighteen feet on a brick pavement, and taken up *unhurt*! Truly, "the hand that saved it is Divine."

Holt's Hotel, now called the United States Hotel, on the corner of Pearl and Fulton, the pioneer of the large hotels in New York city, was sold by Cole & Chilton for $177,166. J. F. Carlton was the purchaser.

THE KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.

The Convention of the secret order sitting in the city is terribly troubled with the slavery question. Yesterday the 31 Committee, by a vote of 17 to 14, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. That as experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

Resolved, That regarding it the highest duty to avow these opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of his National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because her Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly pretermitting any expressions of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any territory. It is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

Minority Report.—The minority resolution was as follows: Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and that if efforts to that effect shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

The minority resolutions were signed by the representatives of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois—twelve in all. Delaware and New Jersey also endorsed the first clause.—New York, alone, of the Free States, went for the majority resolutions, and, united with Minnessota and the District of Columbia, enabled the South to carry the Majority report in committee.

In discussing the resolutions, Gov. Gardiner declared that neither he nor his State, nor a majority of the free States, would abide by the resolutions first reported. The party could not carry a village in Massachusetts upon them. He charged the New York Delegation with deserting the North. The resolutions of the majority will undoubtedly pass.

ANTI-PROHIBITION MEETING IN LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, June 9th.—The mass meeting of the opponents of the new anti license law, held in this city to-day, was numerously attended, and very enthusiastic. Delegations were in attendance from Berks and Lebanon, as well as from all sections of this county. Several of the delegations carried appropriate banners, and were accompanied by brass bands. A procession was formed under the direction of Col. W. S. Amwake, which marched through all the principal streets of the city. At 1 o'clock, the meeting was organized, J. B. Amwake, Esq., acting as President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Among the speakers were Jacob Ziegler, of the Harrisburg Union; Jacob Myers, of Lancaster; Cyrus S. Haldeman, of Philadelphia. Resolutions were adopted similar to those passed by the meeting at Reading, taking strong grounds against the law, which is styled an illegal act, enacted in opposition to the legally expressed will of the people, as exhibited in the vote in October,

CONCORD, June 7.—Governor Metcalf was inaugurated to-day, at noon, and delivered his first message to the Legislature.

He recommends as little legislation as possible, but that agriculture should be encouraged as a preventative to Western emigration. Advises a guarded action in relation to corporation privileges, and recommends certain changes in the management of the public schools, as well as the establishment of a State Reform School.

The Governor denounces the liquor traffic as a public nuisance, and recommends the enactment of a prohibitory law, with provisions for a limited dissemination of liquor in certain cases. The message is elaborate upon the subject of the foreign born and their influencing upon the religion and politics of the country. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Nebraska act are emphatically denounced, as violations of plighted faith and a great wrong upon the North. The message is strong upon the subject of slavery, the liquor traffic, and against foreign born citizens holding office without a residence of twenty-one years.

A SCENE.—On Saturday evening the residents in the vicinity of Ninth and Morgan streets, were afforded an opportunity of seeing what an infuriated wife can be capable of. A lady and gentleman, both of very respectable appearance, were observed, between eight and nine o'clock, conversing together under a tree in Morgan street, above Ninth, when another lady, who was dressed in deep mourning, came quietly upon the ground and seizing hold of lady number one pummeled her most essentially. The gentleman stood aghast while this operation was being performed, and made no effort whatever to interfere. After the feathers had flown for some time, lady number two gave the head of lady number one several hard bumps against a fence hard by, saying, "There, take that! Run away with *my* husband will you? I've been suspicious of this for a long time, and now I've caught you. Try it again, will you?" The lady in black then seized the arm of the gentleman and marched him off the ground. It is not in our power to state what took place after the pair reached home. The lady who had been so roughly handled made the best of her way off as soon as she was at liberty to do so.—*Eve. Bulletin.*

THE CASE OF ARRISON.—*Albany, June 9.*—On Thursday the District Court of Ohio, in session in Cincinnati, granted a new trial to Wm. H. Arrison, of infernal machine notoriety, convicted of murder, on the ground of misdirection in Judge Flynn's charge to the jury. The Court has remanded his case to the Court of Common Pleas for a new trial.

It is supposed that an act of the Legislature transferring the business of a criminal court to the Court of Common Pleas is so defective as to be null and void, and that Arrison cannot therefore be tried by that court; and the District Court having adjourned to September next the order cannot be amended. Should the act referred to be void, Arrison will probably be discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, and thus escape punishment.

Tom Thumb is not married.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

Exciting Scene on board a Hoboken Ferry Boat—Two Men Drowned—Alleged Misconduct of a Pilot.

Quite a scene occurred on board the Hoboken ferry boat Newark, yesterday afternoon, about half past six o'clock. It appears that after the boat left the Canal street dock, a poorly dressed man came to several persons and asked them for money, alleging that he was starving, but supposed him to be an ordinary beggar, he was repulsed by those he spoke to and aid refused.

When the boat reached the middle of the river, the cry was raised that a man was overboard, and a person was seen struggling in the water, who proved to be the individual who was soliciting charity.

Great excitement was caused on board the steamboat, which was crowded to excess with passengers. The engine was reversed, and what purported to be a life boat quickly lowered into the water, into which two of the deck hands, one named Joseph Lawrence, and the other known as Dutch Charley, immediately jumped. They pulled towards the drowning man, and succeeded in lifting him into the boat. By this time the steamboat had drifted some distance away from the place, but several persons on board saw that the life-boat was fast filling with water, and they shouted to the pilot to run the steamboat near to afford them assistance; but it is alleged that that official would not do so, and he told the passengers he understood his business.

She boat was settling every moment, and still the steamboat kept drifting away. Suddenly the small boat swamped; and the three men were precipitated in the river. The indignation of the passengers on board the Newark at this time was intense, as they deemed the conduct of the pilot, in not keeping near the boat, highly censurable. Dutch Charley was seen to plunge from the boat immediately before it sunk, and was not seen again, nor had his body been recovered up to the time of writing. Lawrence was more fortunate, as he was a good swimmer, and was lucky enough to secure a piece of floating board which sustained him until he was picked up. The unfortunate unknown was also rescued, but though every means used, he soon died, without being able to tell his name.

It was the steamer Pioneer which runs to the Christopher street dock, which picked the men up. As might be supposed, the persons on board the Newark, who saw the men drowning before their eyes, without being able to render them any assistance, were not a little excited, and the pilot was denounced in unmeasured terms, it being believed that he was the cause of the two men's death.—*N. Y. Herald, Monday.*

ARREST OF M. SALIZAR, THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER.

A correspondent of the San Antonio Ledger, writin from El Paso, May 9, says:

"Our town was thrown into great excitement last evening by the arrival of Col. Sanches, out four days from Chihuahua, with orders from Santa Anna to arrest Mr. Salizar, the Mexican commissioner. The work on the line has been, in consequence, suspended until the new commissioner, who has already left Mexico, arrives.

"Mr. Salizar, it is understood, will be allowed a few days for preparation, and then, under a strong guard, taken to the city of Mexico.

"The charges against Mr Salizar are, I understand, disrespect towards his superior, and want of energy, or neglect, in pushing the work to a conclusion. It is notorious here that the government did not supply him with the means to take the field, and that he borrowed the money on his own private account to carry on the work on the part of Mexico.

"Mr. Salizar is one of the most talented and gentlemanly men in all Mexico. During his previous sojourn, and the present he has gained the respect and confidence of all.

"Santa Anna has directed his thunder against this gentleman; how it will end, there is no telling. No honest, virtuous man is allowed to hold office. Under these circumstances, can Mexico prosper? The situation of affairs here will effect the United States commissioner, Col. W. H. Emory, who, with his usual energy, is pushing the work to a conclusion. It would not surprise us to see him back here soon."

A DARING AND SUCCESSFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.—One of the most hazardous operations known to surgeons, was performed upon the wife of Mr. Joseph Richardson, of Boone county, Kentucky, who was brought to the Ohio side of the river, in Delhi township, for surgical relief. On the 22d day of last month, a tumor was cut from the interior of her abbomen weighing more than forty pounds, which had been growing two years, rendering her life a heavy burden. It had become attached to the bowels and to the walls of the abdomen throughout. The last mentioned part was divided in the operation by a cut fourten inches in length. This terrible operation was performed by Dr. Litzenberry, of Cheviot, in Hamilton county, assisted by his partner, Dr. Leonard, and Drs. Lindsey and Geines, of Delhi township. Dr. Dodge, of Cincinnatti, administered ether with his usual efficiency; and the patient declared afterwards that she "did not feel the scratch of a knife." Mrs. Richardson is now (on the fifteenth day after the operation) improving rapidly, and declares that she feels well enough to sit up.

Items of News.

Green corn is among the luxuries they have now at Augusta, Ga.

The snow on the great ridge of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, was thirty feet deep on the 1st of June.

Since the prohibitory law went into operation in Delaware, six days ago, twelve violators have been fined $20 each.

SINGULAR OVERSIGHT.—Mr. Irving, in his Life of Washington, fails to mention the year in which his hero was born.

A TRUE SAYING.—The New York Evening Post says, "The Navy is a good place for bad boys, and a bad place for good ones.

There has been an extraordinary large yield of potatoes in Bermuda, and heavy shipments have been made to the United States.

Land warrants are said to be plentiful in the city of Washington at $1.08 per acre.—Two hundred and seventy five are issued daily.

Daniel McManus, an inmate of the Almshouse at Wilmington, Del., was murdered on Thursday, by James Kelly, another inmate.

The drouth in Louisiana still continues with unusual severity for that State. The corn crop cannot but be a short one. It is too late now for rains to recover it.

A New Haven negro has challenged Mr. Muddox, of the House of Representatives, to meet him to discuss the subject of color, voting, &c., the negro to pay half of the bills!

The New Jersey State Agricultural Society will hold its first annual exhibition at Camden, opposite Philadelphia, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of September.

TEMPERANCE VICTORY.—The Temperance men in Janesville, Wisconsin, completely annihilated the liquor party in a license or no license test on the 10th instant—the entire city giving only 16 votes for license.

A LUCKY MAN.—KINDNESS REMEMBERED—When Mr. Albert Morgan kept the Pavilion, at Gloucester, several years ago, one of his guests was an Englishman, named Erskine. He was attacked with the small pox, and, while all other attendants deserted him, Mr. Morgan ministered faithfully to his wants till he recovered. A day or two ago, we learn, the British Consul communicated to Mr. Morgan the intelligence that Mr. Erskine had deceased, and left him by will the sum of $125,000. This is a munificent instance of English gratitude, and the recipient of the good fortune is quite worthy of it. We trust the figure is not set too high.—*Boston Post.*

PRICE OF LUMBER.—The Columbia Spy gives the following as the wholesale prices of lumber at that place on the 1st of June: Inferior cull boards and grub plank, $11; culling do., 15; 2d common do., 20; 1st common do., 30; pannel do., 37 50; hemlock boards and scantling, 12 50; do. do. long lengths, 15; pine scantling, according to length and quality, 14 a 17; plaster lath, 2 75 a 3; shingles, 14 a 18.

TO BE BROUGHT BACK.—It is stated that a number of philanthropists of Boston have raised money enough to bring back the woman lately sent to England as a pauper, to give her two hundred dollars in addition, to make the return voyage comfortable, and have agreed to raise one thousand dollars, if necessary, to take care of her and her child after their return.

GOV. JOHNSON RENOMINATED IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah Republican, of the 6th inst., learns from a passenger who arrived in the 10 o'clock train, that Gov. Johnson was unanimously renominated by the Democratic Convention assembled at Milledgeville.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 7, 1855.—The Directors of the Western Railroad Company offer a reward of $1000, for the detection and conviction of the parties that placed obstructions on the track near New Worcester, on Tuesday night.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—The Artic expedition ships, (Artic and Release,) were spoken yesterday morning, lat. 40, long. 69 53, making good headway. The steamer was in tow of the bark.

EASTON, PA., June 9.—Yesterday a canal boat, coal laden, with two men and a boy on board, went over the Lehigh dam at this place, and all three were drowned. The boat was sunk.

BOSTON, June 9.—A duel was fought this afternoon in Roxbury, between two French sailors. Pistols proving ineffectual, one stabbed the other with a knife.

THE PORTLAND State of Main says the police visited the house of Mr. Dakin in search of liquors, and stole $26 from the pocket of Mrs. Dakin's dress, while Mr. and Mrs. D. were absent from home. In that way the Maine law can be made "a good thing" for the arthoritics."

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—An opinion, signed by Rufus Choate, Elias Merwin, Sidney Bartlett, and Charles G. Loring, touching some points of the liquor law, and pronouncing them irregular and unconstitutional, has been furnished to the wine merchants of Boston, Mass.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.—In Detroit, in a liquor case, the City Court decided that a bottle of champaigne was an "original package," and discharged a complaint based on the drinking of it. At Niagara the original packages come in from the Canada side, in measures as small as gills!

CANADIAN RIFLEMEN FOR THE CRIMEA.—A company of sixty Canadian volunteer riflemen passed through Albany, N. Y., on the 4th inst., on their way to Boston, Mass., where they expected to take ship for Constantinople, being bound to the Crimea.

THREE MEN SMOTHERED.—Last Tuesday morning, 5th inst., three young men, named Thomas Faulie, Thomas H. Tippett, and Alexander Rowe, were suffocated by inhaling sulphuric hydrogen gas, at the mine of Messrs. John and R. Carter, at Tamaqua, Pa.

Christopher Columbus Andrews, who went to Kansas last winter, and afterwards proclaimed in the New Hampshire Patriot that Kansas was in no danger of becoming a Slave State, has received a fine, fat office in the Post Office Department in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The recall of Mr. Perry, as Secretary of Legation at Madrid, was necessarily delayed until his successor could be selected. His letters addressed to the President, recently published in the National Intelligencer, against Mr. Soule, were the immediate cause of his recall. Mr. Buckingham Smith, his successor, held a similar appointment under Mr. Letcher, formerly Minister to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The result of the muncipal election of yesterday may be summed up as follows:—

The Americans have lost six councilmen and gained four Aldermen, so that their majority on joint ballot will be 15.

The average American majority on the general ticket will be 553.

VOTING ON AGE.—On the recent election day in Virginia, a resident of Hampshire county, aged 88 years, cast his first vote, which was for Henry A. Wise.

AN OLD ARCHBISHOP.—The oldest ecclesiastic now living is Samuel, Archbishop of the United Armenian Church at Lemberg, in Gallicia. He is 104 years old, still vigorous, and strictly observes the severest fasts.

ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA.—The Buffalo (N. Y.) papers