

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Arago.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

Slight Decline in Breadstuffs and Cotton.
Gen. Simpson, from Southampton, reached her wharf at 2 o'clock. She brings 126 passengers, and among them General Dix and family, and Hon. G. S. Goodrich. The steamer Arago arrived at Havre on the evening of the 3d.

The Arago brings the announcement of the death of Lord Raglan.

General Simpson succeeds Lord Raglan. Nothing of importance from the Crimea. The report from Stockholm that the English had destroyed Nestadt.

The remaining portion of the town of Kertch was destroyed by fire on the 14th of June.

Olness and St. Petersburg have been united by telegraph.

The King of Belgium intends to pay a visit to Queen Victoria.

The new French loan is stated to be 700,000,000 francs.

A disturbance has occurred in London in consequence of the Sunday Trading Bill. The bill has since been withdrawn.

DETAILS OF THE ARAGO'S NEWS.

The Arago brings intelligence of the death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in the East. The melancholy news was received by Lord Panmure from Gen. Simpson, on the morning of the 30th ult. For some days previously Lord Raglan had been suffering from indisposition, but until 4 P. M. on the 28th, his Lordship progressed to the satisfaction of his medical attendants. Afterwards, alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing which gradually increased. From 5 P. M. he was unconscious, and from that period he gradually sunk until 25 minutes before 9, at which hour he died. The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief. It is stated that Major-General Simpson has succeeded Lord Raglan.

The Times correspondent, writing from the Baltic states that on the 21st ult., the Amphion 36, new frigate, while employed reconnoitering the fortifications at Swaberg, accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence foundered. The boats were immediately despatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed, one of the near forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. The Captain of the Amphion returned the fire with such energy and precision that he succeeded in blowing up a large Russian powder magazine, and occasioned other damage to the fort.

From Copenhagen, July 4, we learn that the French war steamer Pelican and Tocksin has anchored, and the English war steamer Alban, towing the Jackdaw and Swinger, had passed southward.

In both Houses of Parliament, on the evening of the 3d inst., a royal message, recommending the House to provide some material token of recognition to Lord Raglan, for the services he had rendered to his country during this and previous wars, was brought under consideration.

It was agreed that the annuity of £1000 a year should be granted to the widow of his late Lordship, and £2000 a year to the present possessor of the title, with remainder to his next heir.

In the House of Lords whilst discussing the merits of the late Lord Raglan, the Earl of Galloway blamed the Government for having allowed certain charges to be advanced against Lord Raglan, in Parliament and elsewhere, to pass unanswered. To this neglect he believed that the premature death of the late Field Marshal was in a great measure attributable.

FROM SEBASTOPOL.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON THE REDAN AND MALAKOFF TOWERS.
(Correspondence of the London News.)

HERBERT SPENCER'S REPORT, June 21.

The original plan of attack, contemplated a joint English and French assault on the Malakoff, which, as commanding the Redan and forming the grand key to the whole network of redoubts and batteries in front of the place, would, if taken, have at once rendered the former untenable, and placed the town and harbors at the mercy of the captors. For reasons, however, which nobody can understand, this very sensible and apparently most practical design, was abandoned, and the plan was changed into one of a simultaneous attack upon the two great works—the Malakoff being undertaken by the French and the Redan by ourselves. The first manifest disadvantage at this arrangement was the spreading of our forces over a field of difficulties nearly double in extent, and enabling the enemy to bring a great number of guns into play against us, which, in the former case, could not have injured a man. To hastily enhance the chances of failure involved in this plan to ourselves, our whole attacking force, including supports and everybody else, was limited to some four thousand men; whilst the French, with much juster appreciation of the difficulty, that fell to their share, told off twenty-five thousand.

AN AWFUL SCENE.

With our own men, the space to be passed over from our most advanced trenches to the Redan was somewhat about seven hundred yards, and from the first moment of our rushing over the parapet towards the point of attack, they were met by the same awful and annihilating storm of cañister and grape. Many fell within the first dozen yards, and thence on to some broken ground about midway, in which the remainder sought cover, the field was strewn with the slain and wounded. An officer present in the affair, and who was one of the few who escaped unharmed, described the fire to me as being perfectly awful—much more severe, he assured me, than that which greeted our men at Alma, where he also fought, and received a wound. Few of them ever reached the *abatis* in front of the work—none, I believe, ever even saw the deep ditch which protects its approaches.

THE CANNONADE RESUMED.

About midnight, of Monday, I was roused up by the sound of a terrific cannonade, and sustained musketry fire, along the whole front from our left to the French right, and on hastening out to the right, in advance of the Victoria Redoubt, heard and witnessed what induced me to believe that a night attack had been made by ourselves and the French, to restore the fortunes of the day. From the Malakoff the extreme left of the Redan—a space of about a mile—whole clouds of flame burst along the line from the sustained discharge of some two hundred cannon, whilst musketry fired up the short intervals from both our own and the enemy's ground. The night was pitch dark, and as the storm of shells whirled through the air, nothing could be greater than the *desy* parabolas of these terrific missiles, as they sped to redoubt, and from redoubt to battery.

STIRRING SPECTACLE.

I have neither time nor power to describe the magnificent but awful pyrotechnic scene. A badly aimed shell from the Malakoff passed high over the Malakoff, and fell some sixty yards from where I stood; but though this was safe enough, I was still a bit of a shift on ground, and so retired. A loud "three times three" rose upon the midnight air from the direction of the Redan; and as one can never be mistaken in this peculiar product of British troops, I pressed to the pleasant conclusion that the day's stain had been wiped away.

and that the Redan was our own. I was, however, mistaken, and the explanation of the whole affair was this: during the night, the French, endeavoring to take advantage of the darkness had crept out from the Malakoff to reconnoiter a number of scaling ladders which they had been compelled to abandon during the attack.

The Russians perceived them, and opened a smart fire of grape from the guns of the Malakoff, which was repeated in a short time by the Malakoff. Almost simultaneously, a party of the enemy emerged from the Redan, in expectation of what they deemed a similar attack to that attempted by the French, and having perceived our men, a volley of musketry was poured into them, and Major Dixon was killed by the bayonet. After a short time the Russians turned and fled, and it was at this juncture that the hurrahs I have mentioned were sent after them. After this the cannonade was kept up for some time from both lines, in the manner I have remarked.

A PICTURE OF HENRY A. WISE.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise lately made a speech at Parkersburg, Virginia. A correspondent of the *McConnellville Enquirer*, who heard him, thus writes his impress of the man:

"I was disappointed in the personal appearance of the man. I had expected to see Henry A. Wise to see a man of commanding stature, upright bearing, with flashing eyes, and a noble forehead; but he is not such a man. He is the medium height, not more than five feet seven or eight inches; very spare, would not weigh more than 120, probably not that.

"There is nothing prepossessing about him. He is, in fact, positively ugly. Very gentlemanly and courteous in his bearing towards others, but in his dress he is almost a sloven. His countenance, his hair, his eyes, his nose, his chin, his mustache, and his neck, looking with stocks of yellow saliva; his clothing rather hung around him than otherwise. I could see no physical indication of greatness. A foreboding overshadowing pair of lustrous grey eyes, that rolled with nervous uneasiness in their deep sockets; high cheek bones, and a complexion sallow from the inordinate use of tobacco, a stopping carriage and trembling gait, did not indicate the great man.

"When I first saw Wise on the stand during the few moments of his opening remarks, as he stood before us, his shoulders drooping bent forward, his chin and short bosom apparel with tobacco juice, those dull eyes, expressive in their deep sockets, his long grey hair, his coat, his trousers, his arms hanging listlessly by his side, looking for all the world like a resurrected mummy. I thought he was the most uncomely specimen of humanity that I ever saw attempt to address an audience. But when, with a voice that rang as clear as the notes of the war clarion, he made his thrilling appeal with a passionate intensity of manner, I thought him eloquence incarnate. Never in my life have I listened to such an appeal; it set the blood dashing through my veins like the mountain torrent.

"It went right home to the heart of every Virginian present. You could see by their glistening eyes and heaving chests, and could hear in the response that made walls tremble to their foundations, the effect it had upon the multitude.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

MERCURY TAKEN FROM THE HUMAN SYSTEM BY ELECTRICITY.—Having heard a rumor on the street that mercury had been extracted from the body of a sick man in the form of quicksilver, and being anxious to witness such an experiment, I went about noon to the Messrs. Commins and Seltzer, the operators, yesterday, for the purpose of judging for myself of the truth of the statement.

We found Mr. Jacob Hymond, the patient, living in the south part of the city, who has been afflicted with the chronic disease of the feet for that time, lying upon the bed in an enfeebled state, who told us that he had heretofore tried every kind of medical treatment without success. He had swallowed during his sickness vast quantities of mercury in the shape of calomel and blue pills, from the effects of which he had nearly lost the use of his limbs. He showed us a globe of quicksilver larger than a good sized pea, which he said had been gathered from the bottom of the electric bath in which he had been placed.

He had been seated upon a metallic stool in an insulated zinc bath, well coated with paint and his feet immersed in acidulated water. The galvanic battery was then applied, the positive pole held in the hands of the patient, the negative pole being in the bath. It is claimed that the power of electricity upon the system is such as to eradicate every metallic substance, and by means of the wire, it is deposited in the bottom of the tub. It requires some twenty-four hours for the globules to collect themselves, so as to be perceptible to the eye, when they may be seen by thousands clinging to the sides and bottom of the bath.

We were informed by the doctors that three drachms of quicksilver had already been taken from the patient, who, together with his friends and relatives present, confirmed the statement.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

A REVOLUTION IN BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The Cleveland Herald says that a few days since, in Utica, New York, a number of Frenchmen were negotiating for the establishment in that city of manufactory of boots and shoes by machinery. The manufactory of a fine shoe, it is said, will cost but ten cents. The Utica Telegraph says that the owners are now in Washington securing a patent for their machine, and it thus speaks of its performance.

"The machine is so perfect that it is only necessary to place in it two pieces of sole and upper leather, and in an incredibly short space of time it turns out a complete boot or shoe, as is desired.

"We learn that a number of capitalists of this city are negotiating for the patent, and that it is their intention, should they succeed in securing it, to purchase the Globe Mills, and to convert them into an extensive boot and shoe manufactory, employing some seven hundred hands. A gentleman in this city, now extensively interested in manufactory, is in New York negotiating for the purchase of the patent."

THE MACHINES CAN BE RUN BY WOMEN AND BOYS; NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRESENT WAY OF MAKING BOOTS AND SHOES BEING REQUIRED.

TERMINAL DESTRUCTION OF LIFE BY ONE CASUALTY IN THE LONDON FIRE. Our correspondent's letter, dated from the Camp before Sebastopol, on the 7th ult., we read the following: "In the attack upon the Quarries, Russian rifle pits and trenches, on the night of the 7th and morning of the 8th June, by a detachment from the British army, the 2d Regiment formed part of the reserve, and, during the night, had only two or three casualties among the men. Shortly after day-break Major Dixon was shot through the head, and in a short time, several of the men were killed and wounded. After occupying the works, a group of officers and men were sitting together talking, under shelter of the embankment, when a cannon ball came in, striking over one of the officers (Capt. Danby), struck Capt. Ingham on the left thigh, without breaking the bone; then mortally wounded Lieut. Col. Shearman, killed Capt. Forster on the spot, and also killed two color sergeants, four privates, wounded three other privates, two serjeants Major Dixon's and Capt. Ingham's servants. Thus one shot killed two officers and six men and wounded one officer and three men.

"The Washington Union announces the death of Samuel P. Collins, Consul at Tangier, Morocco. Mr. Collins formerly edited the *Williamsburg Farmer*, and was a vigorous and classical writer. His health had been declining for many years.

Dr. Thos. C. Baugh, of Philadelphia, recently died in Wales, where he had gone for his health.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 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 North or Pennsylvania.

The communication recommending Rev. R. A. Fisher for Register and Recorder came too late for this weeks paper.

WARM WEATHER.—On Tuesday last the thermometer stood at 93° in the shade, and on Wednesday at 94°. Although somewhat oppressive to those who labor in the Sun, it is glorious weather for harvesting and hay making. Thursday it reached 98°.

We understand that there is to be a State Convention of the Order of "JUNIOR SONS OF AMERICA" held at Harrisburg on the 16th of August, next. The object is, we believe, to devise ways and means to promote the still further advancement and general good of the Order.

The crop of wheat in Union County, a great wheat growing county, is unusually large this season. The only difficulty the farmer encounters, is that of getting hands to take it off. Without the aid of the patent reapers, now in use, much grain would, no doubt, be lost in the fields. In Lewisburg we understand that contracts have been entered into for the delivery of the new crop wheat in thirty days, at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. This is still a high figure for those who have to buy, but yet a heavy reduction on \$2.50 the ruling price for the last two months.

BURGERS ABOUT.

We regret to say that one or more burglars entered the dwelling house of the Hon. Alex. Jordan, in this place, on Saturday night last, and robbed him of all his silver table and tea-spoons; 2 dozen silver forks; a large silver soup ladle, and a set of silver plated tea service, and other articles, amounting, in value, to something over Two hundred dollars. The burglar or burglars, entered the cellar by unlocking the cellar-door in the yard. They then passed up stairs, into the entry, the door of which, leading into the cellar, was not closed, having been swollen by the damp weather. The silver plate was in the secretary at the other end of the entry. The secretary was unlocked by means of the key, which was kept in a small drawer in the top. The burglars also dabbled among the preserves—looked over some daguerotypes &c., which they afterwards laid on the table. They were also in the parlor, the carpet in which, as well as in the other rooms, was considerably soiled with the grease of a tallow candle. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan slept in the chamber above but heard nothing. Mrs. Greenough's cellar on Broadway was entered the same night by persons who regaled themselves on the provisions and some wine they found there.

Our citizens should exercise more ordinary caution in securing their property from the depredations of burglars and midnight prowlers.

Judge Jordan offers a reward of \$50 for the arrest of the burglars or the recovery of the property.

Some silver spoons and forks were also taken from the table of Weaver's hotel some days previous. They were found a few mornings after wrapped in a paper, on the pavement before Young's store.

GLEANSINGS FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

MILTON.—We learn from Colonel Eck of the Democrat that Milton is progressing in improvements. Col. Thos. Swenk has erected a new brick dwelling. Isaac Brown Esq., is erecting a large brick building on the site of the Old Milton Hotel. Jno. Patton Esq., is finishing an elegant brick dwelling and Store. The next most important matter, to the colonel himself at least, was an elegant 10 pound roll of butter, presented to him by a happy young couple whose matrimonial Union had been handsomely announced in the Democrat. We also learn from the Democrat that the Colonel has been on a visit to McKeesville and Williamsport, meeting hosts of clever fellows everywhere. The Colonel is a true philosopher, and always looks upon the sunny side of a subject. The Miltonian comments highly the 4th of July oration of Franklin Bound Esq.—announces the commencement of harvest and good crops, and in a communication pitches into Colonel Eck of the Democrat for his opposition to the Jug law.

LEWISBURG.—The Chronicle notices a number of buildings in the course of erection in that thriving Borough, among them the Christian Chapel, the spire of which has just been completed.

DANVILLE.—Our friend Best of the Intelligencer is awfully indignant because, as he says, "some mean, dirty, contemptible loafer," entered his sanctum and cut in two the large of the stocks of wheat presented to him by a friend. The Town Council has appointed a number of the citizens of Danville as policemen to preserve order.

The Democrat notices the death of Robert Vincent a young man aged 16 years, who was killed by a kick from a horse on the top of the stock of the Chulasky Furnace, whilst attempting to hitch him.

FAMINE IN MADAWASKA.—A letter from the Rev. M. R. Kelp, a home missionary in Madawaska, writes to the Portland (Me.) Mirror, under date of June 24, that the people in that portion of Maine are, and have been, for some months in a state of starvation. He states that probably 500 families, with an average of eight children each, have gone without bread from one to eight weeks at a time this spring. They keep alive now on greens, a few fish and frogs, and it is said they have eaten snakes. One or two cases of starvation are said to have occurred before the spring opened.

OUR CONNECTION WITH WESTERN NEW YORK AND THE LAKES.

Our friends of Elmira, N. Y., are already preparing to avail themselves of the advantages which the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road to this place, will give them in a few weeks, to make arrangements for the Anthracite Coal of the Shamokin region. With this view, Mr. Diven, President of the Williamsport and Elmira Rail Road, and Dr. Eldredge of Elmira, engaged in the coal business at that place, visited our town on Monday last. On the following day, in company with the President of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad, and some of the directors, they visited Shamokin. The day was extensively hot, but with the cool appliances and excellent accommodations of our friend Weaver, of the National Hotel, the day was pleasantly spent, and our Elmira friends were highly gratified with their visit, both to this place and Shamokin. Mr. Diven informed us that they anticipated at Elmira, a large trade with the coal of our region, and one of the objects of his visit, was to make arrangements to run their own cars all the way through from Elmira to Shamokin. The Sunbury and Erie road had already acceded to the proposition, and the Philadelphia and Sunbury Co. readily assented to the same.—Until the bridges are finished at Northumberland, the coal cars will be towed on flats from the wharves at this place to Northumberland by the steamer. We do not look for the completion of the road from Northumberland to Milton, until about the 1st of September.—The connection between Northumberland and this place will not be completed until winter, as the continued high water has considerably retarded the progress of the bridges over the Susquehanna.

POTATO SEED.

A quantity of potato seed has lately been procured by the agricultural branch of the Patent Office, from Germany, with the view of experimenting in the United States with different varieties of this so important agricultural staple.

A curious fact, not generally known, connected with the production of potatoes from seed-balls is, that no two stems will possess precisely the same qualities, yet many of the tubers will appear so much alike that, when mixed together, they cannot be distinguished by the eye, though it may happen that one variety will be four times as prolific as the other, or may be much more in the other respect. The tubers raised from the seeds of the same ball are also prodigiously diversified in regard to color, being pink, black, red, white, green, yellow, &c.; and as to shape, round, knobbed and varied in all proportions; as to size, some of them being no larger than the first year than peas, while others exceed the size of a pullet's egg; as to "earliness," some of them completing their growth in July, while others will not put forth their blossoms until October; as to productiveness, some yield more than two hundred to one, while others will only give three or four fold; as to spreading under the ground, some running out to a great distance, others growing quite near to the stem, some descending deep into the earth, while others will rise to the surface; as to quality, some will be tough and watery, some dry and mealy, some very pleasing to the taste, while others will not be palatable; as to the stems, some will carry a single rod, others an immense profusion of them, some being very luxuriant, while others will be dwarfing. In short, as is very remarkable, no variety of connexion will be found to exist between any of the peculiarities of the two specimens.—*Washington Star.*

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.

The following rules and regulations, in regard to applications for license, to sell malt or spirituous liquors, under the late act of Assembly have been handed to us by Judge Jordan, for publication. Persons who intend making application for license will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

RULE OF COURT.

Applications for licenses to sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, under the act of 14th April, 1855, will be heard on Wednesday of the first week of each term, at 10 o'clock P. M., at which time all persons making objections will also be heard.

The applicant must state in his petition the kind of liquor he desires to sell, and the place where, which application must be advertised for three successive weeks in one newspaper nearest the place where the applicant intends to sell, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the first day of the term, at which application is intended to be made.

The Court must be satisfied that the applicant is, at the time of his application, a citizen of the United States, of temperate habits, and of good repute for honesty.

No license will be granted for the sale of liquors to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating-house, oyster-house or cellar, or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment.

No license will be issued by the Clerk of the Court until the applicant shall have filed a Bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with at least two sufficient sureties, with warrant of Attorney at which time all persons making objections will also be heard, which Bond is to be approved of by at least one of the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, containing a condition for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending liquors; and also the certificate of the Treasurer that the license fee has been paid to him.

The Court must be satisfied, before a license is granted, of the payment by the applicant to the treasurer of the amount of the license fee, which is three times the amount now fixed by law, to be paid by the vendor of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers and distillers; but no license will be granted for a less sum than \$30.

Every person to whom a license may be granted is requested to frame his license under the Ohio and Mississippi railway, by which means St. Louis is connected with the cities of the East by a direct line of railway. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 6th, contains nearly a page in relation to the opening ceremonies of the road.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—The City Councils of Erie Pa., have passed resolutions offering to subscribe \$200,000 to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, on condition that it be really built from Pittsburgh to Erie.

REJOICING.—There is great rejoicing at St. Louis on the occasion of the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi railway, by which means St. Louis is connected with the cities of the East by a direct line of railway. The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 6th, contains nearly a page in relation to the opening ceremonies of the road.

A DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—The dwelling house of Mr. John Tucker, on the edge of Providence, R. I., was blown up and almost entirely destroyed on Thursday night. Some person placed a small keg of gunpowder under his bed, and from a barn outside it was fired, causing a terrific explosion. No one was seriously injured, though the escape from death of Mr. Tucker and two young ladies, seems little less than miraculous.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Star of this evening, asserts that the Government has, in view of the kind reception of Major McDermott and Captain McClelland, by the Russian Government, and that they have not been refused liberty to visit Sebastopol and examine the Russian defenses.

Dr. Waldo has decided to accept the Judgeship of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and will retire from the office of Commissioner of Penitentiaries, about the first of next month.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—In the matter of enlisting men for the foreign service, the U. S. Commissioner to-day held the British Consul, Mr. Rowcraft, to bail in \$2000; Turnbull and Hamilton in \$1000 each, and Capt. Hoshner in his own recognizance, to appear before the U. S. District Court to answer the charge. Capt. McKay, the agent of the British Government, was too ill to appear before the Commissioner. The parties gave the required security.

GOV. REEDER IN KANSAS.

We are pleased to learn that Governor Reeder has returned to the Territory. He arrived on Saturday morning last in excellent health and spirits, resolved on maintaining the laws at whatever cost. The Governor did not bring his family with him as he intended, on account of his disappointment in getting suitable accommodations for their comfort in Kansas.

A gentleman who came up the Missouri on the same steamer with him, reports that in intelligence appeared to be ahead of them, that the Governor was on board the boat, and crowds thronged the levee at every landing, apparently to get a sight of his Excellency. He was several times rudely assailed by his enemies, but the Governor showed much coolness in warding off their warty threats.

On one occasion a gentleman approached Gov. R., and said he heard a friend at Weston, Mo., remark that if Gov. Reeder returned to the Territory he would gather up a company of men, ten thousand if necessary, and search every part of the Territory, if need be, to find and hang him. The Governor very cordially thanked his informant for the intelligence, and remarked: "Tell your friend that whether he comes at the head of ten hundred or ten thousand men, it will make no difference; I shall never be mobbed; and your friend, if he makes a demonstration in that direction, may rest assured that his minut is numbered, for I will put a ball through his head though I know I shall be ten hundred paces in ten minutes afterward, I shall pursue my legitimate business uninterrupted, else the invader of my rights shall pay the forfeit."

The bold and manly course pursued by Gov. Reeder has endeared him to the American people. It is reported that the National Administration would remove him if he did not resign. We are confident that he will not resign, and if the administration shall remove him they will find it tantamount to committing suicide.

NO RESPECT FOR ROYALTY.—The Countess of Montijo, who is the mother of the Empress Eugenie, is reported shortly to go to Paris to see her daughter, sent all her jewels in the Ambassador's despatch-bag, directed to the Empress, supposing that to be the safest way. By some means or other, a chief of the Carlists got information of the fact, posted several hundred men on the road, seized the booty, and escaped without discovery. The loss to the Countess is estimated at over £50,000 sterling.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mr. Weller, the German Minister to Central America, is now in this city. He returns to his post by the next steamer.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Union, of this morning, says the American officers sent to the Crimea were entertained with splendid hospitality at Berlin, by the Russian Minister, and at Warsaw by Prince Paskievitch, and have accepted an invitation to visit the Emperor at St. Petersburg.

HORRIBLE REVENGE.—Dr. Radcliff, who was fond of the pleasures of the table, was one afternoon comfortably disposing of a bottle of wine, when a countryman entered the room, and begged him to come immediately to his wife who was dying. I can't help it, my first love, I can't come till I have finished this bottle." Now it happened that the countryman was a large, strong man, and the doctor a very small one; so it occurred to the former that his best plan was to seize the doctor and carry him off on his shoulders. He did so, and while he was bearing him along, the doctor, bursting with rage, exclaimed—"You villain, I'll cure your wife!" and he was as good as his word.

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE.—Mr. Noah J. Noyes, of Newburyport, Mass., walked from that town to Boston, about 40 miles, on the 3d inst., spent the 4th in seeing the sights, and on the 5th, the old gentleman, who is over 85 years of age, walked again, and went to work in his garden next morning, apparently as fresh as usual.

ENORMOUS SALARY.—Chas. Matthews is said to be engaged to be the manager of the Theatre, at the almost fabulous salary of £150 per week. This is the same Chas. Matthews, who, not long since, in answer to a question propounded to him by the Commissioners of bankruptcy, said, that "with strict economy he thought he could live on the sum of 410,000 a year."

HANDSOME PREMIUM.—It is stated in the London Exhibitors' Circular that the sum of £100,000, offered by the proprietors of the Times, for the discovery of a new material for making paper, is likely to be claimed by a Mr. Watts, who had produced an admirable article from wood shavings and bran, and obtained a patent for it.

PATENT "DICKIES."—A man in New York has invented, patented, and introduced a paper "dickie," which he sells at three cents, and warrants to stand with the mercury at 90 deg. in the shade! He makes the article by machinery, at the rate of a thousand per hour, starches and polishes them until they are as brilliant as if made of linen! They are provided with guards against bending or breaking, and the price can scarcely be distinguished from linen collars, except by tearing them.

DETERMINATION.—"The longer I live," says Sir T. F. Buxton, "the more I am certain that the great difference between me—between the feeble and powerful, the great and the insignificant—is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once fixed in, and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done by the will; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two legged creature a man without it."

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have taken SHIP, and now hold, in my possession, NINE SHIPS, without any particular mark, and can be seen at the stable of Mr. Chas. Weaver. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take their way.

OSCAR C. KEHL.

Sunbury, July 21, 1855.—31.

STRAY HORSE—\$5 REWARD.

STRAYED away from the stable of John Hummel in Northumberland, on Sunday night last, a light bay horse, six years old, and about 14 hands high. He has a small star or white mark on the forehead. Any person who will return the horse to John Hummel, Northumberland, or give information where he is found, will receive a reward of five dollars.

July 21, 1855.—31. WM. BURTON.

FOR SALE!

FOR SALE!—Two Black and White Horses—will work well singly or together, in harness or under saddle. Apply to HENRY LONGENECKER & CO., Shamokin Iron Works, Shamokin, Pa. Shamokin, July 21, 1855.—

FOR SALE!

FOR SALE!—Two Steam Engines 10 Horse power each, with boiler, and all the most excellent pumps, Langes, producing healthy action; with a complete set of tools, together with a large stock of machinery, suitable for a blast furnace. Apply to HENRY LONGENECKER & CO., Shamokin Iron Works, Shamokin, Pa. Shamokin, July 21, 1855.—

ESTATE OF JOHN K. CLARK, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the administration has been granted to the undersigned, in and for the County of Luzerne, in the estate of John K. Clark, late of that township, Northumberland county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the estate, and such that are indebted thereto, are requested to make an early settlement. SAMUEL CLARK, Adm'r. Jordan Tp., July 21, 1855.—31.

Death of a Convict in the Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville.

A man, 73 years of age, died on Friday night last of an affection of the heart, having performed on the day previous to his death his allotted term of imprisonment. He leaves a property valued at \$100,000, and was incarcerated for the period of two years for the crime of forgery to the amount of \$251. The old chap was miserably in the extreme, and himself the smallest luxury beyond the prison fare of bread and water, and beef's head broth. Many anecdotes are related of his old camp, which go to mark him as one of the oddities of his species. At the time of his arrest for the alleged forgery, he was tendered counsel, who pledged themselves to clear him of the charge for the fee of \$500. To this the old man replied, that "if convicted, the sentence would only be for two years, and he didn't think he could make his expenses and \$250 a year out of the penitentiary, and it would cost him nothing to live there, and he would save that much any how!"

The Tragedy of Warsaw.—It will be remembered that the despatch sent to the Emperor, announced that Mr. Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, illuminated his grounds in honor of Russian success in the Crimea. It is stated that this gentleman was many years in Russia, as an assistant Engineer with Col. Whistler, and acquired there a fortune of \$2,000,000. He now owns and lives upon a magnificent estate of six acres, in heart of the city of Baltimore. He is an extensive builder of locomotives, and had, as it was stated, a subsisting contract with the late Emperor, for several hundred locomotives, amounting in all to \$5,000,000.—*Lockport Courier.*

NO RESPECT FOR ROYALTY.—The Countess of Montijo, who is the mother of the Empress Eugenie, is reported shortly to go to Paris to see her daughter, sent all her jewels in the Ambassador's despatch-bag, directed to the Empress, supposing that to be the safest way. By some means or other, a chief of the Carlists got information of the fact, posted several hundred men on the road, seized the booty, and escaped without discovery. The loss to the Countess is estimated at over £50,000 sterling.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mr. Weller, the German Minister to Central America, is now in this city. He returns to his post by the next steamer.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Union, of this morning, says the American officers sent to the Crimea were entertained with splendid hospitality at Berlin, by the Russian Minister, and at Warsaw by Prince Paskievitch, and have accepted an invitation to visit the Emperor at St. Petersburg.

HORRIBLE REVENGE.—Dr. Radcliff, who was fond of the pleasures of the table, was one afternoon comfortably disposing of a bottle of wine, when a countryman entered the room, and begged him to come immediately to his wife who was dying. I can't help it, my first love, I can't come till I have finished this bottle." Now it happened that the countryman was a large, strong man, and the doctor a very small one; so it occurred to the former that his best plan was to seize the doctor and carry him off on his shoulders. He did so, and while he was bearing him along, the doctor, bursting with rage, exclaimed—"You villain, I'll cure your wife!" and he was as good as his word.

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE.—Mr. Noah J. Noyes, of Newburyport, Mass., walked from that town to Boston, about 40 miles, on the 3d inst., spent the 4th in seeing the sights, and on the 5th, the old gentleman, who is over 85 years of age, walked again, and went to work in his garden next morning, apparently as fresh as usual.

ENORMOUS SALARY.—Chas. Matthews is said to be engaged to be the manager of the Theatre, at the almost fabulous salary of £150 per week. This is the same Chas. Matthews, who, not long since, in answer to a question propounded to him by the Commissioners of bankruptcy, said, that "with strict economy he thought he could live on the sum of 410,000 a year."

HANDSOME PREMIUM.—It is stated in the London Exhibitors' Circular that the sum of £100,000, offered by the proprietors of the Times, for the discovery of a new material for making paper, is likely to be claimed by a Mr. Watts, who had produced an admirable article from wood shavings and bran, and obtained a patent for it.

PATENT "DICKIES."—A man in New York has invented, patented, and introduced a paper "dickie," which he sells at three cents, and warrants to stand with the mercury at 90 deg. in the shade! He makes the article by machinery, at the rate of a thousand per hour, starches and polishes them until they are as brilliant as if made of linen! They are provided with guards against bending or breaking, and the price can scarcely be distinguished from linen collars, except by tearing them.

DETERMINATION.—"The longer I live," says Sir T. F. B