

The Arctic Regions.

From the St. Paul, (Minnesota) Times, December 12.
FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Arrival of a Party direct from the Scene of his Sufferings—Mementoes of the Lost Navigators, &c., &c.—Confirmation of their Death.

Considerable excitement was created among many of our citizens on Monday evening and yesterday morning, by the arrival at the American House of an Englishman by the name of James B. Stuart, and some four or five half breeds, direct from the Arctic ocean. Mr. Stuart left on the expedition in February, and has been absent up to the present time. We could not glean, from him, as his long absence had rendered him dumb, but we gathered the following from one of his guides:

Mr. Stuart, three Indians, and fourteen Red River men of the North, left Sault Ste. Marie in the spring, with three canoes. Passing through a running stream into a lake, from thence into White Fish river. Was one month on this river, sleeping on the shore. Entered the sea, upon which they were expected to find three canoes. Reached a point called Montreal Island, where they fell in with some Esquimaux, who informed them where the crew of the Terror (one of Franklin's ships) met their untimely fate. Gathered up their remains of a boat, and of various articles, including a hammer, knives, part of a blue flannel, and other articles belonging to the unfortunate vessel.

Were informed by the Esquimaux, that they (the Esquimaux) reached the spot just in time to see the last man die of hunger, who was leaning against some object when he died. He was too far gone to be saved. The wolves were very thick there, and no traces of the bones of the men could be seen—supposed to have been eaten by the wolves. The Esquimaux state that it is four years ago since the crew perished. They left the sea on the 9th of August, at which time the ice was accumulating very fast. Among the party was a half breed, a celebrated runner, who ran the race with Jackson, the American Deer, and other mercurial runners.

It is reported that immediately after the reception in England of certain papers said to have belonged to Sir John Franklin, and which were conveyed to the States by the way of Superior, the Governor of Canada sent a messenger to Sault Ste. Marie, and hired Mr. Stuart to undertake the expedition. The party started from Sault Ste. Marie, carrying their canoes part of the way, and sailing the other part. They coasted along shore until they fell in with an Esquimaux, who conducted them to Montreal Island, where traces of the unfortunate navigators were discovered. The story is plausible, but it is not sufficiently authenticated to remove all doubts as to its correctness.

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, Dec. 12.
Return of the Last Party of Arctic Explorers—The Death of Sir John Franklin and a Party of his Men—The Report of Dr. Rae confirmed.

We enjoyed the pleasure yesterday, the 11th inst., of a lengthened conversation with Mr. James Green Stewart, a Chief Trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, and learned from him interesting facts concerning an exploration of the Arctic region, lately made by a party under the joint command of himself and Mr. James Anderson, another employee of that Company.

On the return of Dr. Rae, the celebrated overland explorer of the Arctic region, in the summer of 1854, he brought with him the fact that the Esquimaux of the extreme northern latitudes had, in their possession, relics of the Franklin expedition, the British government determined to make one further effort to penetrate the mystery which, so long enveloped the fate of that expedition, and which had been partially solved by the information thus gained by Dr. Rae.

In furtherance of this desire of the British government to follow up the clue thus unexpectedly obtained by the adventurous explorer, to rescue if possible, the survivors, if any of the party of whites who were reported by the Esquimaux to have been seen near the outlet of Black's river, in latitude about 68 degrees north, or at least to procure any records they might have deposited, the Hudson's Bay Company was directed to fit out a party of a tried man, accustomed to the hardships of a polar life, to explore the region indicated by Dr. Rae.

Acting under this command of the home government, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the 15th day of November, 1854, issued instructions to Messrs. Stewart and Anderson to man and equip a party for the purpose stated. Mr. Stewart, with a party of fourteen men, therefore, started from his post, the Carlton House, in 54° north, on the 27th day of February, 1855, and proceeded to Fort Chipewyan, at the head of Lake Athabasca, in latitude 58° north, at which point they arrived on the 6th day of March.

It had been determined to make the trip to the Arctic sea by water, as far as was practicable, and the party therefore remained at this post until the 26th of May, busily engaged in constructing boats, and making other preparations for their dreary journey. At that date the party left Fort Chipewyan, and journeyed by canoe on the Peace river, which connects Lake Athabasca with Slave Lake, a distance of about fifty miles in a northwesterly direction, till, on the 30th of May, they arrived at Fort Resolution, which is situated on an island in Slave Lake, about lat. 61 deg. North. At Fort Resolution the party was joined by Mr. Anderson, who, with Mr. Stewart, had been appointed to the command of the expedition. Here another delay was made, for the purpose of reorganization, and making the last preparations, before attempting to penetrate the interminable frozen North. These arrangements completed, the party started on the 22d day of June, for the head of Great Fish river, or, as it is known on the map, Back river, in latitude about 64 degrees north.—Thence they followed the course of the stream to the Arctic ocean, and thence to the navigation of this river, as an exceedingly dangerous, being obstructed by over one hundred difficult rapids. Over all these, however, with nothing more substantial, than birch bark canoes, they passed in safety, and arrived at a mouth on the 30th of July.

Here they met with Esquimaux who corroborated the reports of Dr. Rae, and directed them to Montreal Island, a short distance from the mouth of Back river, as the spot where, according to their instructions, they were to commence their exploration. From there they industriously engaged in exploring the island and on the main land, between 67 deg. and 69 deg. north latitude. We cannot recapitulate the perils escaped and privations endured by the party, while seeking to find traces of their countrymen, who had perished on those desolate shores.

Three times they providentially escaped being "nipped," as Mr. Stewart expressed it, or crushed between mountains of ice. At last on Montreal Island, where their explorations commenced, they found some shoes known to be of English make, and with the name of Dr. Stanley, who was the surgeon of Sir John Franklin's ship, the Erebus, cut in the same island a boat belonging to the Franklin expedition, with the name "Terror" still distinctly visible. A piece of this boat which was obtained from the Esquimaux, and brought by the party for deposit

with the British government. No bodies, however, were found, or any traces of any. The report of the Esquimaux was, that one man died on Montreal Island, and that the balance of the party wandered on until worn out by the main land opposite, until worn out by fatigue and starvation, they, one by one, laid themselves down and died too.

The Esquimaux reported further that the Indians far to the north of them, who had visited the ship of Franklin's party, and who stated that they had both been crushed between the icebergs. Mr. Stewart took especial pains to ascertain whether the party had come to their death by fair means or foul. But to every inquiry, the Esquimaux protested that they had died of starvation.

Gathering together the relics found, the party set out on their return on the 9th day of August last. The return route did not vary materially from that taken on their way north. Mr. Stewart has occupied the whole time since in reaching our city—having come by the way of the Red River country, and having been absent in all about ten months. Mr. Stewart left St. Paul yesterday en route to the Hudson's Bay headquarters at Lac-Charles, Canada, to submit an account of his adventures.

And so, at last, the mystery is solved.—Brave Sir John, whose fate has awakened the sympathizing curiosity of the civilized world, it is now known, "sleeps his last sleep" by the side of the frozen sea, and those icy islands he had vainly sought to pass four winters back, as the Esquimaux said, the noble party, after escaping from the ships, could no longer float on those dangerous seas, found release from suffering in death. The Esquimaux, as they had told, bravely like the Englishmen, this much may be believed, for consolation, that they met their fate as brave spirits adventurous and noble. No traces were found by the Esquimaux to indicate that, even in their last extremity, they had forgotten their manhood, and preyed on one another.

The last party of generous hearts, who sought to carry succor to the lost ones, or bring consolation to the living, are returned, and the Arctic wastes are solitudes indeed. And in view of the suffering endured, and the noble lives sacrificed in fruitless efforts to widen the bounds of human knowledge, we believe it to be the prayer of all men that so they may remain forever.

From the St. Paul Free Press, Dec. 11 1855.

Latest from the Arctic Regions—Sir John Franklin Found—Expeditious Trip.

Mr. Stewart arrived from Red River last evening on his way to Canada, bearing despatches to Genl. Simpson, and containing information of the discovery of the point where Sir John Franklin and his party perished.

It was on the coast opposite Montreal Island, their bones lie buried in the sand within the extent of twelve miles. This is the fifth winter since they perished, and the drifting sands of that barren region, being lat. 68 deg. North, have piled in successive layers on the bones of these noble and ill-fated men.

Mr. Stewart describes the region as dreary in the extreme—not a blade of grass nor a stick of timber met the eye. No game of any kind could be found.

The Esquimaux, from whom their information was obtained by signs, pressed their fingers to their chests, and with their hands upon their stomachs, endeavor to indicate the manner of their horrible death. They were charged with killing them, but merely answered with their sighs.

It was a very expeditious trip, it being only three weeks since the party left the Red River settlements.

DEATH-DEED SCENE OF AARON BURR.
A statement having recently been made that Col. Aaron Burr died an unbeliever in the Christian religion, the Rev. Dr. Vaneppel, a venerable Episcopal clergyman, of New York, in reply to a letter from S. C. Reid, Jr., states that he was frequently with him at a hotel in Staten Island, during his illness, and at the moment of his death.—The time spent with him was chiefly employed in religious conversation, concluding with prayer. Being asked as to his views of the Holy Scriptures, Col. B. responded, "They were the most perfect system of truth the world had ever seen." Two hours before his death, the Rev. Mr. Vaneppel informed him that he could not survive much longer. He replied, "I am aware of it." Mr. Vaneppel thus describes his last moments:—"We were in the morning, and according to custom and manifest desire, we knelt in prayer before the throne of heavenly grace—imploping God's mercy and blessing. He turned in his bed; and put himself in an humble devotional posture, and seemed deeply engaged in the religious service, thinking me, as usual, for the prayer man for him."

"Calm and composed, I recommended him to the mercy of God and to the world of his grace, with a last farewell. At about 2 o'clock, P. M., without a groan or a struggle he breathed his last. His death was easy and gentle as a taper in the socket, and as a summer's wave that dies upon the shore. Thus died Col. Aaron Burr."

DEATH AND VANITY.

The St. Louis Herald of Wednesday says:—"Some of our fashionable ladies owing to an excess of vanity, in order to give tone and permanency to their complexion, or, as they say, 'to improve their complexion,' are in the habit of taking arsenic in small doses. Within the past week two ladies of this city, members of wealthy families, and ladies of fashion have died very suddenly. Their nearest friends and relatives say that they were 'arsenic eaters'; but in order to guard against the possibility of their cause of death, has not been made public. However, those last persons do not hesitate to say privately that an over dose of arsenic was the real cause of their death. Out of respect for the living relations, we forbear mentioning the names of the ladies, and only allude to the circumstance for the purpose of warning some other persons of this dangerous and baneful practice.—Vanity must, indeed, be an almost uncontrollable passion with persons who, to gratify it, are not afraid to hazard their very existence. There is no doubt that the practice is general among our fashionable butterflies, at least, to such an extent as to become alarming."

DEATH OF A MISER.—The Sandusky (Ohio) Vidicator announces the death of a German named John Herrmann, at that place, leaving a fortune estimated at from twenty five to fifty thousand dollars. He was of the lowest class of misers, equal to the most lowly eavesdrip painted by Dickens. For the last sixteen years he has constantly worn the same blue, linsy-woolsey wamms, and pantaloons, carefully not to darned all over with yellow thread, so as to prevent the possibility of wearing out, except by some important occasions, such as had sales or something of that nature, when they gave place to a suit of black velvets that he often boasted had served him faithfully for forty years. He contracted the disease of which he died by walking over the bad roads during the most inclement weather of the season, all the way to Putnam and Henry counties to pay his taxes on the land he owned there, without sufficient clothing to protect him from the cold. In fact, we are informed that he scarcely ever wore a shirt or under garment, and that the one he had on when he died had not been changed for over three months. Although rich, he has been known to chaffer with the smiths about the price of a horse-shoe, which he had picked up in the street. So far as is known he leaves no heir. He always retained any questions as to the place of his birth, relatives or early history.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 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.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. D. V. Heister will preach in the German Reformed Church on New Year's day at 10 o'clock.

The Carrier tenders the compliments of the season, to the subscribers of the American, and respectfully informs them that he will wait on them with his Annual Address on Tuesday the first of January next. We trust, that as he calls on them, only on one of the fifty-two weeks of the year, on his own account, that he will not be deemed an unwelcome visitor, and meet with the reward he so well merits.

CONVENTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
On Saturday last a convention of School Directors was assembled in the Court House in this place, according to notice given by the State Superintendent, to vote on the question of raising the salary of the county Superintendent. The convention was organized by appointing Jacob Sesholtz President, H. Gussler Vice President, and Dr. J. J. John Secretary.

Resolutions were then offered by Mr. Frick, of Milton, opposing the increase of the salary of the superintendent, which had been fixed at \$350 per annum. These resolutions after considerable discussion were defeated. Mr. Reimensnyder was then called upon to make a statement of the additional duties imposed upon him by the department, after which Mr. Beard, of Sunbury, made a motion to raise the salary to \$500 per annum. Mr. Frick, of Milton, offered an amendment fixing the salary at \$351. Mr. Peale, of Sunbury, then offered an amendment to the amendment, making the salary \$605 per annum, on which a vote was taken and resulted as follows, yeas 12, nays 12. So the salary is now fixed at \$605 per annum. The convention then adjourned. Some dissatisfaction was expressed afterwards, as one of the directors had voted by mistake in favor of the amendment, but we understand that another of the directors who voted in the negative, said he would vote affirmatively, if another vote was taken. It was admitted that Mr. Reimensnyder was a competent and faithful officer and it was also urged that the salary was paid by the state and not by the county.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY met at the Court House on Wednesday evening last. Henry Donnell, Esq., delivered his lecture on "Laziness," which evinced considerable ingenuity and ability, and was well received, partly perhaps, from sympathy, as a number went away impressed with the idea that they possessed some virtues which had been previously looked upon in another light.

The communication from Shamokin, in regard to a Christmas celebration, came after our paper was made up.—It will appear in our next.

The legislature will commence its session on Tuesday, the 1st of January next.—We presume but little will be done until after the election of a U. S. Senator. Who will be the successful candidate it is difficult to conjecture.

Congress, or rather the House of Representatives is still in a disorganized state, not being able to unite in obtaining a majority for speaker. They have now been wrangling nearly four weeks, and are not much farther advanced in prospect than when they were first assembled.

CLEANINGS FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

MILTON.—The editor of the Miltonian says he is not particularly fond of turkeys, but asks some kind hearted subscriber to present him with a big fat gobbler. We expect this week and also expect to pay the highest market price, 7 cts. per pound, live weight, for the same. Jonas Kohler killed two hogs 15 months old, one weighing 428 the other 540 pounds. The Sunbury and Erie road will be finished to this place and connected with the Philadelphia and Sunbury road, about the first of January. When this is done coal will be taken direct from the Mines to Elmira and all intermediate places.

The Coal trade since the close of the navigation of the Canals has dwindled down to a few trains weekly. In a few weeks, however, a new outlet will re-open the trade. The Sunbury and Erie road will be finished to this place and connected with the Philadelphia and Sunbury road, about the first of January. When this is done coal will be taken direct from the Mines to Elmira and all intermediate places.

THE MAIL IRREGULARITIES, between this place and Pottsville are becoming so frequent to be longer endurable. On Saturday last the mail for this place was left at Shamokin and was brought in on Monday night. On Wednesday evening again, there was no mail, cause—no connexion. On Thursday evening no mail, it having again been left at Shamokin. Thus in the last five days we have had only two mails, and three failures. It is high time the Postmaster General should look into the causes of these frequent failures.

We observe by an Auburn (California) paper, that our friend, Mr. EDW. M. HALL, late of Sunbury, Pa., has established a banking house at that place, and at Yankee Jims, in connection with Mr. J. S. SCOTT. We hope the new firm will be successful.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAILROAD.—There is probably no rail road in this country more ably and economically managed than the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad. Since March last, eight trains per day have passed over the road, carrying, among other things, over 120,000 tons of coal—keeping three engines almost in constant use, yet the repairs, for motive power, up to a few weeks since, did not, in all, exceed fifteen dollars. Mr. Fisk, the Superintendent, is not only an excellent practical mechanic, but a practical business man in every respect, who has the confidence and respect of all connected with the road.—We need not say that the employees on the road, are all careful and trustworthy men, as the result of its management clearly shows. The Judge Helfenstein, who succeeded David Longnecker Esq., is now President of the road, both energetic and enterprising men.

KANSAS TROUBLES.
Our readers will find on our first page several letters from Leecompton, the present capital of Kansas. The letters are from a gentleman of intelligence and respectability, to a relative in this place.

The writer is evidently strongly prejudiced against the anti-slavery party, for if we can believe the numerous statements from other respectable sources, both parties have been guilty of excess and disorder, though there can be no question that the acts of the slavery party have been more general in their design and deep-laid plans in order to make Kansas a slave state. Since the date of the above has been received by Telegraph, that these troubles have ended. Gov. Shannon visited Lawrence, at the request of a deputation from that place. Matters were amicably arranged, the people of Lawrence agreeing to submit to the government and laws, but not to give up their arms.

PROFESSOR CHARLES F. McCAY, son of Robert McCay, Esq., formerly of Northumberland, has been appointed President of South Carolina College, the same distinguished situation formerly held by Judge COOPER.

DR. IVES.—The distinguished Dr. Ives late Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, and now a member of the Catholic Church, will lecture in Philadelphia next week.

DEDICATION.
The new Lutheran church in this place was dedicated to the service of God on Tuesday last, with appropriate ceremonies. The weather was of the most unpleasant character—muddy roads, and rain and sleet all day.—Many persons who had been expected from a distance were prevented from coming.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a respectable audience was gathered within the walls of the church. The Rev. Dr. Kurtz, from Baltimore, preached the opening sermon on the occasion. The other clergymen present were the Rev. Messrs. Willard, Culler, Sheeder, Parsons, Born, and Ebrehart. When the collection was about to be taken up, Dr. Kurtz and Mr. Born, the worthy pastor of the church, made a statement of the financial condition of the church. The exhibit showed that the balance of the debt due, on the church, was about \$1800.00. Of this sum, Dr. Kurtz thought about \$1000 ought to be raised by the members of the church, and the balance might be obtained from outside sources. The prospect of a large contribution did not seem very flattering under the circumstances, but we rejoice to say when the sum total was added, it was found that the contributions amounted to the handsome sum of One thousand and twenty-eight dollars. The church is a large, comfortable, and well finished building—and is highly creditable, not only to the congregation and its pastor, but to the builders, whose energy and enterprise is in every way worthy of commendation.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.—We were pleased to meet Judge Helfenstein in this place, a few days since, his first appearance since his return from a tour in Europe. The Judge was accompanied in his travels by his Father, and appears in excellent health and spirits. Judge Helfenstein is intimately connected with most of the improvements in the coal region. His numerous friends will be glad to learn that he intends to spend most of his time in Shamokin, hereafter.

FORCIBLE DETENTION OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.
Action of the U. S. Authorities with reference to the Nicaragua Adventurers.

New York, Dec. 24.
Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon, the U. S. Marshal received a despatch from Washington ordering the seizure and detention of the steamship Northern Light, for Nicaragua, and officers were sent on board to detain her. The counsel of the Transit Company declared that the vessel should sail at the usual hour; subsequently, however, he and the captain of the ship went to the office of the U. S. District Attorney to see what arrangements could be made, but the result of the interview is not known.

About 4 o'clock the Northern Light got under way, but she had not proceeded far before she was intercepted by a revenue cutter, which fired two guns across the bows of the steamer and brought her to. Two other cutters afterwards proceeded to assist in stopping the steamer. Between three and four hundred young men were found on board, whose appearance indicated that they were Nicaragua adventurers. One of them confessed that they were such, and had been engaged by Parker H. French and others. When the Northern Light left her dock she had on board three United States officers, who had been detailed to take her in charge.

The captain returned to the city about 7 o'clock. The Revenue Cutter fired a blank cartridge first, to bring her to, without effect, and then sent a shot two or three rods ahead of her. The steamer then stopped, and was compelled to return to her dock which on was secured, and in charge of the U. S. officers.

The New York Express of last evening has the following, in reference to the above matter:—
"Soon after two o'clock to-day, the U. S. Marshal received a despatch from Washington, ordering the seizure and detention of the steamer getting ready to start.

The Marshal at that time, with several gentlemen went on board the Northern Light to make the seizure in the name of the government of the U. S. On arriving on board, they found about 350 young men on board most of them from 18 to 25, and some of them very poorly clad and destitute, and with every outward appearance that they were adventurers and not passengers.

The captain was not on board, and the officers, under lead of Mr. Norton, informed the chief engineer that the vessel must not be started.

In 20 minutes the captain came on board with Custom House clearance, when he was informed by Mr. Phillips that the vessel would not be allowed to sail.

The officers of the government then went into the captain's office, where they presented to the commander of the steamer their warrant and authority from Washington.—The captain declared that he knew nothing of the matter. The second ship's officer declared that such a proceeding had been looked for all the morning, and that they were quite ready to have an examination.

Joseph L. White, Esq., counsel for the Transit Co., declared that he knew nothing but not detained under such a warrant, and that she would sail promptly to her hour.

Deputy Myers then informed Mr. White that they had not only a warrant to seize and detain the vessel, but to secure certain articles on board.

Mr. White said that, under such a state of facts, the vessel could not sail, and was detained.

The Captain, with Mr. White, then proceeded to the office of U. S. District Attorney.

The greatest confusion followed the breaking up of this interview, on board the vessel, in the midst of which one man was pushed from the deck into the river, but was rescued with safety.

His three on shore and those on the vessel, (about six hundred), seemed anxious to get the vessel off. Those on the docks commenced pulling the planks from the ship, in the midst of which there was a cry to cut the cables, and one of them was cut.

Our reports are confirmed by one of the officers on board, named Carroll, and a party in the arrangement, that he, with others, numbering 350, had engaged on Friday night last, with Mr. French and Messrs. Lloyd and Hamerson, (Mr. L. is a Nicaragua editor,) to go on board the vessel this day at 1 o'clock, and start on their way to Nicaragua, with a peculiar button, and to present it to one of the officers of the ship, after he was in the steamer, which officer would give them a passenger ticket.

The button was a common round, painted button. Our informant declared that he was going 'for the fun of the thing,' and that they were to receive \$25 a month, their board, and 350 acres of land, with a good stock of cattle, poultry, farm utensils &c. At the expiration of six months the farm equipment were to be returned to them. The term of enlistment agreed upon was for one year.

The products of the farm for the first six months were to be paid over to the Company.

Nearly all of the enlistment party were from the First Ward, and almost every one had his little liquor.

GEN. HARNEY WILLING TO FIGHT THE SIOUX INDIANS IF THEY WISH WAR.—The St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 18, has the following correspondence:—
Above Fort Pierre, Nov. 10th, 1855.

A few days ago thirty or forty Sioux Indians came to Fort Pierre to pay a visit to Gen. Harney. He held a council, and had Campbell, the interpreter, to tell them that he wanted ten of the principal men of each band of the Sioux to come and see him within one hundred days; and should they listen to his words, and as he wanted them to do, it would be for their good—he would make peace with them. But if any of the bands should not come at the above time, he wants them to know that they wish to fight. He told them it was immaterial to him how they acted, as he would just as soon fight as have peace; that he was sent by their Great Father to fight them, but since he had killed the brutes, he had pity on them. All the Indians that have come to see him, say they don't want to fight. They want to live. He told them that he could not fight men that didn't want to fight."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20.—The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned last midnight sine die. The bill to give the election of Presidential Electors to the people was lost. The bill for the improvement of the grade of seamen was not reached. The bill to prevent non-residents from hunting and ducking in the State, passed.

The meeting called to appoint Delegates to the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention, did not act for want of time, but it is understood that over fifty members of the Legislature are in favor of the State being represented in that Convention.

The meeting called to consider the state of affairs in Kansas declined to take any action for want of reliable information.

Miscellany.

THE BONNET AND LETTER MYSTERY.—The bonnet and letter, found upon Maiden st., wharf a few days ago, which led many persons to suppose that a Miss Eliza De Forwald had committed suicide, have been found, which started her towards cultivated by a party, of Mercer Co., Pa., in the neighborhood of Darby, Delaware Co., Pa., whence it spread over the Union. Thus Gilky, a poor solitary "exile Erin," has done more to benefit mankind than many a hero of a hundred battles, and it has been proposed to immortalize his humble name by calling the "Mercer" from henceforward "Gilky's."

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES.—On the occasion of two opposition boats starting from Pittsburg, one employed a German band to attract passengers; the other being music and not desiring to be outdone, started the steam whistle, which completely drowned the music of the band. The mayor being called upon, declined to interfere, saying that "one was a specimen of German music and the other genuine American."

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—The opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the case involving the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Law, were delivered to-day. Justices Perkins and Davidson take grounds against the law in toto. Justice Stuart sustained the law except so far as it relates to manufacturing, search, seizure, confiscation and agency. Justice Gookins sustains the whole law.

LONG SENTENCE.—His honor, Judge Hopper, on Saturday last sentenced the negro woman Phoebe, (found guilty in seven cases of enticing and assisting the slaves of Col. R. B. Corns to run away,) to forty-two years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary—the shortest term for which she could be sentenced. Her age is about fifty years old, and it is hardly possible for her to out live her term.—Centerville (Md.) Sentinel.

THE VALUE OF TIME.—Passmore Williamson claims damages for his imprisonment by Judge Kane, to the amount of \$50,000, which is at the rate of \$3,000 a week for the time he was confined. The Judges of the United States Courts will be obliged to get their salaries raised. A postman will not be able to hold the office, at this rate.

A JUST HIT.—A few Sundays since a stranger clergyman, who was officiating in a church in Providence, R. I., after reading nearly a dozen notices, seeing some half dozen more read them, as he was not in his own desk, but he thought it really wicked to adopt that method of cheating the printer.

LEWIS BARNES has recently recovered of the New York and Erie Railroad Co., the value of an overcoat, which was stolen while left in his seat in a car at an eating saloon station in compliance with a notice posted by the Company, that passengers to retain their seats must leave something in them.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—During the last quarter, nearly 1,500,000 letters were opened in the dead letter office, Washington, D. C.; to 3,000 of which a sum of about \$18,000 was found, seven-eighths of which has been returned to the owners, and the remainder transmitted accordingly to the regulations of the Department.

COAL FUEL ON FIRE.—The railroad between Lockhart's and Landerdale Springs, Ala., about four weeks ago a man applied fire to this bed, and it has been burning ever since. The atmosphere for miles around is laden with the stench of burning sulphur.

A COSTLY ANIMAL.—A vessel called Robert Peck, which has just arrived in the Loire, France, from Sumatra, has brought a magnificent royal tiger for one of the public menageries. Forty armed men were, it is stated, sent to capture him, but he killed ten and injured thirteen of them before he could be secured.

VALUABLE STOCK.—Among the imports from Hamburg last week, at New York, were two bulls, which were valued at \$500 each, and one was killed at the Custom House as the cost price at the place of purchase in Germany. It will for the importer there was no duty on them. Animals for breed are free.

LONGEVITY IN CHILL.—The director of the statistical office in Chili publishes the names and ages of nine persons—the youngest of whom is 118, and the oldest 133 years of age. One of them, who is 129 years old, recently married a widow of only 95 years.

A FAIR "TAKY OFF."—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Times says that a few days since three young men arrayed themselves in crimson horse-blankets, and paraded the fashionable promenades in that city, causing the lady-like young gentlemen with the shawls to blush not a little.

NO NUMERATOLOGIST.—Horace Mann, in a speech recently delivered by him, says that "a dying miser will pinch a dime until the eagle upon it screams." Unluckily, however, for the learned gentleman's accuracy, there is no eagle on a dime.

A MEDICAL BULL.—The following is an exact copy of a printed label on the medicine boxes of a chemist in Buffalo, New York:—"Cough Remedy. Dose—One, three times a day, at bedtime."

A MAMMOTH TURNIP.—An English turnip, weighing 26 pounds (without the top), which of itself weighed about 10 pounds was raised this year, by Mr. Paul H. Whitcomb, of Ashby, Mass.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The report that the original copy of the Declaration of Independence has been stolen from the Patent Office and a counterfeit substituted, is untrue. It has been there 14 years.

Kossuth, according to reports, is preparing for revolutionary attempt in Europe as soon as the proper time may arrive. We may then look for a revival of the Kosuth hats and revolutionary fashions. But we doubt not the Philadelphia public, no matter what may be the changes in dress will still continue to provide themselves with clothing from Rockhill & Wilson's cheap and elegant clothing store, No. 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Place.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market.
Dec. 25, 1855.
GRAIN.—There is a short supply of Wheat, and the market is inactive. Last sales of small lots of Southern Penna. red, \$1 65 a 100, and 1 90 a \$2 for wheat in store. Rye is still dull; sales at 120c per bu. Corn is firmer. Sales of old yellow at from 75 to 78c. Oats are dull at 41 a 42c per bushel, for Delaware, and 42c for Pennsylvania.

WHEAT	900
RYE	112
CORN	60
OATS	45
POTATOES	25
BEANS	25
HUCKLED PEAS	10
EGGS	12
PORE	10
FLAXSEED	15
TALLOW	125

New Advertisements.
AUDITORS' NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county to audit the exceptions to the account of Daniel Cameron, dec'd, filed by the Administrator of Wm. Gearhart, dec'd, who was one of the executors of said D. Cameron, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Sunbury, on the 5th of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
WM. M. ROCKEFELLER,
Auditor.
Sunbury, Dec. 29, 1855.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. J. W. Peal has placed his book accounts, notes, &c., in the hands of the undersigned for collection, at whose Law Office all persons indebted to said J. W. Peal, whether on bond or note, are requested to call and make payment on or before the 15th day of February 1856, as all accounts &c., unsettled at that date will be paid.
S. R. PEAL.
Sunbury, Dec. 22, 1855.