

THE HISTORY OF ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

The success of Commander McClure of the British navy, in demonstrating the problem of an arctic ocean, and performing the voyage from Behring's Straits to Baffin's Bay, has re-awakened attention to the previous exploration of the hyperborean travelers.

Much expenditure of time, money and life, has been wasted in this search, which will never be of any practical advantage to man, kind. The history of arctic explorations shows that among the first adventurers in this field of research were two Portuguese brothers, named CORTESIA, who, in the early part of the sixteenth century, sailed toward the Pole and were heard of no more.

An Englishman, Sir Hugh WILLOUGHBY, some fifty years later, sought to find China beyond the coast of Labrador, but both he and his crew left their bodies on the frozen plains, where they were found by the Esquimaux Indians.

HENRIKY GILBERT, at a subsequent period, went down off the coast of Newfoundland, in making a similar experiment. In 1610, HEDSON, the famous navigator, from whom the North River was named, after discovering Hudson's Bay, was set adrift, with eight of his sailors, by a nutritious portion of his crew, and was supposed to have been destroyed by the icebergs.

In 1623, PARRY added the knowledge of the vast inlet of the sea, since called by his name, to our Arctic geography. In 1741, BEHRING, a Russian, explored the straits on the eastern side of the continent; and in 1773, Captain PITRETT made many explorations in the north; but the Arctic discovery of modern times may be said to have begun in 1818, with Sir JOHN ROSS, who passed through Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay to Lancaster Sound.

The next year FRANKLIN, about whose supposed loss so much has been said, undertook to trace the looked-for passage, from the mouth of the Coppermine river, eastward, by the shore to Hudson's Bay. He was accompanied by Mr. BECK and Dr. RICHARDSON, and they made one of the dreariest journeys on record, without meeting with much success.

The same year, Lieutenant PARRY had gone to Lancaster Sound, and passing through the Straits named by him Barrow's Straits, had discovered Wellington's Channel, Regent's Inlet, Bathurst's, Byam, Martin's Melville, and other islands, now called the Parry Islands. These places have ever since been the ultimate land mark of Arctic research, for no navigators have succeeded in going beyond them, and all the discoveries since made, have had only more or less reference to them.

PARRY saw, too, and defined, Bank's Land, to the southwest of Melville Island—one of the points of departure in McClure's more recent expedition. PARRY, ROSS and Captain FRANKLIN made subsequent voyages, all of which added something to our information, and in 1830 and 1836, Captain BACW went eastward beyond Franklin's Point; but these explorations were nearly all carried on within and below the delineation of PARRY. No one, says a late writer, had ventured beyond Cape Walker, in the direction of Bank's Land, to the west and south of North Somerset, or gone beyond Parry Islands to the northwest, or to the north through Wellington channel. Neither had any attempt been made from Baffin's Bay above Lancaster Sound to enter the remote waters supposed to flow around the Pole.

In 1848 and 1849, the whole breadth of the North American continent, bordering the Polar Sea, was traversed—by Sir JOHN RICHARDSON on the one hand, who went overland west to the mouth of Mackenzie's River—and by Mr. PULLEN, on the other, who left the party under Captain KELLETT and Commander MOORE, after passing through Behring's Straits in July, 1849, and followed the coast in whale boats eastward from Point Barrow till he reached Mackenzie's River, where Sir JOHN RICHARDSON had already returned. Subsequent exploration was made of the sea to the north of Mackenzie's River, and of the Straits extending northwardly between Wollaston and Victoria Lands, through which the tide flows from the North, whence it had been supposed to connect with the ocean. The more recent investigations about Jones' and Smith's Sound, and Wellington Channel, made by Captain AUSTIN and PENNY, and by the Grimes Expedition, as well as those of COLLINGS, KELLETT and MOORE, in the region of Behring Straits, are familiar to our readers. Commander McCLECK, of the British navy, has accomplished what the maritime enterprise of nearly two hundred years has failed to accomplish. He has sailed Davis' Straits on the east, through the great Arctic ocean to near Behring's Straits on the west, and has shown the existence of an uninterrupted water communication from the North Atlantic to the North Pacific. His course, as near as we can gather it from the brief announcement of the fact made by the British Admiralty, was through the Prince of Wales' Straits connecting with Barrow's Straits to a cliff south of Melville Island, called Bank's Land, and thence through floes and hummocks of almost impenetrable ice to a place called Behring's Island, in the Bay of Mercy. The precise position of this island we are unable to ascertain, but it seems to be sufficiently far east and near to the outlet of Behring's Straits, on the coast of Asia, to settle the question of the practicability of the passage. What Commander McCLECK has thus done, has been the dream of geographers and pilots ever since CANTO discovered the northern continent of America, as a short cut to India.

We yesterday saw a striking illustration of mechanical ingenuity in the case of Mr. J. M. Sanford, of Medway, Mass. Mr. S. lost both legs by an accident some two or three years ago, one being amputated above and the other below the knee, and has since had his place supplied by artificial limbs, made by Palmer & Co. of Springfield. With these he is able to walk perfectly well, either forward or backward, and without crutch or stick, though in going about the streets he generally uses an ordinary cane. He goes up or down, gets into a carriage, or takes a long walk without difficulty, and no one, from his appearance, would suppose him to be anything but a perfectly sound man.

GAS—A REVOLUTION IN KITCHEN AND PARLOR.

The New York Mirror speaks quite confidently of the success of an invention patented by Mr. John Power of that city, for the economical use of gas in warming houses and cooking victuals. It says:—

The modus operandi is perfectly simple.—The common gas pipe is tapped at any point, an indiarubber tube is attached by means of an ingenious coupling, composed in part of the same material, (for which Mr. Power has also a patent,) through which the gas is conducted to a small iron plate—not much larger than one's hand—that forms what may be called the stove. This plate is filled with perforations, containing asbestos, which concentrates and diffuses all the heat. The computation made by the inventor goes to show that a small office might be heated for the trifling sum of fifteen cents a day.—Incredibly small as this appears, we confidently believe that it will cover the whole expense, though we have not demonstrated this by actual experiment. Admitting, however, that a much larger amount will come nearer the truth, the advantages of the invention are obvious. For lawyers' and similar offices, where it is desirable to avoid the dust, dirt and trouble of a coal fire, to say nothing of the expense of keeping an attendant, it is peculiarly adapted. A man can enter his office in the morning, turn on the gas, apply a match thereto, and the fire is instantly started, and by the time he gets comfortably settled down to his desk, the room will be warmed. We shall soon be able to give our testimony as to the economy and utility of the heating part of the invention.

Of its complete success in cooking we can speak with a confidence founded upon careful observation and repeated experiments.—We have eaten meats cooked by this new process, and can vouch for their fine flavor; and for the expense, we can speak with mathematical precision, having carefully computed the cost with Mr. Power and the President of the Brooklyn Gas Co. To cook 3 lbs of mutton chops takes just 10 minutes of time, and costs only 1/4 of a cent; to boil a kettle containing half a gallon of water, occupies exactly 12 minutes, and consumes less than a cubic foot of gas. To get up a breakfast of four dishes, say one for meats, a second for coffee, a third for potatoes, &c., and a fourth for eggs, or whatever else you please, will cost only 3 cents, and can all be done within 15 minutes. If any of our readers are skeptical on this point, they can easily satisfy their curiosity by a visit to Skinner & Power's Gas works, Fulton street Brooklyn.

The gas pipes are tapped, and the connection with the cooking apparatus made in the same way that we have described for heating. Fifty dishes can be cooked at the same, if desired. A fine large turkey was roasted at the Astor House the other day by this process, and those princes of caterers, Messrs. Coleman & Stelson, pronounced this new mode of cooking the most complete and successful in its results that they had ever witnessed. The days of stoves and cooking ranges are numbered. The use of gas is to form a part of our domestic economy, and the kitchen will become an attractive place.

MR. BUCHANAN IN ENGLAND.

A distinguished American now abroad, who though unconnected with public affairs, knows what is going on around him, writes to the Washington Star, that the Hon. James Buchanan is exceedingly pleased with his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Daniel E. Sickels, of New York, and his private Secretary, Mr. Welsh. It seems likely Mr. Lawrence, the son of the late minister, will continue his connection with the legation, to which the minister regards him as a great acquisition indeed; knowing every body and every thing around him, and cheerfully according the benefit of his experience in London and in American public affairs there, to his father's successor. Mr. Buchanan's presentation to the Queen took place at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, without pomp or parade. Prince Albert and Lord Clarendon being alone present. Mr. B. has not yet settled himself at house keeping, though at last accounts he was busy with arrangements to that end. He had received many kind attentions from members of the British ministry, and more especially from Lord Palmerston, between whom and himself an intimacy had sprung up which can hardly fail to greatly facilitate his official labors.

SHOCKING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—MRS. JOHN STROUSE, of Jefferson township, Berks county, died on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., of that horrible malady, hydrophobia. We are informed, that some two months ago, a dog belonging to the family, commenced pursuing the chickens and cats about the house, in a very unusual and annoying manner. Mrs. Strouse undertook to punish him for his viciousness, and was about to seize him, when he turned and severely bit her in the hand. This strange behavior alarmed the family, and they endeavored to catch the dog, but he contrived to escape. Next morning he came home and was secured.—It was then found that he was raving mad, and they subsequently killed him. A physician was immediately called in, to attend Mrs. Strouse, and we understand she took the celebrated "Stoic's Cure." But it was in vain. The medicine had no effect, and last Saturday evening she died a horrible death, exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

Reading Gazette.

At Lowell there is a capital employed of \$13,000,000; number of mills, 61; number of females employed, 8,470; males, 4,183; total, 12,733. Two savings banks, with deposits of the savings of the operatives, to the amount of nearly one million three hundred thousand dollars.

The passenger travel from Philadelphia, via Pottsville, to Sunbury and Northward, has greatly increased since the opening of the Railway from Shamokin to Sunbury. We note almost daily the departure of four or five stage coaches, heavily loaded, from Pottsville, over the mountains, on the arrival of the morning train of cars from Philadelphia. Mining Register.

Norway and Sweden were united on the 18th of October, 1814.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

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 equaled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices.

EXECUTORS SALE.—A public sale of a lot of merchandise, liquor, wagons, carts, and numerous other articles, will be held at the late residence of Henry Masser, deceased, Monday the 7th of November next—see advertisement.

LAWRENCE HOUSE.—Mrs. Thompson advertises the continuance of the Hotel in this place, under her charge.

CONFECTIONARY.—See advertisement of Mr. Tracy, 240 Market street Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.—See advertisement of Agnew and Co., 196 Chestnut street Philadelphia.

LAND WARRANTS.—Persons having Land Warrants for sale, can dispose of them for cash, by applying at this office.

GREAT SNOW STORM.

Monday, the 24th of October, 1853, will become famous in the annals of the clerk of the weather, as the day on which occurred one of the most remarkable snow storms of the last century, at least so far as our memory is concerned. In this place great quantities of snow, intermixed with rain, fell during the whole day. Four miles east of us, there was less rain, and the snow fell to the depth of a foot. At Shamokin it was still deeper. Between that place and Pottsville, on the mountains, the snow was eighteen inches deep. The roads were rendered almost impassable by the amount of snow and the breaking down of trees by the accumulation of snow on their branches. The cars from Philadelphia were about two hours behind time at Pottsville. The passengers took the coaches, but when they arrived at Mount Carmel, eight miles east of Shamokin, they refused to go on to that place, and remained overnight at Mount Carmel. The passenger train waited at Shamokin until 3 o'clock next morning, and then came in to take out the passengers for this place for Philadelphia, by the 7 o'clock train, by which time the passengers who had remained at Mount Carmel, over night, had arrived in Shamokin and were brought to this place by an extra train. The telegraph wires between Northumberland and Harrisburg, were down in many places, as were also the wires on the North and West branch lines, but all are again in working order.

In consequence of the improvements now making and in contemplation, houses in this place are in great demand, and we cannot see how all, who will be compelled to reside here, in consequence of their business, will be able to get dwellings, unless more houses are speedily constructed. Rents have gone up from 50 to 100 per cent. At least one hundred more houses could be rented if they were to be had, and we know no better investment that could be made by capitalists than building moderate size tenements.

The result of the state election show a Democratic majority of over 35,000, viz: For Knox, Supreme Judge, 37,732; For Forsyth, Canal Commissioner, 34,891; For Auditor General, Banks, 35,405; For Surveyor General, Brawley, 28,324. The Senate will stand 18 democrats, 14 whigs and 1 native. The House 70 democrats, 26 whigs and 4 natives. Democratic majority on joint ballot 43.

We did not receive any report of the Agricultural Fair at Milton, but we observe that the papers commend it as a creditable exhibition. We were not able to attend, as we had intended, but we understood, from several warm friends of the Society, that the Fair was not what it should have been, especially in its arrangements, and the same is said of the late Fair at Danville.

A strong effort is now making by the printers and editors in the United States to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Franklin in Philadelphia. A meeting will be held in the City on the 2d of November next, to adopt measures and devise means. No printer or editor can refuse aid to so praiseworthy an object.

Strikes in the different Cotton Factories at Lancaster, Harrisburg and Reading have taken place, the lady operatives, marching in procession, headed by a band of music. Ladies often strike, single handed, by their charms, but when combined, their collective force may be considered a grand stroke of policy.

"THE LITTLE PILGRIM" is the title of a neat monthly paper, designed for the use of children, published by L. K. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, edited by Grace Greenwood, now Mrs. Lippincott. It will be of course well conducted.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

The Engineers have been at work for several weeks past in surveying the ground, late the Scott and Hunter farms, formerly adjoining, but now embraced within the Borough limits, laying out the same in lots and streets, as an addition to the Borough. The main street will be an extension of River street, running parallel with the river, past the Jail, up to the Grant farm, and will be made through the new addition, one hundred feet in width.

The Company's new Hotel will be located somewhere on the Scott farm. It will be commenced this fall, and when finished will be one of the finest structures of the kind in Northern Pennsylvania, capable of accommodating two or three hundred persons. The Canal Company are now preparing to put up four large saw mills, capable of sawing one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day—Also a large car manufactory, planing and sash mill. Two of these mills will be commenced in a few weeks, and the remainder next summer. The water power is one of the best in the state, having the Susquehanna river as a feeder, and being equal to 750 horse power.—These improvements will, of course, add largely to our population and help to build up the new addition rapidly. The lots are not yet ready for sale or disposal, but we were informed by a gentleman who is connected with the company, that he had already engagements for ten thousand dollars worth of lots.

PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY TELEGRAPH.

The line of Telegraph, connecting this place with the Philadelphia line at Pottsville, is fast approaching to completion, and will be ready for the wires in a few weeks. It was at first in contemplation to use the House Instrument, but as the Philadelphia and Pottsville line use the Morse Instrument, it was deemed best to adopt that also, so that messages could be despatched from this place to Philadelphia without relay or being re-written.

This line will prove one of the most profitable in the country, and it is well known that good Telegraph stock pays better than any other stock in the market. This line will be patronized by the different coal companies and operators in the coal region, already numbering ten or twelve. These alone, allowing the smallest possible trade, would pay more than six per cent, independent of the business on the Mine Hill extension—the business of Pottsville, Minersville, Schuylkill Haven, &c., all of which are on the route. The lumber business alone, when the road is finished, as well as the mercantile and through business generally, will warrant dividends of not less than ten per cent in less than one year from its completion. Telegraphs, like railroads, through the coal regions, cannot fail paying handsome dividends. The stock of the Philadelphia and Pottsville line cannot be purchased at less than 150 per cent advance. The most prominent stockholders of the Philadelphia and Pottsville Telegraph being interested in the line to this place, all due attention will be given to the transmission of through messages, which can be sent and a reply received in five or ten minutes.

HOTEL AT SHAMOKIN.—Preparations are now making for the erection of a large Hotel in Shamokin. The brick and some of the other materials are already on the ground. The contract price for the Hotel completed, is 14,000. The hotels in Shamokin, even now, are doing a large business.

The Shamokin Furnace, which was sold to Mr. Atkins of Philadelphia recently, has been since sold by him, at an advance to some gentleman connected with the coal region. The Furnace will be put in blast as soon as the necessary repairs can be made.

The Elmira Republican says that 25 miles of the Williamsport and Elmira road, from Troy to Elmira, will be completed and the cars running, by the 1st of January. We are truly glad to hear it. We have always had great faith in this road, as a most important connection.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENT.—Amelia S. Mollerwell, wife R. P. Mollerwell, deceased, has been appointed Post Mistress of Columbia, Pa.

COL. BENTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says that a strong and systematic effort will be made to place Col. Benton in the Speaker's Chair of the next House of Representatives.

GRACE GREENWOOD, the popular and gifted American Poetess and Authoress, was married on Monday, the 17th inst., in the village church adjoining her parents' residence at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., to Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

The Democracy of Ohio have carried the State by 40,000 majority! What has broke loose in the Buckeye State!

LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.—The Lebanon Courier learns, from a reliable source, that the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company have succeeded in negotiating the loan of \$1,000,000, upon which depended the success or failure of this important enterprise. It also states that the Valley Company intend to prosecute their branch of the Cornwall

DR. SCHAFF—THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH AND THE PHILADELPHIA SUN.

A few weeks since we published a paragraph from the Harrisburg Telegraph, which reflected on the Theological character of the Rev. Dr. Schaff, the head of Franklin and Marshall College and the German Reformed Church in the United States. The charges were, that Dr. Schaff as well as Dr. Nevin, were Puseyites in principle, and favored some of the leading doctrines of the Romish church. The Telegraph afterwards disowned the article as an editorial, and recalled its statements. We published the article merely as matter of news for our readers, leaving it to them to judge of the truth or falsity of the charges, as we take no part or side in theological or religious disputes. The Philadelphia Sun, however, republished the article with strictures more severe in their character, than the original article. Some of the members of the church, in Harrisburg, thereupon addressed a letter to Dr. Schaff upon the subject, to which he has sent the following reply, which we find in the "German Reformed Messenger," the organ of the church, which we publish as an act of justice to Dr. Schaff:

MERCERSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21, '53 To GEO. Z. KUNKEL, J. M. WIKSTLING and others, Harrisburg, Pa.:

DEAR SIRS,—I have received by the last mail your favor of the 19th, calling my attention to a note published in the "Pennsylvania Telegraph," and calculated to injure the institutions of the Church with which I am connected. Although I have become almost indifferent to the many attacks upon, and misrepresentations of, what is reproachfully styled "Mercesburg Theology," in religious and a few secular papers, and think it both an endless and useless task to retort them, convinced that the truth will and must ultimately prevail and sweep away all honest mistakes and malicious misrepresentations, I will cheerfully comply with your wish in this instance, and give you the right to make any private or public use of this reply you may see proper.

The note referred to contains as many errors as sentences: 1st. I must decline the compliment of having made a convert of the Rev. Dr. Nevin, as unfounded in fact, and unjust to a gentleman who is one of the most independent divines of the age, and who could think and speak for himself long before I was born.

2d. The note identifies my theology with Puseyism. It is true, I have said some things in favor, but fully as much, if not more against, this movement, for instance: "The grand defect of Puseyism, forming an impassable gulph between it and our position, is its utter misapprehension of the divine significance of the Reformation, with its consequent development, that is of the entire Protestant period of the Church. As to Romanism, so to Puseyism also, there is wanting the true idea of development altogether. With all their historical feeling, the Puseyites show themselves with regard to the Reformation absolutely unhistorical. They wish to shut out view the progress of the last three centuries entirely, to treat the whole as a negation, if possible, and by one vast leap to carry the Church back to the point where it stood before the separation of the Oriental and Western Communions. Puseyism then looks backwards; we look forwards. It tends towards Rome; and is there in spirit already; even though it should outwardly complete the transition. We move towards Jerusalem; the new, the heavenly, eternal. Its way is turned towards the fountains of Egypt, the old ignominious servitude of the house of bondage. Ours is onward to the land of promise, that flows with milk and honey." (Principle of Protestantism, 1845, p. 125, 128.) This is my opinion still; and similar extracts might be gathered from my later writings showing still more strongly my difference from Puseyism, if it were necessary.

3d. The charge, that "I use the Prayers of the Roman Catholic Church in my family"—a charge which to my knowledge has never been made before on any quarter—is a most unqualified falsehood. I have never done any such thing in my life. I read every morning in my family a chapter of the English Bible, and make an extempore prayer, concluding always with the Lord's Prayer and the Apostolic Benediction frequently also with the Apostles' Creed, which, you know, is an essential part of our Heidelberg Catechism. Perhaps this writer, however, is so deeply learned in Church history, as to consider it a fossil relic of Popery. I have no objection to any fair criticism on my published views; but I must indignantly protest against such malicious insinuations into the sanctuary of my family. The writer of the paragraph in the "Pennsylvania Telegraph" must be at a great loss for arguments, indeed, if he must make use of such dishonorable means to cast odium upon myself and the institutions of our Church.

If the editor of the "Telegraph" is a gentleman, as I have no doubt he is, he will, of course, consider it both a pleasure and a duty to correct this foul slander of his anonymous correspondent. With high regard, your friend, PHILIP SCHAFF.

In connection with the above, as a matter of information for our readers, we state that the Philadelphia Sun of Saturday, the 23d inst., in an article alluding to the Synod of the German Reformed Church, then in session in Philadelphia, charges the whole body, with few exceptions, with "plotting deeper and more desperate schemes of treachery to the cause of Protestantism in America." The Sun goes on to say:

It will be recollectied that we have on more than one occasion, exposed the editor of the Messenger because of his sympathies with that which was Romish and tyrannical. He sided with the Romish Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh on the question of making sectarian distribution of our Common School Fund; he abused Kosuth, Mazzini, and their patriotic coadjutors; he denounced the Revolu-

tion of 1848; his pen is never more venomous than when assailing such fearless opponents of Popish superstition as Gavazzi; and not even the Madiai patient suffers for God and for conscience sake—for whom the spirit of Protestantism the whole world over was aroused; in whose behalf it set forth its indignant protest and finally compelled the Romanist tyrant to unbar their prison gates and set the martyrs free; not even these suffering victims could escape the denunciations of the editor of the Messenger in his apparent hostility to every thing Protestant, and his regard for whatever pertains to Rome! And yet this man had the assurance, not long since to write to us, threatening us with a suit for libel against himself, for thus exposing him and for what we had written touching "certain clergymen in the German Reformed Church," meaning we suppose Nevin and Schaff. His letter we placed in the hands of our counsel, with instructions not to oppose, but to court legal investigation, for we are well satisfied that from the "law and the testimony" we can make good our charges, and that out of their own mouths we will convict them, if they accept the issue which we have rendered to them. In the mean time we shall watch the proceedings of this Synod and keep our readers well advised of its doings.

We know nothing of the merits or of the facts of the case, except what we have seen in the papers referred to. We cannot however, believe that any considerable portion of the ministry of the church are obnoxious to the charges made against them by the Sun. Some of them, it is true, have been, charged with favoring the peculiar doctrines of Dr. Nevin, who has been looked upon, for some years past, with suspicion by the more orthodox members and ministers of the church. But even they deny that there is any tendency to Romanism in their views, and we confess our knowledge, on this subject, is too limited, to judge between them. But if the charges alleged against the editor of the "Messenger," by the "Sun," are true, we have no hesitation in saying that his views are wholly at variance with nineteen twentieths of the Protestant community.

The New York Evening Post has occasionally very disrespectful way of speaking of its "democratic confederates." In reference to the long-winded criticism upon the article in Putnam, which appeared simultaneously in the Boston Post, Washington Union, Sentinel and Pennsylvania, the Evening Post says:

"The article realizes the geometrician's definition of a straight line; it has length, without breadth or thickness. It has one good thing in it, however. Dan Sickles, Mr. Buchanan's secretary of legation, is spoken of as an accomplished scholar, and singularly well fitted for and accustomed to literary labors and scientific pursuits." We were aware that Dan's passion for letters was so uncontrollable, that on one occasion he robbed a post office to gratify it; but his scientific attainments, if they exist, were so well informed. We do remember his once being employed by some clients in this city to secure a patent for them, at Washington, but neither he nor his friends have ever cared to talk much about his achievements under that retainer.

LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD.—We understand that within the last two weeks, additional subscriptions to the amount of \$340,000, have been obtained to the stock of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, which, with the municipal and individual subscriptions previously made, amount to the sum required to warrant the making of the road. Engineers will be placed on the route on Monday next, and it is expected that the Eastern Division, between this city and Lebanon, will be put under contract by the 1st of January next.—Reading Gazette.

CHANGING THE ATLANTIC IN THREE AND A HALF DAYS.—The London Morning Advertiser speaks of a new and improved construction of vessels, by means of which it will be perfectly practicable to accomplish the voyage between Ireland and America in three and a half days, between the ports of Galway and Halifax; and the Advertiser adds that the truth of its statement has been thoroughly established by experiment. No details are given or hinted at, and the story is entirely too mysterious for belief.

The Day Book says the sewing machines are a failure. Their sewing rips and goes to pieces. The best "sewing machine" in the world is one about seventeen years old, that wears gaiter boots, and a pocket to put her wages in.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—A large number of persons attended the letting of the extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad above Kittanning. The number of miles let is 35, making 76 miles under contract.

Two young male slaves were recently sold near Salem, N. C.—one for \$1500 and the other for \$2000.

THE ELECTION is over and the excitement of defeated candidates who can now retire to private life. The returns are sufficient to show that the successful candidates are elected, particularly the sensible ones who get their clothing at Rockhill & Wilson's Clothing Store, No. 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1852.—ly.—cw.

MARRIED.

At Millinburg, Union County, Penna., on Tuesday the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Malcom, Mr. JOSEPH SHREVEKER, of Muncy Borough, to MISS NETTIE G. MONTGOMERY, of the former place.

At Rose Hill, Oct. 17th by Rev. Geo. C. Drake, WILLIAM MUSSER, M. D., to FANNY H. daughter of the late Joshua W. Alder, Esq.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Collins, Mr. JOHN P. STAGEL, to Miss PRICILLA M. KLINE, both of Shamokin township.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Elliot, Mr. JOSEPH READER, of Rush township, to Miss FRANCES LAMARSON, of Shamokin township, both of this county.

DIED.

At his residence, in this place, on Wednesday evening, the 26th inst., the Rev. J. P. SHINDLER, late Pastor of the Lutheran Church, in the 68th year of his age.

The deceased was one of the oldest ministers of the Lutheran Church, in this section of the State, having presided over his congregation at this place, as well as a number of congregations in the neighborhood, upwards of 40 years. The deceased has long occupied a high position in the ministry of the Church, and was everywhere respected for his piety and exemplary conduct. On account of feeble health, he was obliged to retire from his labors in the ministry, some four or five years since. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market. Oct. 27, 1853.

Flour and Meal.—The flour market is quiet at 86 1/2 per bush. There is a steady demand for city consumption within the range of \$63 1/2 for common and extra brands—Rye flour in scarce; last sales at 85 1/2 per bush. Sales of Corn Meal at \$3 96 per bush.

GRAIN.—Wheat is steady maintained.—Sales of 67,000 prime new red at 130c per bush, and white at 120c 1/4c. Sales of Rye at 88 cents. Corn is dull, at 75 cents afloat. Oats—Barnes Southern at 45 1/2 cents, and 50 cents for Pennsylvania.

WHISKEY.—Sales of bbls. and hhdls. at 33c.

Baltimore Market. Oct. 25 1853.

GRAIN.—After the close of the morning, Change on Saturday, the prices for Wheat fell off, and sales were made at a decline of 3 to 4c. per bushel from previous rates; but this morning there was a better feeling, and the market rallied again. The offerings at the Corn Exchange were about 17,000 bush, and we note sales of fair to prime red at 127 1/2c, and of fair to prime white at 132 1/2c 1/4c. Corn was again very dull. About 15,000 bushels were offered at market, only a small portion of which was sold. Holders however were a little stiffer in their prices. Some sales of fair to good white took place at 65 1/2c, and a few prime "creeks" brought 70c. No sales of yellow transparent; 70 cents was offered and refused for several parcels. We quote Pennsylvania Rye at 92-93 cents, and Maryland and Virginia do. at 75-77 cents. We quote also prime Maryland and Virginia Oats at 42-44 cents, and inferior parcels do. at 38-40 cents.

WHISKEY.—The market is quiet, but prices are without change, and we still quote bbls. at 32 1/2 cts, and hhdls. at 314 3/2 cts.

EXECUTORS SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th day of November next, at the late residence of Henry Masser, Esq. dec'd., in Sunbury, the personal effects of said deceased, consisting in part of a lot of STORE GOODS, VIZ: Cloths, Cassimets, Casimires, Vestings, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Muslins, Calicoes, Cottons, Yarns, Ribbons, Cuffs, Scissors, Books, Writing paper.

A LOT OF SADDLERY. Paints, Spices, Tobacco.

A Lot of Brassware. Nails, Brass, &c.

A LOT OF SUPERIOR LIQUORS, VIZ: Brandy, Gin and Wine.

Coal Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Barrels, a Farming Mill, Plows, 1 Sulley, 1 Gig, 1 Cart, 2 two horse wagons, 2 one horse wagons, one Horse, a lot of Timmer Tools, &c. and a variety of other articles.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the day of sale by H. B. MASSER, JOHN MASSER, P. B. MASSER, F. BUCHER, Sunbury, Oct. 29, 1853.—4m.

Estate of GEORGE WALL, Dec'd. WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of GEORGE WALL, dec'd., late of the borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber, Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those claiming claims will present them for settlement to the subscriber, who will attend at the public house of Charles Weaver, in Sunbury, on the 12th day of December next, or in his absence Mr. David Haupt will act for me.

JAMES Y. TURNER. Sunbury, Oct. 29, 1853.—6t.

TAXE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Masser, dec'd., are notified that the books, &c., have been placed in the hands of G. M. Yorks, Esq. for collection. Those indebted are requested to make settlement within thirty days, as suits will be entered against all delinquents after that date.

H. B. MASSER, JOHN MASSER, P. B. MASSER, F. BUCHER, Sunbury, Oct. 29, 1853.—4t.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, SUNBURY, PA.

THE subscriber, widow of Samuel Thompson, dec'd., late of the "Lawrence House," in Sunbury, respectfully informs the friends of her late husband, and the public generally, that she continues to keep the above Hotel, and is well provided with all things necessary to accommodate all who may favor her with their custom, and therefore solicits their patronage.