

THE FIRST INTERVIEW WITH THE JAPANESE.

An officer of the Japanese expedition sends home a long account of the visit to the harbor of Jeddo. The first interview in the cabin of the American vessel with the Japanese authorities is minutely described:

After being seated a moment, Mr. Maadarian arose, made a salaam to the Japanese, and then extending his hand, we shook hands; then seated ourselves, using Mr. Postman as interpreter, as the Japanese interpreter spoke Dutch fluently. I thus opened: "Tell the Lieutenant Governor (for such was the mandarin) that I am the aid of our chief, the Admiral, and am instructed to speak for him. We have come here on a friendly mission, with friendly intentions, to deliver a letter from the President of the United States to your sovereign, the Emperor of Japan; that the letter is ready for delivery by nine o'clock to-morrow, to any mandarin sufficiently high to receive it." To this was replied: "It must be referred to higher power to know who can receive the letter." I then asked: "How long will it take to give us an answer?" "They could not tell," I said: "I think the sooner the better, as we are anxious to be off." The reply was: "I do not think it will take long," and it was then understood that in the morning a mandarin would be off to receive the letter.

I then emphatically said:—"This ship has aboard the chief—there is his pennant. All messages from shore must come here by the high mandarin. No boats must go to the other ships; their commanders have orders not to permit intercourse; they have no right to think, and must obey. We insist that no boats shall hang around our vessels to watch them. This is not palatable. They said:—"It is Japanese custom, law, and we must carry them out." Says I:—"Tell him, sir, that we too have our customs, and with men of war one of the laws is, that no boat is allowed to come within a certain range." There was no positive consent given just then as to what they would do; they evaded it by asking questions—"Where are you from?" "From the United States of America." "Yes; but what part, Washington, New York, Boston?" My surprise was so great that I smiled, and told him, "Some from Washington, some from New York, all parts; that the President of the United States lived in Washington."

"What is the name of the ship, how many people, guns, &c.?" "Tell him, sir, that we are not traders; we seek no trade; we are armed ships, and our custom is never to answer such questions?"

The questions were again repeated in pretty much the same way, when I told Mr. P. to make the same reply, and to add that I have no curiosity to know how many men are either in the emperor's army or navy; and also that he could see for himself that we had four ships; that we had others in those waters. "When will the others come?" "I don't know, it depends upon the answer to the letter." "What are the contents of the letter?" "Tell him, sir, that the letter is from the President to the Emperor of Japan, and it would be most indelicate in me to inquire into its contents." This rebuke was received in an apologetic manner, and this questioning dropped. I then again alluded to the boats which were still clustering around our ship and the other ships; told them that it was absolutely necessary that they should be kept off, that this must be done. "We shall be sorry, with our kind and friendly feelings to you, to do you any harm, or to come into collision with you; but, if you do not order your boats off, we shall fire into them and drive them off. Our boats are now armed and ready, and we cannot allow you more than fifteen minutes to give your orders and to keep them off.—At the end of that time you must suffer."

Mr. Mandarin went out, told this to the boats, sent word to the other boats, and came in. "Now, I must have an answer." What have you decided about the boats? "I have ordered them off from all the ships, and with orders only to communicate with this." "Yes, from all the ships; and, if any come around you, send word to the Governor, and he will punish them." This was this point, never before yielded, conceded. After a few more remarks, I bowed Mr. Mandarin off, and away he went on shore taking the boats off with him.

At a subsequent interview the Mandarin again excused himself from taking the letter, and it was only on a threat of the American commander to go to the town of Oranogan and deliver the letter himself, that his wish, as we conceded to and an interview on shore with commissioners from the Emperor took place. The writer says:

"My opinion is, that for these thirty-six hours (and more particularly for these six) the Japanese hesitated whether or not they should at once resist, and try with us the fortunes of war. But so steady was our determination, both in council, and in conduct, so utterly careless of any action on our part, so perfectly confident of our own resources and power, and so regardless of all danger, that they were paralyzed, and prudent and friendly measures were decided."

The letter is beautifully done up in a case, and the seal enclosed in a gold box, costing \$1000.

THE AMERICANIZATION OF CUBA.—The terrible conspiracy discovered by the Washington Union, between Spain and Great Britain, to fill Cuba with African apprentices, to the manifest danger of liberty in the United States, is generally conceded to be a humbug. The plan never had any stronger basis to rest upon than a disordered fancy, though it is said that Senator Mariano Torrens, of Cuba, started some such scheme in England, where, however, instead of finding favor, it only met with opposition. Senator Torrens is a Spanish scholar, an author and a gentleman. His views are evidently the opinions of a literary man without any official sanction, and the fact that he endeavors to show that it would be good policy in Great Britain to help forward the scheme, shows that Great Britain, as yet, is engaged in no such attempt, if any such evidence were needed after all the attempts of Great Britain to break up the slave trade entirely.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1853.

All the rumors afloat, about the President's Message, are mere speculations amounting to nothing. One thing, only, is certain, viz: that the President will allude to the position of Cuba—clearly indicating, that while the United States will discontinue all filibustering, and strictly observe the stipulation of treaties and the duties of neutrals, she could not remain an indifferent spectator, if England or France or both, were to meddle with the municipal or other regulations of the Island. On that subject the Administration is firm and decided, and as I have reason to believe, to some purpose. I have no doubt that England will, if she has not already done so, express in some official form her determination not to meddle with the affairs of Cuba—either to please the old ladies of Exeter Hall, or the "drab-colored" gentlemen of Manchester. At all events, the British Legation, here, takes every possible occasion to disavow any such intention, on the part of England, and I have reason to believe that similar professions will be made or have been made by Mr. Buchanan, in London.

By the bye, speaking of Mr. Buchanan, I learn, that though not over-pleased with the climate of England, he will remain at his post during the present administration, and does not desire to have his name again brought forward for the Presidency. There is both wisdom and discretion in this patriotic resolve.

England, France and Russia are intriguing about the Sandwich Islands, and what is most remarkable, France makes herself more busy about them than England herself. Yet the Islands could not possibly be of any use to her, even if she acquired possession of them. The same holds of Russia, whose ships you see occasionally described by some traveller, but never meet on the ocean. It is hardly possible to conceive that England should at this juncture, give vent to her jealousy of republican aggrandizement. One would think that she had better settle her difficulty with Russia first, before she borrows trouble with the United States.

The Fisheries question may be considered as good as settled; and will doubtless be disposed of during the ensuing Congress. On the preliminaries both Governments have agreed. The Copy-right treaty concluded by Mr. Everett, but not yet ratified by the Senate, will also be considered, and, I believe, will also be agreed to. The present Administration seems to have taken a more enlarged and philosophical view on the subject than I have yet seen urged in any of the leading papers, or in Congress.

On the subject of rivers and harbors it is confidently expected the Message will contain some important suggestions. It is a fact that some of the appropriations for River and Harbor Improvements, voted by the last Congress, have not yet been expended, and that the whole amount appropriated for them will next July revert to the Treasury.

OBSERVER.

Minister to Russia.—From Oregon.—Battle with the Indians.—Gen. Lane wounded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Ex-Governor Seymour, the newly appointed Minister to Russia, was here, to-day, in attendance at the State Department. He will sail for England in the steamer Pacific, on the 29th inst., accompanied by Mr. Irving, as Secretary of Legation.

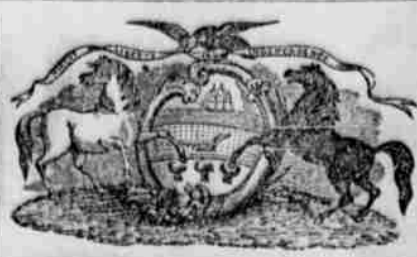
Advices from Oregon have been received here, dated at camp Myrtle, Umpqua Valley, September 11, saying that for a month previous to that date that region had been the seat of a formidable Indian war. With the assistance of Gen. Lane, Major Alvord, in command of the regular forces there, raised a company of Umpqua volunteers. Gen. Lane, after leaving the main body, was elected to the command, and on the 24th of August the troops met with a body of Indians, comprising some 300 warriors, whipped them and made them sue for peace. Surprising them by marching and otherwise acting with vigor Gen. Lane overtook them in their stronghold in the mountains, where in the battle took place. He was badly wounded in the shoulder, but kept the field.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ENTERPRISE, started in New York, is beginning to attract the notice of the press of that city. The Tribune says:

"It is now fully under way, and having distributed its stock all round, in every quarter where it is thought it will pay, its final act and consummate achievement will be to buy up Congress. Most probably the preliminary steps of this mammoth Corporation toward subsidizing the press have already been taken, with what success we shall learn in due season, and it is not worth while to be impatient. As the balloon begins to be inflated, we shall be all able to see where the gas comes from. We await the trying on of the scheme at Washington. There is a stock of a hundred millions to be distributed free gratis for nothing, to somebody. How much will members of Congress take? Get ready to speak up, gentlemen!"

TERRIBLE RAT-PLAGUE.—On Saturday last, a number of persons were engaged thrashing in the barn of Mr. Christain Meehling, of South Butler township, and on removing the grain, and coming near the floor of the mow, the presence of an extraordinary number of rats was discovered. The barn doors were immediately closed and every precaution taken to prevent their escape. Several persons properly armed, then entered the mow, and the onslaught commenced. The conflict waged fast and furious for considerable length of time—the assailed frequently seeking shelter up the pantaloons and in the bosoms of the assailants. When the bloody work was ended, the slain were collected together, and found to number one hundred and eighty. The whole number of rats collected in the mow must have been more than two hundred, as upwards of thirty made good their escape.—Butler, Pa., Whig.

Mrs. Partington says she never cared much about grand spectacles, or other sights; but there are two things she would like to have seen—the inoculation of Frank Pierce and expropriation of Queen Victoria.



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853.

H. D. 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.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

James Smith, Administrator of George Armstrong, dec'd, will sell the personal effects of said deceased, on the 26th instant. Read the advertisement in another column.

THE PENNA. FARM JOURNAL for November is well filled with articles of interest to the farmer. This Journal has become quite a popular periodical to many of the agricultural portion of the community. Published at West Chester by J. M. Meredith & Co.

GILBERTSON TELEGRAPH.—This excellent paper is about to be enlarged in order to accommodate its advertising patronage. Major Freese, in order to attend to his increased duties has taken a partner. The Telegraph is not only a good paper, but a profitable one, as it deserves to be.

THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE.—We have received the November number of this excellent periodical. As usual, it is filled with interesting and instructive literature. Among its contributions are "In Search of a Place," "Moultins from a White Blackbird," and "Harpings upon Hades," as very entertaining. The "Editor's Table," always a good feature in this Magazine, is peculiarly interesting in the present number.

THE MONK'S REVENUE, OR THE SECRET EXEMPT, is the title of an excellent romance just received from the enterprising firm of De Witt & Davenport, whose books have at least one quality to recommend them, and that is the clear and handsome style in which they are got up. The incidents of this romance belong to an age when men earned renown only on the battle-field, and sought repose only in the lap of beauty. It is a well written book, by a popular author, and lacks none of the more prominent elements of success. It furnishes an admirable portrait of the times when religious enthusiasm led whole countries to enlist under the banners of the Cross, and wage exterminating war in the name of the Holy Church.

THE LIBRARY COMPANION for November, published by Messrs. Egle & May at Harrisburg has been received. Its contents are varied and interesting, and the letter press and paper excellent. The present number is illustrated with "Burial of De Soto in the Mississippi."

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

APPOINTED SALE.—There will be a public sale of the balance of the effects of the estate of Henry Messer, dec'd., at his late residence in Sunbury, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LOST.—A large sized gold pen, with silver holder or case. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

THE WEATHER.—The bleak and cold winds of November are upon us, and the preliminaries of winter are already here. Coal fires are becoming every day more and more important; and we pity those who are not able to procure a good supply of that valuable mineral from the Shamokin coal region.

The operators here are doing all they can to supply orders, but we fear that many who have delayed their orders will find some difficulty in getting a supply.—The operators could do much more, if they could procure a sufficient number of miners.

The Court for the first week closed on Thursday. Most of the important cases, having been fixed for the second week, there was not sufficient business ready, and Judge Jordan discharged the Jurors on Wednesday evening.

There was a considerable amount of criminal business despatched, a branch of our jurisprudence that seems to grow more rapidly than any other.

News is awfully scarce. The Turks and the Russians have matters in a very interesting state, and we await every arrival to hear whether or not, they have "let slip the dogs of war." The Russians as well as the French, it is rumored, have a design upon the Sandwich Islands. A Boston paper thinks Russia would highly relish a couple of sandwiches with her turkey. But the Hawaiian government, the King as well as the people, are anxious to be annexed to the United States. A great many Americans having settled on these Islands, they give tone to public opinion.

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY REGISTER.—The enterprising publisher of the Philadelphia Daily Register will commence publishing, on the 15th inst., a weekly paper to be called the "Weekly Register." The talent exhibited in the daily, is a sure guarantee that the weekly will be a spirited and well conducted paper. Mr. Birney, the editor, is well known as an able writer, and will, no doubt, make the Register worthy of his reputation. The Register will be published, for single copies, at \$2 per annum. Address William Birney, Daily Register Office Philadelphia.

THE NEW SAW MILLS.

On Thursday last, Mr. Shaw, of Williamsport, who is engaged by the Canal and Water Power Company, to superintend the erection of the large Saw Mills, at this place, made a selection of the site, on the gut, below the railroad. The two mills about to be erected, are of the largest class, and will run gang saws, capable of cutting sixty thousand feet of lumber, each, per day. Mr. Shaw, who is a man of experience in these matters, says he never saw a better location, or one possessing more natural advantages. Mr. Joseph E. Leib, as agent of the Canal Company, and who is extensively engaged in the lumber business at this place, has just returned from Clinton county, where he has contracted for the necessary timber, for these mills, to be delivered this fall. Mr. Leib has purchased during the past week, a number of rafts of sawed lumber, in the river at this place, containing over 300,000 feet and also 100,000 prime shingles. We are glad to see Mr. Leib, who is an active business man, so successful in his business.

APPOINTMENTS.

The State Canal Board, in session in the early part of the week, at Harrisburg, announce the following appointments of collectors and supervisors for the next current year:

COLLECTORS.—Pittsburg, Baker; Freeport Aqueduct, Mrs. Martin; Blairsville, McAnulty; Johnstown, Gibbons; Hollidaysburg, Hoover; Harrisburg, Black; Lewisport, M. Kay; Newport, Zollinger; Liverpool, Baum; Northumberland, Zimmerman; Lock Haven, Aughenbaugh; Easton, Morrison; New Hope, Soliday; Philadelphia, Yost; Lancaster, Carmay; Beach Haven, Ed.; Donnan's Island, Ziegler; Williamsport, John Platt; Danburg, George A. Aughenbaugh.

SUPERVISORS.—Lower Western Division, J. M. Orr; Upper Western Division, Boyer; Eastern Division, Houp; Delaware Division, Evans; Susquehanna, First Division, Blatterberger; North Branch, Search; Superintendent Columbia road, Baker.

STATE AGENTS.—Messrs. Buckingham, Thompson, Tippen, Packer, Sook, Kelly, and Bentz.

ON MARKET TRAIN.—B. Ebaugh.

WEIGH SCALES, HOLLIDAYSBURG.—Mr. Bell.

The Native American vote, at the recent election in Pennsylvania, was as follows:—Supreme Judge, (Boome) 7,851; Canal Commissioner, (Morgan) 7,764; Auditor General, (Reagle) 7,536; Surveyor General, (Cleaver) 8,150.

The Free Soil vote runs up as follows:—Supreme Judge, (Stephenson) 3,664; Canal Commissioner, (Mitchell) 3,579; Auditor General, (Crimp) 3,462; Surveyor General, (Corson) 3,594.

THE LATE STATE FAIR.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society held a meeting at their office in Harrisburg, last week, when it was ascertained that the receipts at the exhibition held in Pittsburg, amounted to \$17,500—deducting \$8,000 paid in premiums and other expenses, a balance will be left of \$4,000; which, added to the appropriation of \$2,000 by the State, and the sum in the Treasury and invested in stocks, will reach the sum of \$13,000. It is contemplated by the officers of the Society, to use this sum for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural School, and application will be made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation for the purpose. It is believed by the officers of the Society, that an institution of this kind, established upon a proper basis, could be sustained by the resources of the Society.

MR. McLAIN, our new Minister to China, it is said will take the overland route to India, and goes thence to Hong Kong, where he will run his chance of getting on board one of the ships of the Japan squadron, and of finding his way to the government of the Celestials. Having no proper ship at command, this is the only way the government can get Mr. McLain to his destination.

THE SHOOTING STAR PHENOMENON.

The annual November display of shooting stars occurs on the 12th and 13th of the present month, Saturday and Sunday next.—There has been a great deal of scientific research into this phenomenon, but little that is satisfactory in theory has yet been educed in the investigation. It was on the 12th and 13th of November, 1853, that the extraordinary apparition of meteors was observed. November is not the sole period of the recurrence of such phenomena, certain times in April, July and December being marked by like periodical appearances.

VERMONT LIQUOR LAW.—Gov. Robinson, of Vermont, has delivered his first message to the Legislature. It is brief and confined to State affairs, which are reviewed, and the people of the State are congratulated that they are free from the embarrassments of a public debt, but are recommended to incur the expense of a geological survey of the State. The Governor is opposed to the new liquor law, the passage of which has revolutionized the State.

JUDGE GRIER AND THE FREE DEMOCRACY.—The "Free Democracy" of New York has a resolution before them looking to impeachment of Judge Grier, for his words and actions in the late Wilkesbarre Slave Case.—The resolution appoints a special committee to memorialize the House of Representatives of the United States upon the subject, to take such further action in the premises as will secure a hearing in that body on this subject. On motion of John P. Hale, the resolution was laid on the table till Wednesday evening, when there will be a full meeting.

There are fourteen hundred surviving revolutionary pensioners, regularly drawing their pensions.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Patent-Office report, which is annually published, is one of the most interesting public documents which the Government puts forth. It shows the progress of invention in this country, and the remarkably practical character of mind which distinguishes our countrymen. There is nothing which promises a saving of manual labor, no matter in what department of domestic industry, or which may accomplish work in an improved manner, which is too insignificant for the application of inventive genius. Many of these inventions are, no doubt, more curious than profitable; but many of them yield the inventor a fortune. Thus in the patent report for 1852, a man, who had made a slight improvement in straw-cutters took a model of his machine through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months returned with \$40,000. Another had a machine to thresh and clean grain, which, in fifteen months, he sold for \$90,000. A third obtained a patent for a printer's ink, refused \$50,000 for it, and finally sold it for \$60,000. Examiner Lane's report describes various new electrical inventions:

Among these is an electric whaling apparatus, by which the whale is literally "shock ed to death." Another is an electric magnetic alarm, which rings bells and displays signals in case of fire or burglars. Another is an electric clock, which wakes you up, tells you what time it is, and lights a lamp for you at any hour you please.

There is a "sound gatherer," a sort of huge ear trumpet, to be placed in front of a locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ear all the noises ahead, perfectly distinct, notwithstanding the rattle of the train. There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them all around with their heads up, and sticks them in papers, in regular rows. Another goes through the whole process of cigar making, taking in tobacco leaves and turning out the perfect article.—One machine cuts cheese; another scours knives and forks; another blacks boots; another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing. There is a parlor chair patented, that cannot be tipped back on two legs, and a railway chair that can be tipped back into any position, without any legs at all. Another patent is for a machine that counts the passengers in an omnibus and takes their fares. When a very fat man gets in it counts two, and charges double. There is a variety of guns patented that load themselves; a fish line that adjusts its own bait; and a rat trap that throws away the rat, and then bait and sets itself and stands in the corner for another.

There is a machine also by which a man prints, instead of writing his thoughts. It is played on like a piano. And speaking of pianos it is estimated that nine thousand are made every year in the United States, giving constant employment to one thousand nine hundred hands, and costing over two millions of dollars. There is also an explanation of the principles of the celebrated Hobbs' lock. "Its unpickability" depends upon a secondary or false set of tumblers, which prevent the instruments used in picking from reaching the real ones. Moreover, the lock is powder proof, and may be loaded through the key hole and fired off until the burglar is tired of his fruitless work, or fears that the report of his explosion will bring to view his experiments more witnesses than he desires. Doors and shutters have also been patented, that cannot be broken through with pick or sledge hammer. The burglar's "occupation is gone." A harpoon is described which makes the whale kill himself. The more he pulls the line, the deeper goes the harpoon. An ice making machine has been patented, which goes by a steam engine.—In an experimental trial it froze several bottles of sherry, and produced blocks of ice of the size of a cubic foot, when the thermometer was standing at 80 degrees. It is calculated that for every ton of coal put into the furnace it will make a ton of ice.

There are no less than twenty-seven patents granted during the year for steam and gas inventions. An improvement is also mentioned in cutting-nails, so as to possess the compound quality of wrought and cut nails. Also, in making copper kettles, by which the kettle is formed by the pressure of a bunnisher, as the disc is revolved in a lathe. Out of 493 applications examined, 165 were granted, which shows that nearly three-fourths the labor bestowed in invention is unprofitably employed, probably for want of the general spread of that kind of information which the Ledger lay before its readers, in the weekly publication of the patent list. Many an inventor spends his hours contriving a mechanical improvement, only to find, when he has succeeded, that some other inventor has forestalled him, and patented the same invention.

RICHMOND, Nov. 2, 1853.

Frightful Scen.—Thomas Boyd, who was convicted of the murder of the Barber family in this State, was executed yesterday. When the trap was knocked from under him the rope broke and the unfortunate man fell heavily to the ground. Much excitement followed. The sheriff finally re-adjusted the rope, and the criminal was again placed on the platform. He seemed to be perfectly frantic, and jumped of the platform. Another scene of intense excitement ensued. The prisoner was again secured, and the sentence of the law fully carried out.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—Colonel Benton in a recent letter to the people of Missouri, regards the early settlement of Nebraska Territory, its organization by Congress, and the establishment of the most liberal pre-emption principle within its borders, as a great national object—one that is called for in a military point of view, as consolidating our settlements on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and as furnishing the volunteers to defend, in case of an emergency, our Pacific possessions. He promises to give his attention to the Territory in the next session of Congress.

A new wheelbarrow, it is said, has been invented. The wheel is placed under the centre, so that none of the weight of the load rests upon the hands. A man can wheel twice the usual weight.

THE TURK AND THE TARTAR.

Every arrival from England brings us news of the nearer approach of the grand collision between Russia and the Ottoman Power which has been so much dreaded, in advance, as involving a possible crisis in the affairs of Europe. We may well believe that war to be inevitable which has been formerly declared by one party, unless upon conditions which the other scornfully refuses. Abdul Medjid, frightened out of fear, assumes the part of a soldier and hero, defying his imperial enemy, and declaring that, if fate be against him and the Osmanliess should be driven from Europe, he and they will at least leave it, as their conquering fathers entered it, four centuries ago, sword in hand; and Nicholas is, in consequence, as we are told and may well believe, in a towering passion, determined to do—or to attempt—terrible things. Prince Paskievitch, whose name is linked with the mournfully memorable despatch—"Order reigns in Warsaw"—takes command of the army of invasion; Omar Pasha asks fifty thousand additional troops, that he may meet it across the Danube; and the British and French fleets at length sail, or are about to sail, in force to Constantinople, to watch proceedings, and perhaps, in the end, repeat to the Czar the lesson of autocratic impotence which the sea once read to the presumptuous Canute. The Turks are in a fever of patriotic, or religious, enthusiasm, pouring their voluntary offerings of money and arms into the treasury of the Sultan. All is preparation and expectation—the battle is about to begin—according to the news, by the Africa the very day had been settled for the first collision; and yet the barometer of commercial feeling at London shows that, after all, the war is not regarded as being altogether so dreadful a thing, now that it is at hand, as it was at first feared; it would be. Does this not show a belief that Russia will be virtually foiled in her undertaking—and failed, too, without the actual interference as would necessarily embroil those two Powers with Russia, and thus lead to the general war once so universally apprehended?—N. American.

The City Council, we understand, held an informal meeting last night to consider the propriety of a City subscription to the Sunbury Railroad. A subscription of two millions was made early last spring, and in consequence of some misunderstanding between Councils and the Company, the subscription was by resolution suspended until the conditions exacted by Councils were complied with. How far this has been done we are not advised. We only know that city nor county bonds, to the amount of two millions, can be sold at this time except at a great loss. There is beside a general indisposition at this time to increase the indebtedness of either city or county. What seems to us most proper, under the peculiar condition of the money market, the city credit, and the exigencies of the Company, is for the city to pass to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad 40,000 of the shares held by the city in the Pennsylvania Railroad in exchange for two millions of Sunbury and Erie Railroad bonds. By this operation the city debt will not be increased, and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad will be nearly or quite as much benefited as from the use of the city bonds. The city debt ought not to be increased, and if the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company cannot get along with the kind of aid here mentioned, its further progress had better wait until better times. We do not favor municipal subscriptions to remote works of internal improvement, and think that the most that should now be done by the city is to pass the credit lent to and enjoyed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, now that it is done with it, to the Sunbury and Erie.—Phila. Ledger.

DECIMATION.—As an average calculation, we believe it would be fair to say that the yellow fever has decimated all the communities it has visited. This estimated, if erroneous, may be considered as below rather than above the mark. The proportionate loss is, perhaps, smaller in New Orleans than in any other town, but here it may be considered as embracing fully one-tenth of our population. This was our loss in three months and a half. Mobile was decimated in one month. So of Galveston, Vicksburg, Thibodaux, and other towns. Natchez, with a population estimated during the summer before three thousand, lost in two months, three hundred and fifty. But, perhaps, the severest loss was in the small village of Lake Providence, where a population, never estimated over two hundred, the loss was one hundred and twenty.—N. O. Delta.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.—The Washington Union announces that the repairs of the White House authorized by the last Congress are now nearly completed, and that in the course of this month the building will be thoroughly renovated—as far, at least, as the appropriation will allow. The Union says that the work has been conducted in the most thorough, careful, and economical manner under the immediate superintendence of Capt. Lee, of the United States Corps of Engineers; Mr. Walter, Architect of the Capitol; and Sidney Webster, Esq., the private secretary to the President. The amount placed at their disposal has been expended with good judgment, and there is every reason to believe that the people will be satisfied with the comfortable and elegant condition of the mansion occupied by the first citizen of the Republic.

PORK PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.—A Jefferson City, Mo. paper, says: Farmers are offering to furnish hogs for 24 cents per pound, but whether that is gross or net weight, it does not say, as other papers in that State, quote the article at 3 cents—Kentucky and Indiana papers, have estimated pork at all prices, from 3 to 5 cents, and speak of hogs being plenty.

Montgomery county, Tenn., has voted in favor of subscribing \$250,000 to the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. B. A. Fisher, Mr. William Sydney, to Miss Mary Catherine Reiland, daughter of Samuel Reiland, both of Augusta.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.

The Sunday Law in Baltimore—The success of the Maine Law Ticket at the recent election, has had one good effect already. Nearly all the taverns throughout the city have been closed, the proprietors anticipating a strict enforcement of the Sunday law.

THE TURKS are in arms, and there will be a bloody war between them and the Russians. The effects of such a war will be very terrible, but we have the best reasons for knowing that nothing could happen in it that would have the effect of raising the price of the clothing at Rockhill & Wilson's Clothing Store, No. 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1852.—ly.—cw.

New Advertisements.

Administrators Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the late residence of George Armstrong, dec'd., in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, on

SATURDAY, the 26th of NOVEMBER, inst., the following personal property of the said deceased, to wit:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES, Two fresh Milch Cows, two Heifers, and other young Cattle,

HOGS & SHEATS, SHEEP, A Threshing Machine,

A two-horse Wagon and body, a truck Wagon and body, a Buggy, Sted, Plow & Harrow Horse-gears, a Sifter, Watch, a Cooking Stove a Farming Mill, Chains, Scythes, Cradles, Forks in short a large and extensive variety of farming utensils, too numerous to enumerate.

Also: A lot of Hay by the ton, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Clover seed by the bushel. ALSO—Wheat and Rye in the ground.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, of said day, when the terms will be made known by

JAMES SMITH, Ad'or.

Sunbury, Nov. 12, 1853.—3t.

Stray Cow.

A Stray Cow came to the premises of A. H. Stray, in Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, on the 16th of October last. Said cow is of middle size, about 10 year old. Color, brown on the sides, and white from head to tail. The left horn lost. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take her away.

JOHN HILFNER, Town Clk.

Nov. 12, 1853.—3t.

A Stray Cow

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, about three weeks since, of a brown brindle color, rather old, weighing 300 or 400 pound and dry. She has a white forehead, an had on a brass bell. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take her away.

SAMUEL BROSIUS, Inkeeper.

Nov. 12, 1853.—3t.

Fall and Winter Goods.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customer and the public, that they have just received and opened the best and cheapest stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

at their store in Market square, Sunbury. Their stock consists of every variety of

Dry Goods, viz:

Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Vestings, Flannels, &c., &c.

And all kinds of Fall & Winter Wear. Also a splendid variety of

LADIES DRESS & FANCY GOODS, Calicoes, Ginghams, Chintzes, De Laines, &c., &c.

And every variety of goods suitable for Ladies wear.

Also a large assortment of HARDWARE and QUEENSWARE, Fish, Salt and Plaster.

Also an extensive assortment of HATS and CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Also