

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1869.

Demogratic Nominations. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE,

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMTIEE -There will be a meeting of the Committee at BURHLER's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Wednes day, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A the members of the Committee are earnest ly requested to be present, as business of importance will claim their attention. ROBERT TYLER, Chairman.

### FROM EUROPE-THE WAR.

The Anglo-Saxton having arrived, the pa pers received furnish some details of the great battle of Magenta. The advices are four days later; stating that a hard battle was fought near Milan, in which the Aus trians were defeated with the loss of twenty thousand killed and disabled; and five thou sand Austrians taken prisoners. The French loss is stated at twelve thousand. The Austrians have evacuated Milan. It is said that the Austrians in the precipitation of the evacuation of Milan, left their cannon and treasurer behind.

This desperate battle was fought at Mag enta, twelve miles from Milan, on the 4th of June, between the Allied army, under Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrian army under General Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides.

Emperor Napoleon, in his despatches the Empress at the Tuilleries, claims a de cisive victory, saying that his army took 7000 prisoners, placed 12,000 hors du combat, and captured three cannons and two He estimates the loss of his own army at 3000; but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9000 and 12,000.

It was reported that Gen Hess command ed the Austrians, and also that the Emperor Napoleon partially commanded the French

in the battle of Magenta. The London Times says there was very hard fighting at Buffalora, with varying success. The battle lasted till late at night, and was continued the next day at Magenta.

The following is the first annou of the great battle fought on the 4th, by

telegram from Napoleon to the Empress:

"Novara, June 4.—11 30 P. M.—A gree victory has been won at the bridge of Ma genta. Five thousand prisoners have been taken. Fifteen thousand of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be de spatched by telegraph."

The above was published in Paris on Sun day, the 5th, and on the evening of that day, the cannon of the Hotel des Invalides, announced the victory and the city was brilli-

LONDON, June 8 .- The Times this morning publishes a summary of the official news received up to midnight of Monday. It is

There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and

Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two bri gades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced, and in the afternoon of the same day, the third Austrian corps took part in the action.— There was very hard fighting at Buflalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, and sometimes to that of the Austrians.-The battle lasted till late in the night, and on the 5th was continued at Magenta. The allies made no progress on this day. Two fresh Austrian corps were engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Binas co. The Austrians have taken many prisgreat. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One major was

The movement which preceded the battle of Magenta is not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the Allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid inovement of the allies prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The London Post says that Gen. McMa-

hon was raised on the battle field to the rank of Marshal.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the Emperor was present at the battle but did not command in person. There is a report that Gen. Canrobert was mortally wounded, and that five French

Marshals or Generals were wounded. The Patrie says that Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers was removed from his comma and replaced by Gen. Forey.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN .- The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and th arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of \$8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscribtion, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscripers. Terms \$2 a year, or 10 copies for \$15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information No. 37 Park Row, New York.

The Tioga Sounty Democracy.

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The Democrats of Tioga county assem bled in county meeting at Wellsborough, on the 13th inst., Pardon Damon, Esq., presi-ding. A County Committee of which N-A Elliott is Chairman, was appointed, and the following resolutions reported by a committee of which C. G. Williams was Chairman, were unanimously adopted:-

Resolved. That we adhere with unway ering fidelity to the doctrines of the Demo cratic party as taught by the early fathers practiced by successive and successful Administrations, and embodied in the Cincin nati Platform; that we believe them to be well calculated to develop the great and growing interests of our common country, to furnish a basis on which all sections of the Confederacy may meet in unity, and from which the Government may be admin stered ir a just and impartial m

istered it a just and impartial manner.

Resolved, That our confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of James Bachanan is undiminished; that in his foreign and domestic policy he has at once evinced sound statesmanship and a due regard for the honor of our government; that his administration, thus far, domands our unqualified endorsement, and we believe history will do justice to his ability as a statesman, his purity as Chief M ugistrate, and his integrity as a man.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the action of the late Democratic State Convention, and yield a cordial support to its nominees, Messrs. Wright and Rowe, and a cheerful acquiescence in its declaration of principles.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to call a County Convention of the Democracy of Tioga county, at an early day, to take measures for the complete organization of the party.

H. A. Guernsey, Esq., offered the follow ng, which was passed without a dissenting

te :- Resolved, That we recognize in our Resolved, that we recognize in our dis-tinguished Senator in Congress, the Hon William Bigler, a sound statesman, and ar-able and fearless defender of Democratic principles. In his Senatorial career, as in former official positions, he has been true to the trust reposed in him, and in these days of political apostacy, we point to his course with satisfaction and pride.

#### The Democracy of Westmoreland.

The Democratic Delegate Convention Westmoreland county, forming a ticket, assembled at Greensburg, on the 14th inst., President-H. C. Marchard Vice Presidents-George R. Haymaker and John Melville. Secretaries—Wm S. Head and John McElroy. The following ticket was then nominated:—Assembly—John W. Coulter and Joseph S. Hawke. Sheriff— Wm. Huston. Treasurer-John Morrison Commissioner-John Sivern. District At torney-A. A. Stewart. Director-Christopher Sondels. Auditor-Henry Dewalt .-Surveyor-George Mechling. We give the

Resolved, that Robert Warden, Richard Graham and Dr. John McNeill, be, and the same are hereby appointed delegates to represent this county and Senatorial district in the next State Convention.

On motion of J F. MgCulloch, Thos J. Barclay, David White and Capt, James Clarke, were appointed conferces to meet similar conlerees from Armstrong county, o place in nomination candidates for the Legislature.

Resolved, That the representation here basis of the Democratic vote cast in the several townships and boroughs of this county, for the members of the Legislature

at a ratio of forty five.

Therefore, it shall be the duty of the Committee of Correspondence to meet on or before the first Monday of May in each year—take up the official vote so cast, and apportion the representation according to the aforesaid ratio, allowing a delegate for every forty-five votes so cast, all fractions over one half a delegate, but all under one half not to be so entitled, but no township shall have less than two delegates, and no borough less than one.

On motion,

On motion, -Resolved, That we pledge our united sup-port to the Democratic State ticket, and the ticket nominated by this Convention.

The Greensburg Democrat says the ticket is made up of sound and reliable men, and deserves and onght to receive in its entire parts, the vote of every Democrat and every honest man in the county." The West moreland Republican says it is "a good tick et-ail men of approved Democracy-men of talent and good moral character-and such a ticket as should be elected."

SUMFREET COUNTY .- The Democrat says we have been at some trouble to inform ou selves of the extent of the injury done by the late frosts to the crops of this county and with pleasure we say to our readers, that the mischief done is not so general as many were disposed to believe. nean wheat is almost a total loss, which should be a lesson to our farmers that it not suited to our elevated and frosty county. The other kinds of wheat, particularly that which was late coming on, has suffered much less, and in many fields our farmers have told us that little, if any injury has been done. The rye has been injured much less than the wheat, many fields escaping entirely, and but few hopelessly destroy-ed. From this we can learn that rye is much the hardier grain, and better adapted to the soil of our mountain county.

BERKS COUNTY .- Suicide in Prison .- Yesterday afternoon, a German named George Leize, about 44 years of age, committed suicide in the Berks county prison, by hang ng himself in his cell No 38. Coroner Fox held an inquest on the body, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts Leize had lived a short distance from the city, and had been committed to prison for threatening his Honor, Judge J. Pringle

Jones .- Times. As usual Godey's Lady's Book leads the monthlies. The July number has been re-ceived, and is emphatically a book for the la-The leading engraving, Sketching dies. from Nature, is a beautiful and suggestive picture, and the designs and patterns scatered through the magazine are up to the reputation of this favorite monthly. Everybody who sees this July number will

take it, and subscribe.

Os Monday last, a man by the name of Andrew Brown, a citizen of Mauch Chonk, was drowned at Packer's dam at that place, to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on while attempting to swim across the dam, application to the publishers, Munn & co., It is supposed he was under the influence of liquor at the time.

The Battle of Palestro, a Sardinian Victory and French Defeat.

The meagre and disconnected accounts of the battle of Palestro, where the King of Sardinia and his army so nobly distinguished themselves, are not calculated to give one a very accurate and complete picture of that affair. After a careful scrutiny and nalysis of the particulars that have ommunicated, we have arrived at the conclusion that there is, on the part of the French, more to conceal, than to boast of, concerning their exploits on the memorable 31st of May, and that while the Sardinians carried their points at Palestro, the main force of the French, under the chief command of the Emperor, was actually worsted farther south, between Palestro and Valenza. It is not to be supposed that it entered at all into Napoleon's plan to give precedence to the Sardinians on that occasion, or to make Palestro the prominent scene of the day. This happened by the force of ircumstances over which he troi, and entirely against his calculations. Napoleon's plan of battle contemplated eneral and decisive, and no local action with a merely partial result. It was under-stood in Paris, several days previous to the ngagement, that a grand general battle was be fought, along the entire line from Novara to the Po. and on the 31st, despatches arrived at St. Cloud, where Prince JEROME and the Ministers awaited the progress of affairs, announcing that the fire had actual been opened upon the whole line. Paris. fact, was in a state of extraordinary exitement and anxious expectation. Preparions were actually making for a grand umination in anticipation of a victory. The great bulk of the French are

oncentrated between Vercelli and Valenza. The plan of the battle, obviously, was that General Niel commanding the left wing of he position of the allied forces, was to turn the Austrians right and take possession of Novara : that the King of Sardinia who occupied with his army the left centre, was take Palestro and Mortara, while the right centre and the right wing, under the Emperor and Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers were to force the Sessia and the Po. Had the plan succeeded, that is, had the Austrians really been beaten and thrown in conusion across the Ticino, all approaches to Milan and Pavia, and the passages across the river would have been free and open to unmolested advance upon these es. But the battle did not succeed. The King of Sardinia alone accomplished his object, while the French fell short of the ask allotted to them. Among the numer ous despatches sent to Paris, on the 31st for the French, is one announcing the cri sis in the following terms which explain all Notre gauche avrnce"-"Autre droite recule. Our left advances"- Our right retreats. t was the left centre formed by the Sardini ans that advanced, and the right centre and right wing formed by the French that re-treated. It was not till the morning of the treated. It was not till the morning of the 1st of June, that General Niel, command-1st of June, that General Niel, commanding the extreme left, entered Novara, which ted States that this doctrine of perpetua day. By this movement the right wing of the Austrians was turned, and this, of ed, and hence a British cruiser, in entering course, necessitated the falling back of their an American vessel in order to take from retreat of their advanced corps at Bobbio, which formed the extreme left of their posicontemplated general battle, and the re- international law, and it was properly held pulse of the French centre, the Austrians were enabled to execute these movements was, by that law, under the protection perfect order, and to take up quietly their position on the other side of the Tici- ly claim immunity from visitation or search no. This position, covered in front by the river, the right leaning on Milan, the left on sent of nations. As the doctrine of Pavia, with a railroad in the rear, resembles that of the French behind the Scrivia, on the Alessandria and Genoa road, and is cases which would justify the assumption much stronger than the one just abandoned claimed by the British Government. by the Austrians. It is here that the confought over again. It will be interesting

with those of the Austrians -Pennsylvanian. SAD ACCIDENT -About 4 P. M. of Saturday ast three small boys from N. 2nd Street,neglected by their parents and guardiansvere seen playing by Wolf's Wharf, on the floating:) but knew nothing of any other one being in, until one of the boys recover ed sufficiently from the tright to tell the fact, when it was to late. Franklin P. Gessner-son of the late F. J. Gessner and wife, was found, sunk in the water, but every effort to resuscitate him proved unavailing "Poor little Frank"-happy, gentle, redcheeked, bright-eyed orphan boy-everyoody who knew, loved him. He was buri ed on Monday from the residence of James Gibson, where his lamented father's Maonic companions had provided him a home His age was 6 years and 4 months - Lew-

BLAIR COUNTY .- Child bitten by Copperhead -A Heroic Woman -On Tuesday of last week, a little boy some three or four years old, child of Mr. Thomas Hoffman, of Scotch Valley, residing on the property of Jesse More, was bitten no less than three times in one of its hands by a copperhead snake. It occurred in the house, the snake having in some way got in. Dr. Smith was called, and administered remidies, and the child is now out of danger. It is a remarkable statement, but nevertheless strictly true one, that a season or two ago the wife of the man then residing in this same house, killed two of these terrifying reptiles by thrusting a fork through them as they would poke their heads up in the crebetween the hearth-stones of her citchen fire place! Daring feat, truly. Van Amburg never attempted a bolder.—Altoo na Tribune.

Rights of The letter

the power of

former subi wards retur country to v ment. No l advantage has sought to be taken of it for partizan purposes. The Know Nothmanifest peculiar indignation at General Cass' alleged surrender of the rights of naturalized citizens and have suddenly become the zealous advocates of privileges abroad which this would deny at That variegated politition, John M Botts, has deemed the occasion a prope time to write a letter, in which he condemn the doctrine of the Secretary's letter as entirely novel and precedent, thereby demonstrating his own ignorance and capacity o be a leader of the Know Nothings.

We find in the National Intelligence article on this subject so thoroughly exhaustive in point of argument and the citati of precedents, that we need not apologize for laying it before our readers, in order that the question may be fully and fairly

THE LIMITITIONS OF MUNICIPAL LAW THE MATTER OF NATURALIZATION -Our readers are aware that, in answer to an applica-tion made at the Department of State by a naturalized citizen, who, being a native of France, desired to know whether his new citizenship would exempt him from the obligation of rendering military service in case of a voluntary return to his native country, Mr Secretary Cass stated that "the French Government claim service from all natives of France who may be found within jurisdiction," and added that "naturalization in this country would not exempt from that claim" in the case of those who "vol

untarily repair thither:"
Though this decision of the veteran Secetary is based on well recognized principles of public law, and is, moreover, sustained by established precedents in civil and diplomatic history, it seems to quarters, and criticised as implying some derogation from the imagined rights and immunities secured to naturalized citizens of the United States, who, it is contended, by virtue of their naturalization, are placed. relation to their native country, as in all other respects, precisely on the same footing as a natural born citizen of the United States. We believe this opinion to be erroneous; and the attempt to confound the doctrine stated by Mr. Cass with that resisted by the United States in the war of 1812 against Great Britain, proceeds on a historical misconception of the real position assumed by our Government in denying, as entire line behind the Ticino, and also the alleged British subjects, was in reality claiming to exercise, under the law of nations, a right which had no existence tion south of the Po, with Stradella and Pav-ia as its-right. Owing to the failure of the The ocean was declared to be a sphere of that any merchant vessel on the high seas the laws of her own nation, and might just unless in cases allowed by the general con petual allegiance formed no part of the law duties and relations prescribed by flict will be renewed, and that the battle law were admitted to be valid within the which was to have brought the allies before realm or proper dependencies of Great Bri Milan, but did not do it, will have to be ain, but beyond those limits that law had no force or obligation which compelled its enough to compare the French bulletins observation on the part of other nations who were equally free to enact such oth municipal regulations in the matter of citi zenship and civil allegiance as might seem

to them expedient. Hence it will be seen that the pretensio of those who protest against the principle river below the Lewisburg Bridge, when two of them, by some unaccounted for misin fact, the worst features of the very doc-trine which was made a ground of comtrine which was made a ground erlin, and Charles Summers, learning the plaint against Great Britain in the controverdanger, rescued one, (a little son of Mr.

Hetzel of the Riviere House, who was just force and effect for British law on the high seas, and thus sought to establish an extraperritorial authority for the statutes of the complainants demand recognition for American municipal law within the jurisdiction to serve in the army, by conscription, as in of foreign States, and that, too, when our France, where the duty is designated by lot municipal law contravenes the municipal or by draft as in Prussia, where every per law of those States. We have but to state the proposition in order to show its groundlessness in the light of reason, as well as its zens, returning to their native country palpable opposition to the first principles which lie at the basis of international law. That law assumes, as the condition of its existence and as the guarantee of its observance, the equality of civilized common wealths; and no member of the international mmunity is entitled to claim for its enactents a respect which virtually supersedes he authority of other States in the same

In the case under consideration it is oberritorial force, which, as has been already cannot be properly extended to defend him

tained an entirely novel doctrine; and untarily returned to his native country, and sought to shield himself from the obligations enjoined by Austrian law. Though his case did not call for a full enunciation of the length and breadth, (as Tousig was not a fully naturalized citizen,) Mr. Marcy chose to define the principle appropriate to the occasion in all its generality. From his State Paper of that date we quote as fol-

"Tousig voluntarily returned to Austria

and placed himself within the reach of her

municipal laws. He went by his free act under their jurisdiction, and thereby sub-jected himself to them. If he had incurred enalties or assumed duties while under these ws, he might have expected they would be enforced against him, and should have known that the new political relation he had ac quired, if, indeed, he had acquired any could not operate as a release from these penalties. Having been once subject to the muncipal laws of Austria, and while her jurisdiction violated these laws, his withdrawl from that jurisdiction and acquir-ing a different national character would not exempt him from their operation whenever he again chose to place himself under them Every nation, whenever its laws are viola ted by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has right to inflict the penalties incurred upon he transgressor, if found within its jurisdi tion. The case is not altered by the character of the laws, unless they are in dero gation of the well established internations code No nation has a right to supervise the muncipal code of another nation, or claim that its civizens or subjects shall be exempted from the operation of such code, if they have voluntarily placed themselve The character of the municipal laws of one country does not furnish a just ground for other States to interfere with the execution of these laws, even upon their own citizens, when they that country and subjected themselves to its

jurisdiction."
In a like manner, and at an earlier day Mr. Wheaton, while our Minister at the Court of Berlin, was called to pronounce his opinion upon the very point recently submitted to Mr Secretary Cass. In the year 1840, one J. P. Knocke, a natural born subject of Prussia, but fully naturalized citizen of the United States, voluntarily returned to his native country, where he was called to perform military duty. Invoking the ention of the American Minister, he

received the following response:—
"Had you remained in the United States or visited any other foreign country (except Prussia) on your lawful business,you would have been protected by the American aument of all your rights and privileges as But having returned to the country of your native domicile and national churacter revert, (so long as you remain in the Prussian dominions.) and you are bound, in all respects, to obey the laws exactly as

you had never emigrated." We may add that several of the European States have provided by law for the expatriation of their subjects or citizens, and vithout the consent of the civil authorities no such expatriation is admitted to be valid. In the case of subjects who have been for mally and legally absolved from the obli gations of their native civil allegiance, it is a question how far those obligations would be held to revert in the case of a voluntary return to their native country after the as

sumption of another nationality.

The following official exposition of the views of the Government has been written ince the brief letter to Le Clerc, and will serve to explain its meaning :-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 14, 1859. answer to your letter of the 6th

nst., I have to inform you that the brief etter from this Department, to which you refer, dated the 18th of May last, and adan application for information, and was prinipally to recommend cantion to our naturalized fellow citizens, natives of France, in not precisely known here, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American Most of the continental Europea citizens. British Legislature, so in like manner these nations have a system of military organizato serve in the army, by conscription, as in The condition of American naturalized citi where the system of compulsory prevails, and who left before performing such service, has frequently been the sub ject of discussion with some of the Euro pean powers.

Quite recently it has arisen between the

United States and Prussia, and the represen tative of this country at the court of Berlin has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian government. In the instruc tions which were sent to him, dated May viously the right of the United States, as of 12, 1859, it was explicitly stated that this every independent sovereignty, to naturalevery inexpendent sovereignty, to naturalize foreigners and to confer upon them the privileges of their acquired domicile; but, as these privileges result entirely from the municipal law by which they are defined and guarantied, it is equally obvious that they are commensurate only with the legitimate jurisdiction of that law. To claim more is to claim for American law an extra for his life time a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be ensaid, is in contravention alike reason and of the principles which are fundamental to the law of nations. The protection which this municated to the minister at Berlin for the country affords to the naturalized citizen information of the Prussian government, is, that native born Prussians, naturalized in

jurisdiction of their native country, and si be proceeded against according to law.— But when no present liabilities exist when no present against them, at the period of their emigraon, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized Ameri can citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered as unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States. This question cannot, of course, arise in the case of a naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he volunta rily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him. am, sir, your obedient servant,

Turkey. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25 .- The first fruits of the agitation are beginning to ripen in European Turkey. Until very recently although there was cause for well grounded anxiety, no news of any actual demonstration on a large scale had reached the 'capitol. Within the last few days, however intelligence has arrived which goes far to-wards justifying the least cheerful anticipations. In Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro and the Herzagovina the general feeling of hostility to the Turkish Government is no longer concealed; while Bulgaria, the proximity of which to the capital, and the presence of an overwhelming force in which would seem to proclude all possibility of any successful outbreak, is not wanting in symptoms of disaffection. In Servia, Prince Milosch has been levying troops on a large scale, and it is now reported, on what authority I cannot exactly say, that every household is required to furnish its man-The Prince's position has been and is suf ficiently critical to account for some prepar among his subjects and of his own authority. The expalnation demanded by the

factory, Prince Milosch was informed that he could not be permitted to continue his levies. This intimation seems to have compelled him to throw off the mask, for telegrams received from Belgrade, dated the 20th and 21st instant, announce the march towards Novi Bazaar of 2,000 men. This force is said to be accompanied by 22 guns. Co operation with the Montenegrins is, of course, intended. Whatever may be the influence at work in other provinces, I believe it to be beyond all doubt that Russian agency has been active in excitement to revolt in Servia. It has been boldly and broadly announced that if the Servians miss the present opportunity Russia will have but little sympathy with their future sufferings. No one is more fully aware of this fact than the Turkish Ministers, and yet unusual preparations are being made for the reception of the Grand Duke of Constantine, who is hourly expected here. The manliness and even the policy of lickbe expected and feared, may well be questioned, but it really is a refinement of cruel-ty on the part of the Grand Duke to avail himself of the Sultan's hospitality at the moment Russia is aiming a blow, not less mischievous because unaccompanied by violence, at the dominions of his Impe-

Porte having been deemed but little sati-

rial host In Bosnia a crusade against the Turkish authority is openly preached, and nothing but a strong body of troops can prevent a general rising. The Montenegrins have risen inseveral places, and a desultory warfare has been going on, in which the Turkish troops have been uniformly successful. numbers of Montenegrins have left Con-stantinople during the present month for their own country

# From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- The ordering of nore efficient naval force to the African coast was not in consequence of any late complaint by the Brtish Government. was long ago contemplated, but until re dressed to Mr. F. Le Clerc, was in reply to cently there were no vessels which could

ew orders have been issued since 1842 by British Government in connection with the treaty stipulations for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of africa.

There is nothing in the recently received letters to distinguished gentleman in Washington, which affords any ground for the be-lief that England will become involved in the present war in Europe.

It is understood that the Cabinet, to-day finally acted on the document they have for several weeks had under consideration, expressive of the views of the Administra n on the subject of neutral rights. It will probably be transmitted to Mr. Dallas by the next steamer.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A Colored Boy, about hree years of age, son of Arthur Williams on last evening, fell from a small embank ment, near his residence, along the canal, about half a mile below Danvile, fracturing his skull, in consequence of which he died the next day.

ANOTHER .- A son of Mr. Wm. T. Forsyth, of Northumberland, aged about six years, was drowned in the canal near that place, on last Wednesday .- Dan. Democrat.

NEXT GOVERNOR.—Several names have been suggested for the Democratic nomi-nation for Governor. Schindle, of Lehigh Plumer, of Venango; Foster and Turney, of Westmoreland; Magraw, of Lancaster; McManus, of Centre; and Wright, of Luzerne. The Reading Gazette adds to the list Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, the present United States Attorney General.

A Post Office has been established Centre, Perry county, Pa., and Edward Hu

YIS.	90	EGGS.	12
ORN,	75	TALLOW,	12
ATS.	45	LARD,	10
UCKWHEAT,	50	POTATOES.	40
LOUR pr. bbl. !	9 00	DR'D APPLES, 2	00
LOVERSEED,	5 00	HAMS,	14

#### MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev E. N. Lightner, Mr. Oscar P. Enr., and Miss Mary J. Wisse, both of Light Street, Columbia co.

### DIED.

At his residence, Lime Ridge, Columbia county, on Saturday morning, the 18th inst., Mr. Sawuer, Hambas, aged 71 years, 6 months and 15 days.

## DEDICATION.

The new Baptist Church of Bloomsburg, will be dedicated to religious services on Sunday the 10th day of July next. The ministerial Conference of this association will meet with this church about the same time. There will be several preachers from abroad in attendance; and preaching may be expected from the 9th for several days. The public are cordially invited.

The building of this Church has invovled considerable time and expense on the part of the few members of this place, and they are entitled to material sympathy from the denomination and citizens of this vicinity, which is hoped they may receive.

Bloomsburg, June 23, 1859.

Manufacturers, Mechanies and Inventors.

#### Manufacturers, Mechanics and Inventors. THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. TO BE ENLARGEN!

A New Volume-New Series, TO COMMENCE ON JULY 2d, 1859.

ed Series, will contain 832 pages of valu-able reading matter, useful and instructive to all classes The Scientific Amirican is published every

reek in quarto form, suitable for binding and the numbers for a single year contains information in regard to new inventions, machinery, all branches of manufacturing processos, suricultural implements, engineering, n.illwinghting, iron manufacture, chemistry in fact, almost every industrial pursua receives more or less attention in its col-

All patent Claims officially published every week, as reported from the Patent Office; and for INVENTORS AND PATEN-TEES it contains information not to be ob-tained elsewhere, and which no mechanic,

inventor or patentee can well do without.

As a family journal it has no superior for real practical utility, since in its columns will be found useful practical recipes.

Careful attention will be given from time to time, to reports of the m

Every number will contain sixteen pages and forty eight columns of ma eral illustrations of patented machin other engravings, comprising in a

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# ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mary Coleman, late of Orange township, Columbia county, decessed, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned, residing in Fishingcraek township, said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the administrator, duly attested, without delay, and all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment forthwith to

JOSEPH COLEMAN, Fishingcreek, April 6, 1859. Adm

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