

From the New York Tribune.
TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of the Columbia.
The Royal Mail steamship Columbia, Captain Jenkins, arrived at this port this morning at 6 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 19th ult., at 5 P. M.; arrived at Halifax on the 31st, at 3 P. M.—left same day at 7 P. M.—consequently she made the passage from Liverpool to this port in 13 days and 13 hours.

She brought nineteen passengers to Halifax, landed nine there, and took in five—making fifteen to Boston.

By this arrival we have received London papers to the evening of the 18th, and Liverpool to the 19th ult.

The Columbia passed the Acadia, hence at 12 o'clock last night.

The steamship Great Western, from New-York 28th April, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th ult and the Britannia, hence via Halifax, arrived on the 16th.

The Cotton Market remained firm, and prices were fully supported. The sales at Liverpool on the 18th amounted to 6,000 bales.

The Money Market remained about the same as at the last advices.

There continued to be a great many failures in the commercial business of London, and also in the manufacturing towns. One of the heaviest losses in Manchester, stopped payment on the 14th ult.

The Southern Counties of England had suffered somewhat from drought, while in the Northern part the season was quite wet. On the whole, vegetation was quite promising.

The disturbance in some portions of Ireland still continued, and were generally traceable to the excitement on the subject of "Repeal." The Country in and about Tipperary, was in a very excited condition.

On Monday forenoon, 16th of May, the American line of packet ship Hendrick Hudson, Captain Morgan sailed from the St. Katharine Dock, London, for New-York, with nearly 200 emigrants, chiefly agricultural laborers, with their families, from the counties of Sussex, Kent, and Essex.

DESTRUCTION OF ONE-FIFTH OF THE CITY OF HAMBURG BY FIRE.—The city of Hamburg, the great Commercial Emporium of Germany, one of the most flourishing on the Continent of Europe, is a heap of ruins. Her merchants were rejoicing at the prospect held out to them by the promised improvements in our Commercial Tariff: now they are mourning over their richly stored warehouses in ashes, their houses devoured by the flames, and their prospects of increasing prosperity scattered to the four winds of heaven.

The fire, which broke out on Wednesday night, the 14th inst. and which, there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary, extended to fifty-two streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. On a rough calculation, the loss of property was from three to four millions sterling, but it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. No person can tell how many lives were lost, but a great number of persons must have perished. The Canals through the City were dry, so that no water could be found. The fire raged from Wednesday night till Saturday morning.

On the latter day, at nine o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian and Prussian troops entered the town, and, being well supplied with gunpowder commenced blowing up the houses to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely effected by Sunday morning. The Senate ordered every person to leave town, and nothing could exceed the heart-rending spectacle of thousands of poor people frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food or shelter.

The destruction of Hamburg is one of those calamities which will be felt in every part of the Commercial World. Great as may be the credit of the Senate and people of Hamburg with Foreign States a century will lapse before the City can be replaced in all the prosperity destroyed by this conflagration. In the midst of the confusion an incident occurred characteristic of the government and the people. A public notice was every where put up, stating that the vault under the bank, containing the gold and silver bars, were fire-proof, and that the bank books were all removed in perfect safety.

The Hamburger Neue Zeitung, of the 10th instant, thus sums up the results of the sad catastrophe:

Sixty streets, containing from 1500 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the ground, and form a fearful but picturesque ruin. Two splendid churches with steeples extending 400 feet in height, another church with its tower, the Rath House, where the Senate hold their sittings, the old Exchange, the repository of the archives, the building of the Patriotic Society, are all destroyed. The Antiquarian, nearly all the great booksellers, the offices of two newspapers, (the Germania and the Correspondent,) nearly all the great hotels and inns, (the Old London, the Belvedere, Hotel de Russie, St. Petersburg, Saxe's Hotel, the Crown Prince, the Wild Man, the Bismarck, the Black Elephant,) the principal magazines des modes and repositories of fashion, and nearly all the chief apothecaries, are destroyed. The following are safer: the cellar where the bullion is deposited at the Bank, the Catharinenstrasse der Wandrahme de Retchenstrasse, &c.

A more graphic account of the details is given in the annexed extracts from a letter written by a young lady to her patrons in England:

On Thursday morning, Ascension day, 5th inst. my sister, her husband and I, walked to the French Church. Frederick, on taking away the breakfast, told us that since eight or nine o'clock a terrible fire had been raging in the Deichstrasse. In coming out of church the servant said to Madame Parish, (who, you are aware, lives in the country, and had come thence this morning direct,) that she could not go to her town house in the carriage; that twenty-two houses had already been totally burned; that in fact, hers was in great danger and that the fire was becoming more and more formidable. A few hours afterward came the news that the house of Mr. Parish was no more and that the flames were spreading every instant.

The whole city now began to show the most lively alarm. The bells, the firing of cannon the cries and confusion in the streets, all presaged a night of anguish and terror. It was not, however, till night had spread her sad wings over the scene that we could perceive the whole extent of the destruction which menaced the entire city.—The heavens became as red as blood—the devouring flames, increased more and more by an impetuous wind, rose to a gigantic height. At half past 12 I went to bed, but the noise of the explosions, the rumbling of carriages and carts, the cries, the large flakes of fire which every instant were driven impetuously by the wind across my windows, threatening to set fire to our house, the extensive light of the conflagration, the whistling of the wind, and—as you will easily think—the idea that the lives of persons in whom we were interested were in continual danger, not to mention the conviction of the numberless misfortunes that were happening—prevented all sleep. The windows trembled with the redoubled convulsions of the explosions, and the whole houses seemed as if it would be annihilated.

Before 3 o'clock had struck, I found myself again with my sister, who, like me, had been kept awake by the dreadful noise caused by the blowing up of the Rathhaus. At this moment an order of the police was announced to us to wet the roof of our house, and to cause the water to flow in gutters. Frederick had flown to the assistance of his brothers. We were therefore alone, and mounting on the roof scarcely dressed, were soon throwing over it pails of water; and our neighbors were doing the same. We prepared ourselves for the worst—throw on our clothes—the confusion increased—we could not remain. We packed up in sheets and boxes some of our effects. We called for the coachmen to carry away the things we had packed; but how ridiculous to think we had any longer servants at our disposal. The city, or the passengers, had become masters of the coachmen, of my brother-in-law and his mother, and not a man was to be got to carry away our effects for love or money; our horses were harnessed to the fire engine, and the greatest confusion prevailed.

The Alaster, before our windows, was covered with barges full of burning furniture; the old Jungfernstieg heaped also with goods on fire. On the promenade even of the new Jungfernstieg, I do not speak too largely when I say there were thousands of cars full of furniture, of merchandise, and of people, who were saving themselves. Two carts were burning before our house. With our hands we helped to extinguish the flames. A woman was on fire before our eyes; fortunately I perceived it in time to save her. A tremendous shower of ashes and of flakes of fire nearly suffocated us, and obstructed our sight. The wind blew with great violence, and the dust was frightful. The fire had now gained St. Peter's. The horses, without drivers, were dragging the carts about in disorder over the Esplanade. Soldiers escorted from the city the dead and the dying, and the prisoners who had been plundering.

At last, after the greatest efforts, we obtained carts and horses to transport our goods, but the exhausted horses as well as men, refused to work. With bread in our hands we ourselves fed them. Whole families fell down and fainted before our doors. Along the walls, and out of the Danther and other gates nothing was to be seen but one spectacle of misery—a camp of unfortunates in bivouac, groaning, exhausted, famishing. I saw some who had become deranged; mothers with infants at their breast, which had no nourishment for them. Fauteuilles of gold and satin adorned the ramparts, and the poor, exhausted firemen were reposing on them. An Englishman, Mr. Skinner, who acted as chief engineer, came into Madame's house, whether he had retired on Friday evening. He had eaten nothing for nearly forty hours, and devoured what we were able to give him—for provisions were beginning to be scarce and we knew not where to procure more.

Although the direction of the wind having changed the flames and the gunpowder spread the alabaster, they have revented themselves upon the Holdamm, the fire continuing to rage with vehemence, and the city becoming more and more in ruin. One family has been hunted in this manner from four different places. There being no longer any certainty of safety on the Esplanade, at 10 o'clock in the evening we set off for the country, but the next morning early we returned to town. I believe Madame—has at least 25 people in her house. She says the siege of Hamburg was nothing in comparison. The rights of property have ceased. After rising nearly 100 hours the fire stopped at the Steine Thor.

The new exchange has been saved, though surrounded by the conflagration. I cannot de-

scribe the confusion that prevails everywhere. All the gentlemen are patrolling like soldiers, for in no quarter is one in safety. Many of our friends' houses are destroyed—all our tradespeople burnt out. All our old Jungfernstieg is down. Streets hotel was blown up. Poor Mr. Streit was still in the house when it was done. He was behind a door, and has been much injured, though still living. Frederick's sister-in-law, during one of the terrible nights, gave birth to a child in our travelling carriage, in which she had refuge.—Many women were taken in the same way in the open fields. The dying breathed their last sigh in the streets and highways.

A subscription to a very large amount had been made in London for the relief of the sufferers. It was headed by Queen Victoria, who gave £200; Prince Albert £100; the Queen Dowager £150 and others of various sums down to £1.

Terrible Railroad Accident.
One Hundred and Twenty Persons Killed and many maimed and wounded.

A deplorable accident took place on Sunday evening week, on the Versailles Moulon railway, by which one hundred and twenty persons were killed, or have since died of their wounds, and many maimed and wounded.

In honor of the King's fête, the waterworks in the gardens of Versailles were playing on Sunday, which attracted immense crowds of Paris. The train to which the dreadful accident occurred, left Versailles for Paris at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, and was crowded with passengers.—There were, says one account, "seventeen or eighteen wagons, with two engines before and one behind."

The velocity was excessive. When between Bellevue and Meudon, the axle of the first machine broke, and, stopping, the second ran over it, killing the stoker, and breaking the first machine in pieces, split its fire on the ground. Instantly six or seven wagons were broken in pieces, and the rest, running over the live fire of the broken engines, burst into flames. It is the custom on the Left Bank railroad for the doors of the wagons to be closed, without any possibility of opening them except by keys in the hands of the conductors. No conductor was forthcoming, and thus the inmates of three of the wagons were burned.

From this account it is clear, that but for the custom of locking the passengers in the carriages, so awful a loss of life would not have taken place.

TRAGIC PARTICULARS.—Galignani's Paris Messenger furnishes some further particulars, which are subjoined:

We learn that the unfortunate widow of Mr. George, the Englishman, engineer of the railway, who lost his life by the late terrible accident, has received a letter from the directors of the railroad, expressive of their sympathy for her sad bereavement, and assuring her of a provision for life—an act of prompt and generous humanity which reflects the highest honor upon the parties, and well merits general publicity.

Men under the superintendence of police-officers have been employed in sifting the ashes at Meudon and every article thus obtained, is carefully preserved. The operation has produced fragments of linen, lace, and other parts of dresses, twenty gold rings, and parts of watches, chains, and ornaments; gloves, combs, umbrellas, and various other things, which may, in many instances, be recognized as having belonged to sufferers. Already one gentleman has found among these relics a chain and medalion which belonged to his young wife, to whom he had very recently been married. One of the chief clerks in the office of the Minister of the Finances has discovered his fiancée, by a ring among these remnants, the case of a watch he had presented to her.

MESMERISM.—Dr. Collyer, in his lecture on Animal Magnetism, at the Temple, on Thursday evening, after stating that he could mesmerize a subject so thoroughly that she would be perfectly insensible to the pain consequent on the extraction of a tooth, proceeded to magnetize a young lady, and then requested any physician who might be present to step on to the platform and examine the tooth. Accordingly, five or six came forward, examined the tooth, and announced to the audience that it was considerably decayed, but firm in its socket. The tooth was then extracted by Dr. J. S. Kimball. The physicians present, who closely watched the countenance of the young lady during the operation, informed the audience that there was not the least movement on the part of the patient to indicate the least sensibility to pain.—Boston Trans.

CURIOUS AND ALMOST TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.—The Norfolk Herald says: As a colored female, dressed in the height of the fashion and sporting a dashing parasol, was passing along Upper Cumberland street on Sunday afternoon, a cow very unceremoniously inserted the tip ends of her horns a little below the busting part of her dress, and tossed her about six feet in the air—an exploit which it performed a second time, and then tramped on and mouthed about the unfortunate ducky with a seeming determination to make a finish of her. Two gentlemen who witnessed the scene, however, ran to the spot in time to rescue her from the animal, though she was severely bruised, and her face (which had struck upon the pavement in the first fall) was much lacerated. It was the opinion of the gentlemen, from the actions of the cow, that the animal was not so much instigated by malice or wantonness, as a desire to get at the quart of bran in the girl's bustle! So we earnestly advise ladies who wear "them things," to keep out of the way of the cows, for some of them will go their own death as well as that of human's for their prog. And perhaps it would be well for the corporate authorities to prohibit these mischievous creatures from going at large within the limits of the Borough, where bustles are all the go.



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, June 11, 1842.

SUNBURY CANAL COMPANY.—We are indebted to Mr. W. McCarty of Philadelphia, for a map and pamphlet, descriptive of the intended works of this company. The water-power and manufacturing facilities possessed by this company, are probably superior to any other in the State.

We have received the first number of the "Washingtonian," a new Temperance paper, just commenced at Harrisburg, by John S. Ingram late editor of the Pottsville Emporium. The paper is handsomely printed and ably edited. We are much pleased to see friend Ingram battling in the ranks of the teetotallars. He speaks from experience and with feeling upon the subject of Temperance, and the evils incident to a life of intemperance, the almost inevitable result of dram drinking.

We are informed that so little business is now doing at Harrisburg in the way of dram drinking, that the landlords of the largest hotels now shut up at 10 o'clock in the evening; that peace and quietness prevails there still; but that this state of things would continue only until the meeting of the legislature, which took place on Thursday last, when gambling and drinking would again for a time reign triumphant. It seems somewhat strange that in this enlightened age, those who are elected by the people as their law-makers, and the conservators of the public morals, should be the first to violate them.

The fund of the assembly of the Presbyterian Church originally amounted to \$189,000, which consists in stock of banks, insurance companies, &c. These stocks were estimated during the present session of the assembly at Philadelphia, by three brokers, who have valued them at \$46,705. Their par value was \$126,000, thus showing a clear loss of more than \$80,000.

There has been great bribery in the late elections in England. Mr. Roebuck, in his place in parliament, charged about a dozen members with bribery and corruption in the election, which he said he was ready to prove on an investigation. A committee of inquiry was then appointed.

Herper's great book establishment in New York was discovered to be on fire, and the third and fourth stories consumed. It was supposed some one had entered the building to gain possession of a new novel, "Morely Erstein," in the course of publication.

Col. Carter of the Locomotive Gazette, in his last paper furnishes his readers with spirited accounts of his journey from Williamsport to the Reading Encampment. On reading the article, we vainly imagined that all the Colonel would say, and had said for two years past was as true as holy writ, and we were not a little surprised when we came to that part, in which the Colonel charged us with having "invited him to drink a bonny 'cock-tail,'" which he "declined in an indignant and intemperate manner." All our faith however evaporated instantly at the sight of these mysterious words, "brandy cock-tail." To think that a man of our temperate habits should offer a friend such a mysterious compound, was wholly improbable, but then to think that our friend, the Colonel, should decline such an offer, seems to cap the climax of improbabilities.

The Tariff—Suspension of Iron Works.

The Shamokin Anthracite Furnace is still in blast, notwithstanding the late fire which partially destroyed the building, but will blow out in a few weeks, in consequence of the want of protection against the importation of foreign iron. The furnace has thus far been doing well, yielding pig metal of a very superior quality. The three Anthracite Furnaces of Danville have also been stopped, and hundreds of individuals have been thrown out of employment. After the first of July, when the reduction of duty takes place, the British manufacturers will have every thing in their own way, and will be enabled to supply us with pig metal at our principal cities, at about \$22 per ton, which is at least five dollars per ton less than our iron manufacturers, in the infancy of the business, can afford to supply it. The consequence is, that all our furnaces and forges must stop, and thousands of hands will be thrown out of employment. The demand for the grain and provisions of the farmer will be greatly diminished, and the prices must necessarily fall. We ask whether the people, (and when we say people we don't mean politicians, who would rather away their country's best interests for political preferences,) we ask whether they will consent to this system of free trade as it is called, which destroys all our manufactures and places us at the mercy of foreign capitalists with pauper laborers. And yet, strange as it may appear, there are a few papers in Pennsylvania, and we are pleased to say that they are but few, who advocate this doctrine. It is true when you press these patriots too closely, they will tell you that our iron and coal should be protected, which is virtually admitting the principle and policy of protection. But will Kentucky agree to this, when her hemp trade is left unprotected? Will Louisiana agree to this, when her sugar trade is prostrated? Will the Northern states agree that their wool trade shall be destroyed? Will the other states agree to this partial system of protection? They will say, if the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania are to be protected by a duty on the foreign article, then it is but right that the products of the other states should be protected by a similar duty.

The Elections.

The late Military elections in the district, were more warmly-contested and a heavier vote polled than we had anticipated. Col. McFaddin has been elected Brigade Inspector. We have not been able to get the full and correct returns, but understand that his majority will be over 1000. The Colonel, independent of his military qualification is a gentleman highly esteemed by his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and we are satisfied that his election will give very general satisfaction.

General Hammond has also been re-elected by a large majority.

Thomas Snyder was elected Colonel. William L. Dewart was elected Major of the militia, and also Major of the volunteer Battalions.

Returns of Military Election.

Held June 6th, 1842, for 1st Brigade, 8th Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

R. H. H. Mumford.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Table with 2 columns: District Name and Votes. Sunbury Battalion: 377; Mahoney Battalion: 171; Northumb' Volunteer Battalion: 93.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

John Foster.

ELECTION DIST.

Table with 2 columns: Battalion Name and Votes. Sunbury Battalion: 136; Mahoney Battalion: 70; Northumb' Vol. Battalion: 41; Cattawissa Battalion: 137; Bloom Battalion: 408; Washington Battalion: 360; Danville Battalion: 98; Milton Battalion: 369.

COLONEL.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Sunbury, Mahoney, Total. Thomas Snyder: 178, 000, 178; Jacob Hilsch: 155, 000, 155.

LIEUT. COLONEL.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Sunbury, Mahoney, Total. Felix Meizer: 274, 000, 274.

MAJOR.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Sunbury, Mahoney, Total. William L. Dewart: 375, 000, 375; Isaac Calk: 65, 000, 65.

Dewart's Majority.

260

NORTHUMBERLAND VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

LIEUT. COLONEL.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Sunbury, Mahoney, Total. John Emmitt: 89, 000, 89; James Taggart: 39, 000, 39.

Emmitt's Majority.

50

MAJOR.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Sunbury, Mahoney, Total. William L. Dewart: 76, 000, 76; Elias Hummel: 60, 000, 60.

Dewart's Majority.

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HARD TIMES.—It will be seen by the following extract, that the people in the western part of the state suffered more severely from the pressure of the times in 1821 than now. It should be recollected, however, that produce was much lower then, than it would have been if our present line of public improvements had then been in existence:

"A late Pittsburg (Penn.) Mercury says:—Flour, a barrel, \$3; whiskey, 15 cents a gallon; good merchantable pine boards, 20 cents a hundred feet; sheep and calves a dollar a head. Foreign goods at the old prices. One bushel and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee; and a barrel of flour will buy a pound of tea, twelve and a half barrels will buy one yard of superfine broadcloth."—Niles' Register, May 28th, 1821.

The Legislature assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last.

Some of our brother editors speak of a poison called, *caros of sublimate*, a new name probably for corrosive sublimate.

On our first page will be found a sensible article on the slavery question—Circasia—Our country abroad, and several other interesting articles.

Dr. Channing was on a visit at Wilkesbarre a few weeks since.

It is said that 4,000 persons perished during the late earthquake at St. Domingo, and that the mountain in the rear of St. Mares was rent asunder, so that teams might pass through the apertures.

The number of streets and places destroyed in the great fire at Hamburg, in Europe is 38. The number of houses burned 1,910.

A complimentary dinner was tendered to Washington Irving by the citizens of Liverpool, on his arrival in England.

The Lancaster Banks have resolved to resume on the first day of September next.

There have been several great fires recently, one at New York and one at Norfolk, Va.

Clear the Way for the People's Candidate.

E. Y. Bator has consented to be a candidate for the offices of REGISTER, RECORDER and CLERK of the Orphans Court, at the approaching election. Should he be favored with a majority of your votes, he pledges himself to perform the duties of the said offices with care and fidelity. Give him a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

MANY DEMOCRATS OF TERRY.

A TRUE PATRIOT.—A man in Waldo county, Maine, who for twenty years, by the advice of his physician, had used ardent spirits for some "bodily infirmity," was at a temperance meeting, and concluded to sign the pledge. When he was about to do so, the doctor started up and said, "Uncle Waid if you sign that pledge you will die." He calmly replied that he had been a soldier of the Revolution and thought he was willing to die for his country. He signed the pledge, and in one fortnight after, his bodily infirmity left him.

From the Danville Intelligencer.

Camp Washington.

A Military Encampment was formed near Danville, on Tuesday, the 23th of May, by the Columbia Volunteer Battalion.

OFFICER.

Lieutenant Colonel—V. BEST. Major—DAVID N. LAKE. Adjutant—PETER HAUGAWOIT. Quarter Master—SAMUEL S. WILSON. Assistant Surgeon—P. E. VASTINE.

Name and force of Companies.

FIRST DANVILLE TROOP, Capt. Baldy, 65 men. COLUMBIA GUARDS, Capt. Wilson, 45 men. SHAWMOKS GUARDS, Lieut. Hoff, 20 men. RUSH GREYS, Capt. Kase, 30 men. DANVILLE VOLUNTEERS REEF COMPANY, Capt. Brandon, 38 men.

From Locomotive County.

FIRST LYCOMING TROOP, Capt. R. F. McCormick, 55 men. LYCOMING CAVALRY, Capt. Hughes, 40 men. MUSCY DRAGOONS, Lieut. Rissel, 45 men.

From Union County.

UNION TROOP, Capt. Vanvah, 30 men. LEWISBURG INFANTRY, Capt. McFaddin, 43 men.

Northumberland County.

NORTHUMBERLAND TROOP, Capt. Bennett, 56 men.

Columbia County.

COLUMBIA TROOP, Capt. Shears, 50 men. LIBERTY ARTILLERISTS, Capt. McWilliams, 28 men.

Making in all 13 Companies, 549 men; 255 of horse, and 254 of foot. It is proper to observe, however, that the Northumberland Troop had not arrived when Gen. Scott was escorted into Danville; and the Columbia Troop and Liberty Artillerists had taken leave previous to the grand review on Thursday.

Major Fellner, the Brigade Inspector, inspected and reviewed the Battalion on Tuesday the 23th. Gen. GREEN and Gen. HAMMOND honored the Battalion with their presence on Wednesday and Thursday, the two pioneer days. Gen. GREEN was accompanied by his aids, Col. Samuel Reber, and Capt. Watson, officers of experience and merit, all in uniform. The department of Gen. GREEN, at the Encampment—at the reception of Gen. Scott, and during all the principal ceremonies on Wednesday and Thursday, was highly creditable to him as a gentleman and an officer, and honorable to his division. And the Brigade was represented with equal grace, ability and spirit, by Gen. HAMMOND, who, by request, assumed the command during the principal ceremonies, and performed on Wednesday and Thursday, Gen. HAMMOND is an officer of much practical experience, has long enjoyed the respect and confidence of his Brigade as a military man, and perhaps never acquitted himself better than on the late occasion. The thanks of the officers of the Columbia Volunteer Battalion are due to him for his prompt and efficient aid in command and the deep interest he took in having every thing done up in the right way. And it affords us pleasure to add, that our distinguished visitor, Gen. SCOTT, and his Aids, were highly gratified with the department of the Generals of our Division and Brigade.

The Locomotive Cavalry, from Williamsport, had a Mounted Band of excellent musicians with them, whose performances gave zest to the martial spirit of the right wing of the Battalion.

The First Locomotive Troop, from White Deer, for steady and soldier like department, were not surpassed by any on the ground.

The Muscy Dragoons looked, moved and behaved like soldiers and gentlemen.

Judging by the appearance and deportment of the three companies who honored us with their presence, Locomotive county can produce as fine a display of Cavalry, and as good soldiers, as any county in the State.

The Union Troop, is quite an old company elegantly uniformed and equipped, well drilled, attracted much notice, and acquitted themselves gallantly on the field of parade.

The Northumberland troop has now been in existence 32 years, and no troop in Pennsylvania, perhaps, was ever kept up with more patriotic ardor, and complete success. Next to the Danville Troop, it presented the formidable array of members, and its members embrace the most respectable and useful citizens in the vicinity of its location. It is always ready for actual service.

The Columbia Troop is now unprepared for a full parade, the time of most of its member having lately expired; yet the life and spirit of the company is preserved in the ranks of its members, who were out in uniform, and conducted themselves like veterans in the service, able and willing to contribute to so grand a military display in Columbia county.

The Lewisburg Infantry is a well equipped, fine looking company, and admirably drilled. They made, and left, the most favorable impression upon our soldiers and citizens.

The Liberty Artillerists was the largest company on parade during the Encampment, and is composed of as noble a set of young farmers and mechanics, as our country can produce. The whole company looked well, and could no doubt endure and perform actual service equal to any company in the Brigade.

The First Danville Troop, in number, dress and drill, sustained their high reputation, and reflected credit upon the Battalion, of which they form so conspicuous a part.

The Columbia Guards acquitted themselves admirably, appeared and drilled better than they have done for some years past, elicited the highest praise, and we are pleased to add that the spirit of improvement is still abiding in their ranks, and that they are determined to go ahead.

The Rush Greys, owing to the busy season of the year, did not turn out a full company, yet the men on duty discharged that duty in camp and on parade, promptly, correctly, with noble military spirit and bearing.

The Shamokin Guards were likewise thin in