

Foreign Items.

The whole of Lord Ashburton's homestead, situated at Clapham, a romantic village about two miles distant from Bedford, together with twelve houses in the village, was recently totally destroyed by fire.

A letter from Seville states that the distress of the nuns in that place is so great that, in order to keep them from starving, a benefit has been given for them at the theatre.

The cholera has been raging in Calcutta carrying off many scores of natives and several Europeans.

Lord Congleton (formerly Sir Henry Parnell) put a period to his existence on Wednesday morning, the 18th inst., at his residence, in Calcutta, by hanging himself with a handkerchief.

The Leipzig Gazette says that a plot against the Emperor of Russia has been discovered and suppressed. The Senate of St. Petersburg having joined in the conspiracy, which was provoked by the late attempts to emancipate the peasantry.

A serious accident occurred at the Apotheosis Hall, London, on Saturday week. Mr. Hensell, a gentleman at the head of the experimental department, was in the act of preparing some detonating powder, when it exploded, killing him on the spot, and destroying upwards of five hundred windows in the neighborhood.

The D. wayer Queen of Spain, Christina, has purchased Malmaison, the former residence of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine.

From all quarters of Ireland there is the most cheering promise of an abundant harvest. The corn, fruit, and potato crops will be a market fully a month before those of last year's harvest.

The Russian government is negotiating a loan of two millions sterling with the house of Sieghitz, to execute the railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Three small steam ships have been built in England, at the expense of the Pope, to navigate the Tiber.

ORANGE SYRUP.—The following is an approved receipt for making orange syrup:

"This syrup is so easily made, and can be used so constantly to advantage, that no house-keeper should be without it. Select ripe and thin-skinned fruit—squeeze them through a sieve; to every pint add a pound and a half of powdered sugar, boil it slowly, and skim as long as any skum rises; you may then take it off, let it grow cold, and bottle it. Be sure to secure the corks well. Two spoons full of this syrup mixed in melted butter, make an admirable sauce for plum or batter pudding—it also imparts a fine flavor to custards."

CENTURY PLANT.—A Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser states that this rare plant "may be seen in the green house of the Patron, at Albany, in full bloom, in a few days. Already have they unroofed part of the green house to make room for the flower stem, which sometimes shoots to the height of twenty or thirty feet. By a letter from Albany to-day, I am informed it has been in the family seventy-five years and that it was a large plant when first set down in the venerated spot. The flower stem is now between five and six feet high."

HORSE SHOES.—We have before us a horse shoe, made altogether by machinery, at the works of Mr. Burden, in the State of New York. The shoe seems to be as complete as the art and strength of a smith could make it, the heels and toes turned, and the holes completely and smoothly punched.—Phila. U. S. Gaz.

The Germantown Telegraph states that Mr. Ridgway "raised last year on his splendid orchard near Delaware city, upwards of eighteen thousand bushels of peaches the finest ever brought to Philadelphia. The plan Mr. R. pursues to get large fruit is to thin them out in the green state so that the energies of the tree, instead of being divided among thousands of diminutive peaches, are concentrated upon one-third the number, giving them three times the size, brings three times the price of the small, sour, unripened fruit which is so constantly met with in our markets."

A glue of cement that will hold against fire or water, may be made by mixing and boiling together limes and quicklime. This mixture must be reduced to the consistency of soft putty, and then spread on tin plates and dried in the shade, where it will dry very hard. This may afterwards be melted like common glue, must be used while hot.

A HINT TO BLACKSMITHS.—The cutting of the bars of iron or pipes with the chisel is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode the same end is attained more speedily, easily, and neatly: Bring the iron to a white heat, and then, fixing it in a vice, apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge, or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot.

TROUBLE AMONG THE LAWYERS.—The immense number of attorneys who have left their snug country homes for precarious subsistence in New York has increased the number of practising lawyers in this city so much, that many of them are starving—many of them have had to abandon the profession, and some, 'tis said, live on loans, redeemable in 1855 and 1860, without interest.—Certain it is, there are over 1000 lawyers in this city, and not business enough to maintain decently 300. How the rest live is a curious and interesting subject of inquiry.—N. Y. Tribune.

It is observed in those countries where God does most for man that man does the least for himself.

WONDERFUL FEAT OF A DOG.—The following feat of a dog was yesterday communicated to us by one who was an eye witness to it:

A setter dog belonging to one of the workmen engaged in plastering the ceiling of the portico to the Treasury building, essayed to mount the scaffold by the ladder (which was nearly perpendicular) in pursuit of his master. He gradually ascended between forty and fifty rounds and was within eight or ten feet of reaching his destined spot. By this time he evidently became much fatigued and held on with great difficulty. The officers in the building and numerous passers by in the street looked on with deep interest, expecting every moment that the poor dog would tumble from his lofty height and be dashed to pieces. To return by the way he ascended was impossible. As if sensible of his dangerous situation he seemingly gathered up all his remaining strength for a last desperate effort to save himself, and to the astonishment of the lookers on, leaped through the rounds of the ladder towards a window in the second story of the building, which was at a distance of about twelve feet from him. The dog, being somewhat above the window, jumped at a slightly descending angle, which enabled him to catch with his fore feet the sill, when a gentleman, who was standing at the window watching his movements, seized him by the neck and rescued him from his impending fate.—Nat. Intell.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN CITIES.—In 1790 Philadelphia had 42,000 inhabitants, and was the largest city in the Union. New York had a population of only 33,000, and Baltimore 13,000.—Cincinnati and Louisville had then hardly an existence, and New Orleans was but a village. The latter late as 1810, when the first census of that city was taken, had but 17,000 inhabitants.

In 1840, New York had in round numbers, a population of 312,000—Philadelphia, 228,000—Baltimore 102,000—New Orleans, 102,000—Cincinnati, 45,000—Louisville, something less than 30,000.

LEGION OF HONOR OF FRANCE.—We find the following account of the number of persons composing the Legion of Honor of France, and the expense of this institution to the country, in the London Morning Herald.

"There are 82 grand crosses, of whom six are without pay; 202 grand officers, 41 of whom are unpaid; 739 commanders, 565 of whom only paid; 4194 officers, 2151 of whom are unpaid; 44,101 chevaliers, of whom 25,624 are unpaid. The total number of members is 40,673. Of the 75 grand crosses with pay, five have 20,000f each per annum; one has 15,000f; 32 have 5000f each, 21 have 2000f each, 21 have 2000f each, 12 have 1000f, and five 250f. Of the paid grand officers; three have 5000f each; 60, 2000f; 68, 1000f, and 30, 250f. Of the paid officers, 808 have 1000f each, and 1425, 250f. Of the chevaliers who are paid, one has 1500f, as being the oldest of the order; all the others have 250f each. Taking the population of France at 35,000,000 and deducting the usual amount for women and children, it is found that one in 320 is a member of the Legion of Honor."

A MAJESTIC FLOWER.—In a late number of the Pittsburg Statesman, we find a description of a flower tree which is found in the interior of Ceylon and may be considered as a wonderful curiosity, excelling in beauty and grandeur all other plants in the vegetable kingdom. The body of the tree is sixty feet high, and straight as a ship's mast, without limb or leaf; but supporting at the top an immense tuft of leaves, each of which is ten or twelve feet long. The stalk of these leaves clasp the body of the tree and incline outward, the long leaves bending over in a graceful curve. This vast crown of evergreen is of itself very grand, but when the tree is about fifty years old, there rises from its centre a cone several feet in height, which gradually enlarges, until at length it bursts with a loud explosion, and a vast, brilliant, golden colored flower, twelve feet in diameter, appears over the elevated tuft of leaves as a gorgeous diadem on the head of this queen of the forest. The tree never blooms but once, and does not long survive this grand display of magnificence.

AN UNCHRISTIAN CLERGYMAN.—In the insolvent Debtors' Court at Dublin, last month, one of the applicants for a discharge was a poor widow, named Elizabeth Walsh, 85 years of age. But one creditor opposed her application, and that one was the Rev. H. S. Stopford. His claim was originally seven pounds, for tithes; but it had been swelled by costs in the Court of Exchequer to the enormous sum of 229 pounds, for which amount judgment had been recovered against her, and she had been arrested and thrown into prison. All the poor old creature had to live on was a life estate in a small piece of land, which brought her in about £25 per annum. She was ordered to be discharged, the Commissioner making some sharp remarks on the unmerciful conduct of the reverend prosecutor.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

A man in Dublin having been lately told that the price of bread had been lowered, said it was the first time he ever rejoiced at the fall of his best friend!

A COLLOQUY.—"How do you do, Mr. Smith?" "Do what?" "How do you find yourself?" "I never lose myself." "How do you feel?" "Pretty smooth, I guess—feel me, and see." "Good morning Smith." "It's rather a bad one—wet and nasty."

Rhode Island. Twenty-two more of the prisoners were discharged on Wednesday.

It is a curious fact that many of the prisoners, on their examination, ascribed their participation in the rebellion to the influence of "the women," with whom, they said, Dorr was "a great favorite." For instance, Samuel Green made this declaration:—

Went into the cause because some ladies were going; thought there was no danger where the ladies were; heard many of them were ready to fight for Dorr.—He seemed to be a great favorite with them.

Wm. F. Mason, aged 18, said: Should not have gone to Chepachet had not the women persuaded me to do so; there was one in particular I did not dare refuse; she was my sweet heart; threatened to give me the mitten if I did not go.

Clark Smith, of Allison Village.—Most of the women in our village are in favor of Dorr; some talked of putting on pantalons and going to his aid; they had a good deal of influence with the men; kept up a continual talking; should pity the man who remained at home among them. Should rather remain in prison than to contend with them myself.—Went to the camp to make a show—made a poor show; in case of actual battle meant to sneak off myself.

Almond Smith, also of Allison village, son of the last:— 18 years old, works in mill; went to Chepachet; was advised to go by Sarah and the rest of the girls; hated to hang back for fear they would laugh at me; mother knew I was out; she let me go because I wanted to; I expected to be made a hero off; was made a prisoner of; searched for glory—could not find any; don't think I should have plucked up and gone to the camp, had it not been for the girls; they made me feel gritty.

And so with many others. Women are said to love the brave, and these "girls" that the prisoners speak of were no doubt captivated by the lip-value so profusely displayed by the pseudo Governor. Their feelings changed, probably, when they found that his Excellency's valor was not of the lasting quality—did not wear well, as they say of gingham and calico.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

CURIOUS ESCAPE OF A BABY.—Yesterday the infant son of a gentleman residing in the country was brought here, evidently in great pain, from what was pronounced by a physician to be a tumour. Upon examination by one of the professors in the city, it was discovered to be some hard substance imbedded in the flesh. An incision was made, and a long, black needle was extracted from near the shoulder-blade: The opinion is, that the needle had been there some months, the little fellow having received it from some person who had been nursing it. People are impatient at the wailing of infants sometimes. Children of a larger growth would be apt to make something of an outcry if needles were driven deliberately into their haunches or shoulder-blades. We propose to establish a "society for ameliorating the sufferings of infancy." Philad. Ec. Jour.

RISK OF MERCANTILE LIFE.—General Dearborn, in a lecture delivered last winter, before the farmers of the Massachusetts Legislature, declared that ninety seven out of one hundred persons who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, failed or died insolvent. This fact he ascertained by reference to the books of the custom house, the banks, the Probate office, and from the recollections of the oldest merchants.

LOST OR STOLEN.—By a system of careless depreciation during some years past, the undersigned has lost the following items of property, viz:

- An unnumbered estate,
A vigorous constitution,
A fair moral character,
A good standing in society,
An active, heartful conscience,
And an immortal soul.

Also at the same time, or soon after, the affections of wife, children and friends.

It is supposed that these things were feloniously abstracted from the undersigned, by a gang of fellows, whom he had long entertained as friends, and who are known to roam about with fair and alluring pretence for the commission of similar acts; their names are various such as Ram, Brandy, Wines, &c., and they are known to be harbored at certain places in the city. If any person will aid in bringing the culprits to justice, he shall be rewarded with all that is left to the subscriber—a cup of cold water. VAGABOND.

A correspondence of the Kentucky Yeoman gives the following definition of a new court of justice in that section:

"Reader, the institution known as the Socket Court, may be known to you all, therefore we will give the following explanation: Probably you have heard of a section of country where the people lived by skinning strangers, and when no strangers pass that way, they skin each other. This is done by a decree of the Socket Court. The business of a standing witness is, when a criminal is arraigned before said Court, to testify, by taking in his right hand the tail of an Opossum, and tell the truth, the whole truth, and as much more as you can."

A NAME.—The Prince Royal of Hanover is to be united in marriage to the Princess Alexandra Maria Wilhelmina Catharine Charlotte Thersa Henrietta Louisa Paulina Elizabeth Frederica Georgina of Saxe Altenbourg. (formerly Hilbourghausen), who has lately completed her 24th year, having been born on the 14th day of April, 1818.



It will be seen by our Bank Note list, that the notes of country banks are improving in Philadelphia. We hope in a few months to see them nearly all at par.

The Supreme Court for the Northern District is now in session at this place. The Judges are all in attendance.

It will be seen by the congressional proceedings in another column, that Mr. Botts of Va. intends to bring forward a bill, impeaching the President for a gross abuse of power in the exercise of the veto.

Our exchange papers of the past week, were literally teeming with patriotism and warlike sentiment, all destined, we fear, to evaporate as suddenly as the courage of Ex-Governor Dorr.

The crops in this neighborhood are generally good, although we regret to say that the smut has in many instances considerably injured the wheat crops. In some few fields the injury has been so great, that the crop will not be worth harvesting.

In Tennessee the crops are said to be excellent. In Virginia, in some places, the wheat crop is almost a total failure. On the Eastern shore of Maryland the wheat crop has been extensively injured by rust.

Persons should be cautious in receiving notes of any "Commercial Bank," as the notes of the Commercial Bank of Millington have been altered to represent almost every Commercial Bank in the Union.

A resolution has passed both houses to compel the Tide Water Canal Company to redeem its notes, and if they do not comply, to shut on them the cut let lock at Columbia. This is right. The Company should endeavor to receive, at least a part, in payment of tolls.

There was a break in the Tide Water Canal, near McCall's Ferry, on the 9th inst.

The Mines' Journal says that their Bank will be one of the first Relief Banks to resume. We shall see, ere long.

The Danville Intelligencer says that Col. Johnson will be at Washington, Pa. on the 25th of September, on his way to Danville.

The Philadelphia and Havre-de-Grace Steam Tow Boat Company intend establishing a daily line after harvest.

In New Orleans they have passed a law imposing a tax or license of \$200 per annum on all keepers of gambling houses. As our legislature is sorely puzzled how to raise the wind, they might probably, by imposing a tax upon the gambling houses at the seat of government, raise a sufficient fund to pay their own expenses, besides doing some good to the community.

Given corn, peaches and tomatoes can now be had in the Philadelphia market.

Mr. Lowry, in his speech in the legislature, declared that the whole debt of Pennsylvania could be paid off by the swine raised in the state. This, if not an argument ad hominem, may at least be styled a whole hog argument.

It is said not a drunken man was seen in the streets of Boston, on the 4th, nor was there one serious accident. These temperance movements will certainly ruin the press. No accidents to record or "nothin." Upon what dreadful times have we fallen!

The N. York Tribune says that Thomas W. Dorr is now at Kingston, Upper Canada.

Why is the word "May" more frequently used during the present month, than in any other month in the year?

Because it is the invariable prefix or commencement of almost every toast drunk at our Fourth of July celebrations.

The Shamokin Coal region furnishes us with an abundance of fuel for the winter, at about \$2 per ton, and the Shamokin dam thousands of tons of ice for nothing.—Sunbury American.

Never mind the coal, friend Masser; but send us a few tons of ice at the last mentioned price, Juleps and cobbler! But we are in a bad way.—Lycorning Gazette.

We can't do it Colonel. We will give you an order, however, for a few tons of the next winter's crop, provided you dig it yourself. This may be cold comfort, but it is the most we can do this warm weather. As regards the juleps and cobbler, our landlords will furnish them, without any extra charge for ice. How many will you have by the next packet, Colonel!

Apportionment Bill. The House Bill, as reported by Mr. Wright, leaves this district, as heretofore, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union and Lycoming. The Senate Bill attaches that portion of our county east of the Susquehanna, to Dauphin and Lebanon, and a part of Lancaster. They are afraid we might best Dauphin and Lebanon and therefore wish to throw in a slice of Lancaster. A strong effort will be made to attach Union to Huntingdon and Millburg and make a whig district of it. The House and Senate scarcely agree in any one particular. The result may be an adjournment without passing any bill.

The Tariff. Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. made an able speech in Congress, in favor of a tariff that would afford Protection. Mr. Ingersoll was one of the last that was expected to advocate a tariff. We would not be surprised if nearly the whole body of the Pennsylvania delegation would yet vote for the tariff if they do not, they will most grossly misrepresent a large majority of their constituents. In this country we do not believe fifty men can be found opposed to a judicious tariff, and our member, Mr. Snyder, we are assured, will support the measure in its final passage.

Riot at Pottsville. On Saturday last, the miners in the neighborhood of Pottsville, assembled in a large body, and in a riotous manner demanded of their employers cash instead of orders for their labor, and threatened, in case of refusal, to burn down Pottsville. They numbered about 12 or 13 hundred men. A number of military companies from Reading, Orwigsburg, Minersville, &c., arrived, and stationed themselves at Mount Carbon, to await their movements. On Monday last, the miners who had assembled in the Orchard, were addressed by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Croeland, upon the strength of which they appointed a committee of fifteen to draft a memorial to the legislature in their behalf, after which they peaceably dispersed, and the military returned to their homes.

Our Town was honored with the presence of a grossly number of strangers last week. A flock of sheep can't pass through a bush without leaving some wool behind.—Lycorning Gaz.

Well, now, that is enough, Colonel. In some places a people "take in strangers," but in Williamsport, it seems, they freeze them.

Gen. Jackson and the Tariff. We have frequently stated that a judicious protective tariff was a doctrine always maintained by the democratic party, and which has received the sanction of almost every distinguished democrat in the union, from the days of Jefferson until the present time. The following is the letter of Gen. Jackson, referred to in our last paper, addressed to a gentleman of Pittsburg, in which he speaks of a Protective Tariff Bill, then before Congress. His opinions are certainly entitled to some weight with his old supporters. The "free trade" men will, however, we presume, rely upon the authority of John Adams in support of their doctrine, as he was the only President of the United States that ever advocated such measures. They are welcome to their authority, but we think our democratic friends should examine whether or not those who now advocate "free trade" have not been a little tinctured with the leaven of ancient federalism. But for the letter—let every democrat read it, and decide whether he is in favor of a tariff, as recommended by all of our democratic Presidents, or whether he will go in favor of the free trade notions of John Adams:

"So far as the tariff before us embraces the design of fostering and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. Providence has filled our mountains and plains with minerals—lead, iron and copper; and given us climate and soil for growing of hemp and wool. Those being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection that our own manufacturers and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war. Beyond this I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and revenue; and with a view to the discharge of our national debt. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product? Except for cotton, he neither has a foreign, or a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out, at once, the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor—employ it in mechanics and manufactures, thereby erecting a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable amounts, and benefits for the country will result. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized."

Sheriff. MR. EDITOR.—You would confer a favor upon many of your democratic friends, by allowing us to bring forward, through the medium of your paper, WILLIAM JOHNSON, Constable of Rush, as a candidate for Sheriff. We know of no person more suitable to fulfill the duties of that high and responsible office, than Mr. Johnson. Knowing him as a public officer for the last ten years, we can safely say, he has at no time failed in discharging the trust which has been confided to him. Should he be elected, we are confident that he will render general satisfaction. MANY VOTERS OF RUSH. July 9th 1842.

PENNSYLVANIA FUNDED DEBT.—The funded debt of this State is held as follows: By citizens of Pennsylvania, \$9,635,613 47 By citizens of other States of this Union, 1,080,537 00 By subjects of Great Britain, 20,026,458 00 By subjects of other foreign kingdoms, 3,711,743 00 Total amount of funded debt, \$34,674,356 47

HOME SILK.—We were highly gratified to see the President, dressed in a full suit of black home silk, on the fourth of July. The stuff, a beautiful twilled cloth, was presented to him by Mr. Rapp, of the manufacturing colony of Economy, just below Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. It is of the finest texture, and equal to any European web of the kind.—Madisonian.

Sixth Census, Or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the following named counties of Pennsylvania, for 1840: NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Table with 2 columns: TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGHS, POPULATION. Includes entries for Chillisquaque (1,399), Turbut (3,872), Milton (borough) (1,508), Northumberland (928), Sunbury (borough) (1,108), Augusta (2,409), Rush (1,028), Upper Mahanoy (1,131), Jackson (1,584), Lower Mahanoy (1,199), Little Mahanoy (213), Coal (919), Shamokin (1,983), Point (746). Total: 20,027.

Table with 2 columns: TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGHS, POPULATION. Includes entries for Millin (2,150), Cattawissa (2,964), Roaring Creek (1,855), Orange (833), Hemlock (957), Montour (809), Mahoning (1,927), Derry (1,754), Madison (1,700), Valley (633), Liberty (1,328), Briar Creek (1,905), Bloom (1,774), Mount Pleasant (609), Limestone (648), Jackson (265), Greenwood (1,217), Fishing Creek (904), Sugarloaf (937). Total: 24,267.

Table with 2 columns: TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGHS, POPULATION. Includes entries for Millburg (bor.) (704), Lewisburg (bor.) (1,220), Kelly (780), West Buffalo (1,460), Buffalo (1,348), East Buffalo (812), White Deer (1,252), Penn (2,280), Hartley (1,866), Middle Creek (562), Centre (1,891), Chapman (1,297), New Berlin (bor.) (679), Perry (1,254), Union (1,630), Washington (1,135), Beaver (2,609). Total: 22,787.

From the Baltimore American. TWENTY SEVENTH CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. REVENUE BILL.

The Speaker called Mr. McKENNA to the chair, and the debate went on through the day. Mr. HOLMES of S. C. who moved that the Committee rise on Saturday, was the first upon the floor, and addressed the Committee for an hour in a free trade, anti tariff speech.

Mr. LEWIS of Ala. followed in a very able argument, also in support of the Southern policy. Mr. BOTTS of Va. continued the debate. His speech was not confined particularly to the subject, but was a commentary upon the abuse of power by the President. Mr. Botts spoke of the Veto power as recently exercised as a gross abuse of power, and in connection with other things he believed the President deserved impeachment. So thinking, he intended to bring forward that measure.

It was the only remedy in the Constitution for the punishment of the Executive for any abuse of trust.—He should, therefore, propose the impeachment of the President, and without advice or consultation with any body; and for the act he intended to have the sole honor and the sole oilum.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL made a speech unexpected by his friends, and in defence of a Revenue Bill which should afford a tariff for Protection. He defended the justice, equity and ability of this system in a very practical and sensible speech.

Towanda Bank Relief Notes. The following circular will be of interest to many in our state. TREASURY OFFICE, HARTISBURG, July 5, 1842.

The legal issues of the Towanda Bank under the act of 4th May, 1841, will be received in payment of dues to the commonwealth.

The notes purporting to have been issued by order of the Board of Directors of the Towanda Bank, signed "T. Dyer, Clerk," and others signed "J. G. Boyd, Clerk," are alleged by the Bank to be illegal, and cannot be received at this office.

The several officers and agents of the commonwealth are hereby notified accordingly. JOB MANN, State Treasurer.

DANVILLE ANTHRACITE CANNON.—On the Fourth, two cannon were roaring the glory of the day in our streets with tremendous force. They were manufactured at our Danville Foundries, of Anthracite Iron, and have been tested sufficiently to prove their safety, strength and fitness for any service.—Danville Intelligencer.

ON DYE.—That Col. Johnson has notified the editor of the Tarf Register, that he claims the name of "Governor Dorr" for the next male foal from his favorite mare, and that he will run him, at three years old, against anything at the north, (except Dorr himself) for any sum which may be named. Germantown Telegraph.