

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF PACIFIC. The War News. Renewal of Bombardment.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on Wednesday morning, from Liverpool, with European dates to the 11th inst.

The Havre steamship Arago had arrived off Southampton on the evening of the 10th.

The general aspect of the news from the war is unsatisfactory, and the most important item is that the bombardment of Sevastopol was resumed on the 10th.

Omar Pasha has been appointed to the command of the Turkish troops in Asia.

The siege of Kars continues without any definite result.

Cerulinsk has been again partially bombarded.

It is reported in Paris that Revel has been successfully bombarded, but the truth probably is that the fleet are assembling in the Baltic for the supposed immediate attack upon Helsingfors.

The French Government publishes an inflated account of a discovered Legitimist conspiracy to excite an insurrection in Spain, and so further the ends of Russia.

It is definitely stated, but still seems questionable, that Spain will supply 25,000 troops, to be in the pay of the Allies.

Mlle. Rachel, the distinguished tragedienne, is among the passengers by the Pacific.

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES. NAVAL ATTACK UPON REVEL.—The Times' Paris correspondent writes: "I am assured that letters have been received from a consular agent of the Baltic ports, announcing that the allied squadron had attacked Revel, that the attack was successful, and considerable damage was done to that place."

THE BOMBARDMENT.—A despatch from Vienna, in the Paris papers, states that the bombardment of the island of Rodan will be recommenced on the 10th inst.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. PELISSIER.—Crimea, Aug. 7-11 P. M.—I have nothing of interest to communicate to you. The enemy has not undertaken anything against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have appeared.

DESPATCH FROM PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.—Berlin, Aug. 5.—A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff dated Aug. 5, says: "There is nothing new, the enemy's fire is feeble."

THE BLACK SEA.—Trebizond, Aug. 9.—The Allies are demolishing the fortifications of Anapa contrary to the wishes of the Circassians, who are, however, unable to oppose the fleet.

BENEDICTIONS AND SACRED IMAGES.—Prince Gortschakoff issued an order of the day on July 23d, to impress the Russian troops with the idea that the benediction of priests and the presence of sacred images had always given victory to the Russians in their earliest wars, and he refers to the benedictions of the Archbishop of Chiofani, Kherason, and the production of sacred images in pictures being the pledge of fresh triumph.

THE RUSSIAN REPORT OF OPERATIONS BEFORE KARS.—The Invalides Resse publishes reports from Gen. Mouravieff, dated July 11th repeating the operations in Asia. The main body of the Russian army commanded the Eszaron road, and patrols examined single individuals.

On the 10th a reconnaissance was made of Kars. During the two hours occupied in taking plans of the localities, the garrison was in great agitation.

Seven battalions of infantry and two regiments of regular cavalry left the entrenchment but remained under cover of the guns, and did not even try to harass the Russian lines. On the 5th a detachment of Turkish cavalry, engaged in driving back the Russian outposts and collecting grain and forage, was encountered and defeated. The Turks lost 70 men killed, 100 men wounded, and 14 taken prisoners in this affair.

FRANCE. The Neapolitan Ambassador at Paris has demanded that an advertisement should be given to these journals, which had made remarks on the barbarities committed by his Sicilian Majesty's Minister of Police. The demand was rejected. It is reported that a death had taken place under the new system of bastinado at Naples.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN, supplied by 40 regiments quartered in the North and East, will pass through Paris during the month of August on their way to join the army in the Crimea. The detachments furnished by other regiments will proceed directly to the ports of embarkation.

A VIENNA LETTER, in the Cologne Gazette states that the re-establishment of the provincial congregations in the Italian States of Austria, is soon to be followed by the representative institutions in the other countries of the crown, under the form of private councils attached to the administrative authorities. Trade schools, public charity, &c., will be under their superintendence. One of the first questions to be laid before them by the imperial government will be the reorganization of the communes.

THESE COUNCILS are to be composed of the representatives of the landed interest, townships, and the clergy, and the universal franchise is to give their opinion upon matters, laid before them by the government, but the initiative is to be granted to certain committees to be presided over by the Governors of the provinces.

LETTERS FROM VIENNA positively deny the existence of the letter attributed to the Empress Dowager of Russia.

RUSSIA. Odesa, July 29.—Whilst the Warasin frontier regiment was returning from Wallachia, where it had been in cantonments for some time, and is just relieved by a Banat regiment, the cholera broke out with such violence on board the steamer conveying them, that within a few hours nearly three hundred of them were attacked, about a hundred of whom died, including some of the officers.

IN CONSEQUENCE of this the commanding Lieutenant Colonel ordered the steamer to draw in close to the shore, a little below this place, and disembarked the whole of his men, where they bivouacked the first night, and remain for the present, whilst tents, medicines and other comforts have been sent to their relief from here. The patients amongst the men was very great as they firmly believed their provisions had been poisoned.

THE LAST INTELLIGENCE FROM KARS. The news from Kars direct comes down to the 14th of July—six days later than the despatch of Gen. Mouravieff, describing his promenade in the mountains. It is interesting for several reasons. Besides showing that the enemy had not entirely cut off the communications of the garrison—an undertaking, we conceive, that would require larger forces than those under his command—it shows that the garrison were in good spirits, and not the least inclined to give up the contest.

IN FORMER DAYS the Turks always showed themselves deficient not only in stratagem, but in quick military judgment of the intentions. Prince Paschewitch owed nearly all his glory to his great skill in deceiving his opponents, and moving the little army with more celerity and unflinching determination, than the Scythian and Pacha's used to him.

It was always beforehand, they were invariably too late. An imposing demonstration in one direction was followed by a rapid march in another, and thus he bewildered his foes, and by their troops in detail. Gen. Mouravieff has evidently followed closely in the steps of his great exemplar and old comrade. Counting on the laxity of Turkish vigilance, his first movement was an attempt to surprise Kars; but he had not Turks alone to deal with, and the presence of half a dozen Europeans frustrated his plan.

HAVING FAILED in knowing that the Turkish weakness was to quit a good position to fight a battle in a bad one, and against an enemy who seemed to have made a mistake, he attacked the Turks by a flank march; and offered the further prospect of leaving a detachment at the Keni Kieni while he carried the main body into the mountains in the hope of seducing the Turks to quit Kars and risk a battle.

IT IS APPARENT that after he returned to the camp he conceived these tactics, probably with a view of wearing out the patience of the garrison. Thus on the 10th of July an "attack" was made on the Karadagh, which failed—probably only a demonstration with a view of turning up the advantage of anything that might "take up."

ON THE 12th, Mouravieff, we are told, sent only his outposts before Kars, and appeared to be again towards Erzerum with the main body.

ON THE 12th, however, this movement proved to have been a feint; for the enemy returned in force, and made demonstrations against two different quarters of the Turkish positions.

THE OBJECT of the operations is pretty well appreciated at Kars, by the writer of the letters from the garrison, our information remarks, "The Russians maneuvered with the view of inducing us to quit our position, which we value too much to hazard."

ON THE 14th of July, therefore, Gen. Mouravieff was still encamped before Kars. His own despatches do not come down later than the 10th July, and chiefly report skirmishes of the cavalry.

THE VIEW of the Asiatic campaign, which we have hitherto taken, that Gen. Mouravieff did not obtain any signal success, because he cannot safely lengthen his communications with the Russian frontier, seems more likely than ever to prove correct.

BUT WE ARE rather confirmed in our views by two statements in the journals—that Gen. Pasha is to join the army in Asia, and the more problematical but not altogether unlikely statement, that Gen. Vivian has left Constantinople to choose a landing place for the Turkish contingent somewhere on the Asian coast of the Black Sea.

THE REPORT mentions Batoum. Now the presence of Omer Pasha, and the probability of the arrival of the Turkish contingent, no despicable force; facts, if true, not likely to be unknown to the Russian General—must have great weight in his decisions.

THE RUSSIAN can less afford to meet with a reverse than the Turks, because a defeat in Asia, ever so inconsiderable, would inflict a heavy blow on Russian prestige. Gen. Mouravieff, a more enterprising soldier than the Armenian Prince Balakoff, who preceded him, is making something in order that he might gain much; but for all due reserves for the unforeseen, he may be permitted to doubt whether he has not already discovered that unless his adversaries make some great blunder, he will not accomplish his aims.

THE PRESSE publishes the following authentic and very interesting letter from a correspondent at Kars:

Kars, July 14.—Since the march of the Russians from the side of Keni-Keni, and Toplakli, they have appeared several times before us. The following is a succinct résumé of the little affairs of daily occurrence between the two camps.

On the 10th all the Russian forces showed themselves before Kars, but only for the purpose of a reconnaissance, while an attack against Karadagh failed. The Russians maneuvered for a long time, with the view of discovering our feasible side, but all that occurred was a fire of musketry upon the front of our position.

THE next day the cavalry, nearly 800 men, went to the mountains towards Tchaknakli, but were prevented from going further by the forces stationed there, and retired, pillaging a village. On the 12th, Gen. Mouravieff changed his camp, and stationed himself at Buluk-Dikurek, in the direction of Erzerum, leaving only his outposts before Kars. An engagement took place on the 13th, in which the Russian force, consisting of the Bashli Bazonkls, the latter attacked the enemy with great bravery and prevented them from going further.

SPAIN. Spain has joined the Allies contingent of 25,000 men.

THE Madrid correspondent of La Presse writes:—

Madrid August 4.—Notwithstanding all the telegraphic despatches to the contrary, the news which I have mentioned is confirmed—the Spanish government has resolved to join the Allies in the Crimea.

THE number of the contingent is not yet fixed, but 25,000 men are spoken of. It is stated that the representatives of France and England have been officially informed of this resolution.

IT would be difficult to enumerate all the commentaries to which this news has given occasion, and the universal triumph upon the crown, under the form of private councils attached to the administrative authorities. Trade schools, public charity, &c., will be under their superintendence. One of the first questions to be laid before them by the imperial government will be the reorganization of the communes.

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PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large meeting of the friends of Temperance and Good Order, held in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, in the Borough of Birmingham on Friday evening, August 24th, 1855, John Owens, Esq., was called to the chair, Rev. Israel W. Ward and Rev. Elisha Butler were selected as Vice Presidents, and John W. Stouracoff chief Secretary.

After the presiding officer had briefly stated the object of the meeting, the Rev. Thomas Ward submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WE the inhabitants of the Borough of Birmingham and vicinity, both male and female, feeling a deep and abiding interest in the welfare, prosperity and peace of our community, all of which were to some extent, involved in the prosecution recently carried on against a number of our most esteemed and respectable young men, for the alleged demolition by them of the most corrupting and peace disturbing nuisances with which our streets were infested, and affixed, deem it our duty to give public expression to that which we believe to be the prevailing sentiment of this neighborhood.

Resolved, That we now as ever look upon tipping houses, and grogeries, where drink, disorder and crime are engendered and encouraged, as nuisances of the worst kind, and if they be as confessed and admitted by the counsel employed by the prosecutor in the case alluded to, nothing better than "sanctions sustained by law," it is time we should take decided measures to rid ourselves as well of such laws, as of the nuisances which they are alleged to sustain.

Second, That while we utterly deplore a rupture of the law, which is the basis of the ordinary misdemeanors that occur in the community, it is asking too much of parents and relations to stand by and daily see their sons and friends slowly murdered, and dragged down, without putting forth a hand at once, to arrest their remorseless destroyer.

Third, That while the Court and the jury under the technical rules of law, which their oaths bind them to respect, could not act otherwise than they did, we fully adopt and endorse the statements made to Governor Pollock to the effect, that if technical rules did require to convict, pure, natural justice required there should be no punishment. That the action of His Excellency the Governor in granting a pardon promptly for the arrest of sentence, meets the most hearty approbation, and evinces him to be the most cordial friend of the lovers of virtue in every community.

Fourth, That we feel under obligations of no ordinary character to Messrs. Scott, Campbell, and Williamson for their able defence of our young friends, knowing as they did, if they had participated, it was in the abatement of a most loathsome nuisance, and in the interest of their associates had been trapped, in the way that leeches down to the chambers of death.

Fifth, That at this juncture, it is highly impolitic, and that the enemy ought not expect, for the friends of Temperance to relax their efforts, while his allies are in the field marshaling their forces, and appropriating their means, in desperate struggle to prolong the malignant reign of Alcohol, and to subvert the happiness of mankind.

That the Editors of the Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg papers, and all Temperance papers be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Signed by the Officers.

How they Live in Liberia. The little seed of republican liberty which was sown in the soil of Africa, and which the United States to the African continent, has, under benign influences with which it has been surrounded, grown into a vigorous young republic, and bids fair to become at some future day, a powerful and influential nation.

The results of the enterprise of planting have proved that the negro is capable of being the cherished home and refuge of the fugitive and outcast colored race—the only free and civilized land in all the world where colored men can do and feel every office in the gift of the people, and where they are able to develop their high and noble faculty of their existence.

Liberia is not much of an agricultural country. Most of the produce of the soil, such as small scale, for the reason that a very few modern labor-saving machines or improvements have been introduced there. The earth, however, is cultivated much more cheaply and easily than in America.

There are but few drones in Liberia. All who really wish for employment can find a field for their labor, as mechanics, farmers, merchants, &c., &c. Upon the farms, both Americans and native Africans are employed. The difference in their powers of usefulness may be conjectured from the fact that in April last the wages of Americans were seventy-five cents a day, and of the natives twelve and a half cents.

A tract of land is given, under certain restrictions, to each settler, and after being cleared of timber by cutting and burning, rice and cassava are hoed into the ground. The soil is seldom plowed, and there are no working oxen and but few horses in the State. When the rice is ripe it is cut with a knife. Beside rice and cassava the emigrants also raise and sell corn, and other vegetables. Sugar cane and indigo are also raised.

There are, of course, no slaves in Liberia.—Slavery is prohibited by the constitution and laws of the republic. The natives, nevertheless, frequently bind their children for a certain period to the emigrants, in compensation for money loaned, or assistance rendered; but this is contrary to the laws. The number of native Africans in the republic at the present time, is about two hundred thousand.

They live in the old patriarchal style, moving about from place to place, and until subdued by the Liberians, the different tribes were constantly at war. Many of them are now partly civilized, and all are rapidly coming under the gentle influences of civilization.

The climate of Liberia is very healthy after the process of acclimating is over. But many of the new comers die under the acclimating fever. It is said by residents of the place that the fever is more fatal to individuals from the Southern part of the United States than it is to Northerners.—Boston Journal.

Death of Abbott Lawrence. Hon. Abbott Lawrence died at his residence in Boston on Saturday morning. He had suffered a long and painful illness, and although hopes of a favorable change were entertained up to a very recent period, the result was not unexpected. He had lost consciousness some hours before his death, and his last moments were not apparently attended with much bodily pain.

The Baltimore American says, Mr. Lawrence was born at Croton, Massachusetts, in the year 1792. He has for many years been eminent among merchant princes and wealthy manufacturers of New England, and has taken an important part in promoting the prosperity of Boston, and of the state of Massachusetts. He was well informed in public affairs, and his views were always enlightened and patriotic.

Under President Polk's Administration he was appointed Minister for the United States at the Court of St. James, and he filled that high office with great dignity and much ability with entire fidelity to the interests of his country and with praiseworthy solicitude to promote and maintain the most friendly relations with the Government to whom he was accredited. His death will be sincerely and widely lamented.

A man has been arrested at Rochester, charged with deserting his legal wife, and taking up with a spiritual one. The Magistrate required him to give bail for the support of his wife and children, and threatened him with punishment if he proved refractory.

The Louisville Times says: Numbers of our foreign citizens continue to leave the city, and many others are preparing to sell their property and leave.

A cow was missed at Akron, Ohio, and thirty days afterwards was found alive in the flume of an old mill. She had neither food nor water, for that time, yet recovered her health. The mill was not running.

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THE DEAD COME TO LIFE.—REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

A circumstance of a somewhat extraordinary character occurred a short time since in one of the flourishing towns of the Middle counties. A clergyman died, and his mother and sisters, on the third day after his decease, recollecting that no likeness remained of the once cherished son and brother, it was agreed, ere the grave closed over him, that the body should be unshrouded and a portrait taken. A young lady of some professional celebrity was engaged for the task. She, with the assistance of the attendant, took off the shroud, and placed the body in the requisite posture; but other duties requiring the artist's attention, the sketch was deferred till noon. About 12 o'clock, at the foot of the bed, the lady commenced and went through an hour's work on the image of the dead. At this stage of the proceedings, by some unaccountable motion, the head of the death-like figure fell on the side. Nothing daunted, the artist carefully took the head to replace it, when lo! the eyes opened, and staring her full in the face, "the dead" inquired, "Who are you?" The young professional, without trepidation, took the hand from the head and rubbed his neck. He immediately saw the shroud and laughed innocently. The artist quietly called the lady by her true name, but not desisting. That evening, he who had lain three days in his shroud, benumbed by mothers and sisters with agonizing tears, begheddened their hearts by taking his accustomed place at their table, and at that moment is making an excursion to North Wales.—Foreign Paper.

A spirited woman is Mrs. Smith, who publishes the following advertisement in the Mt. Holly Mirror. We cheerfully republish the racy document gratis, and shall feel amply repaid if it will enable her to administer the punishment she desires upon her faithless husband. She is evidently one of the "strong minded sort."

"I have had a good one!—Two Dollars Reward.—I find it to be my duty to inform the public that my husband, George Smith, has left me, without just cause—and as it is believed that he has gone off with another man's wife, I desire to warn all women from having anything to do with him—for if he will desert me he will do so—and no confidence can be placed in him."

He is of short stature, rather stout, dark complexion, jet black hair, and pretty good looking.

If he has taken another woman with him, as I suppose he has, I shall consider him rather "small fish" and never live with him again—But I should like to see him for about half an hour, just to let him have the length of my tongue—and oh! wouldn't I give it to him—anybody who will bring him back, so that I can have my opinion of him, shall receive two dollars of hard-earned money.

HENRIETTA SMITH, Mt. Holly, July 20th.

Why BUTTER IS DEAR.—The New York Day Book says there is fine pasture all over the country now, and the price of butter is to be down to a shilling a pound. Why isn't it? Because the women and girls don't know how to make it. For twenty years past the girls' butter-making education has been sadly neglected. They can play the piano, but can't churn; can dance, but can't spin the milk; can talk a little French, but don't know how to work out the butter-milk. The women who made the butter in Westchester, Dutchess and Orange counties are passing away and there are none to take their places. That's why butter is high. The Day Book thinks; but have not the women been superseded by the churning machines? Now we regard ice cream as the cause of dear butter, besides the immense quantity of milk used in families. It is more profitable to sell the milk and cream than to make it into butter.

A JEWISH WEDDING.—The Syracuse (New York) Organ describes the ceremonies of a Jewish wedding which recently took place in that city:—"The bride, richly attired in white, closely veiled, with her friends, advanced from the side of the house; while at the same time the groom, with his friends, came from the other side. The priest commenced by singing a hymn with his back to the parties. Wine was then presented to the groom and bride, and again the priest sang, with several little boys dressed for the occasion. Then an exhortation or address, and more drinking of wine. Here the bride commenced crying, which was soon followed by the groom. A ring was given and they were deemed married. Both kissed both bride and groom, and both returned to their former position, and the ceremony was concluded."

BREACH OF PROMISE.—The Clarksville Tobacco Plant relates a somewhat amusing case of breach of promise of marriage. Squire John Bradsher, of Person county, N. C., had been a widower for only a few months. He was seventy years of age, a legal, courteous and Franky Lea, a lady 57, who possessed an attractive dowry of \$12,000. He was accepted and a day for the marriage fixed; but a younger suitor (Mr. Johnson, the same age of the lady herself) sent word by a neighbor that she might have him if she chose. She consented, and they were secretly married an hour before the ceremony which was to make Squire Bradsher a happier man was to come off. Bradsher threatens legal process.

SUPPRESSION OF MONASTERIES.—It is gratifying to learn from the Genoa correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, that notwithstanding the menacing proclamations of the Bishop, the officers of the government are executing the law by closing the monasteries of the country, with no other interference than a simple writer, protesting against the right of the State to interfere with the investments of the Church. It is understood that a diplomatic hint from the Emperor Napoleon, touching the alliance of England and France with Sardinia, has stayed the thunders of Vatican.

EMIGRATION TO WISCONSIN has become quite popular in Kentucky and South Ohio. From Cincinnati many persons of wealth and enterprise are driven away by the illiberal legislation of Ohio on the subject of taxable property. The Kentucky emigrants go to Wisconsin to engage in the business of stock raising. Migration from Kentucky to Wisconsin is a singular feature, but the Cincinnati Gazette says it is a reality.

A New Order.—A new "order" has sprung into existence, the mysterious symbols of which are, M. O. W. B.—Modern Order of Wife Beaters. We understand it has several members in this country. They are "down" or the liquor law.

Rush Elmore, Esq., Associate of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has been removed, on grounds similar to those assigned for Governor Leach's disqualification, and Judge Moore of Alabama, appointed in his place.

Our devil says he would be willing to take a "letter half" even if his angel had no wings, provided he could induce some one of the sex, to look favorably upon his ugly proportions, and—*and especially if she had the "locks!"*

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RAILROAD ROUTES.

Table with columns: Train, P.M., P.M., A.M., A.M. Routes include Petersburg, Huntington, Mill Creek, Mt. Union, and Trains Going West.

FILES AND RASPS.

The subscriber is constantly manufacturing Files and Rasps of superior quality and at the lowest prices, equal to the best imported goods and much cheaper.

Manufacturers and Mechanics can have their old files re-cut and made equal to new, at about half the original cost. Flat 12 inches \$2.00 per dozen; Flat 14 inches \$2.75 per dozen; Saw-files, half round, Millaw and other files in proportion. Single files and fractional parts of dozens charged at the same rates, and warranted satisfactory.

J. B. SMITH, No. 61 New Street between Race & Vine & Second and Third Sts. Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1855-3m.

Chambersburg & Mt. Union STAGE LINE REVIVED.

The undersigned aware that a suspension of the line of Stages over the road between Chambersburg and Mt. Union, cannot be but disadvantageous to a large section to the country has, at considerable expense and trouble, made arrangements to run a line of Stages Tri-weekly between the two points.

Good Horses and comfortable Stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trustworthy drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore calls upon the public generally to patronize it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the Stages will be regular.

Stages leave Mt. Union, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, arriving at Chambersburg the next day at 2 o'clock. Returning, leave Chambersburg the same night at 10 o'clock, arriving at Mt. Union early the following evening in time for the Cars. Stages stop at Shireysburg, Orbisonia, Siale Gap, Burnt Cabins, Chambersburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg and Keyer's store.

Passage through \$3.00 to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON, August 22, 1855-4t.

Broad Top Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, the undersigned Committee of William Settle, a Lunatic, will sell to public sale, a tract of land situate in Hopeful township, Huntingdon Co., adjoining lands of John Alloway, John Hoover, Isaac Cook and others, containing about

172 Acres. Sale will be held at the tavern of Thomas Spears, on Broad Top, on 11th Sept. next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms of sale, one-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by the bonds and mortgages on the premises.

JOHN Z. SMITH, Com. of William Settle, Aug. 22, 1855-4t.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.

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