

Anniversary Events—August 3.

1857—France took the collected French vessels, which, after the Revolution of Paris and the Waterloo, she was known to all Europe and America. 1858—Edmond O'Neil, a prominent New York lawyer and politician, died. He was native of Vermont, was graduated at Union College, and began his political career in 1834 in the New York Convention. He was collector of the Post under President Harrison. 1851—The Atlantic Paper, with about 500 copies, composing the expedition against Cuba under Gen. Lopez, left New Orleans at daybreak. 1850—Jacob Jones, an American commodore, died at Philadelphia, aged 52. He stood nearly at the head of the list of sea captains, two only taking precedence. He was one of the members who, in the year of 1819, contributed to establish the naval renown of our country. He fought in the War of 1812, the bloodiest naval battle in our history, and captured in 40 minutes the British brig-of-war Frolic, of superior force, and under circumstances highly unfavorable to success. For this action the States of Delaware, Massachusetts and New York, each voted him a sword in commemoration of his gallantry, which was in 1820 impaired by the subsequent capture of both the Wasp and the Frolic, when in a crippled condition, by a British 74. 1840—General Olinde surrendered the civil administration of the Papal States into the hands of the Pope's three commissioners, who entered on the work of reorganization. 1840—Women's rights convention assembled at Rochester; demanded the rights of suffrage, property, preaching, teaching, etc. 1810—Barrow's strait discovered by Capt. Parry. He penetrated to Melville Island. The lowest temperature was 55 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. 1714—1800 British crossed the Niagara, to attack Buffalo, but were repulsed by 250 men under Morgan and De Witt. 1813—Privateer schooner Atlas, of Philadelphia, captured in our hour the British ship, Pursat, 16 guns, and Plaster, 12 guns. The latter was recaptured. 1806—Miranda, having received a reinforcement from the British, landed in the Gulf of Paria, for the purpose of effecting a revolution. 1804—The United States squadron, under Commodore Preble, attacked the shipping and batteries of Tripoli. During the action the Constitution was much injured; 13 were wounded and 1 killed; of the enemy's boats were captured and sunk. 1782—Richard Arkwright died; inventor of the spinning jenny, one of the most useful machines in the world. He was originally a barber, but this he renounced in his old age to devote to a property worth 500,000. 1788—Louis Francois Armand de Richelieu, Marshal of France, died, aged 55. 1783—A new eruption of the Skaftar Joki, in Iceland, poured forth fresh floods of lava, which taking different directions from the others, filled the bed of a river, and formed a large lake. By this single eruption, 8,000 persons lost their lives, being nearly one-fifth of the whole population of the island. This volcano, which commenced on the 11th June, continued for two years, and the lava was not cooled in some places, when visited eleven years after. 1777—Port Schuyler, at the head of the Mohawk river, invested by the British, about 1800, under Sir J. Burgoyne. The garrison consisted of 600 Continental soldiers, under General Clinton, who maintained their position till the British abandoned the siege and returned to Canada, leaving their tents standing; their artillery and ammunition, and provisions fell into the hands of the Americans. 1763—Thomas Godfrey, an American poet, died, aged 37. He was a watchmaker, and said to have been the inventor of Hadley's quadrant. 1721—The first stone laid of the Bank of England. 1721—Ordnance Librarian died, an eminent English sculptor and carver in ivory and wood. The place or country of his birth is not known. He was discovered by Sir John Evelyn when, walking by accident in a park, solitary, thatched cottage, had the curiosity to look in at the window, when he saw him carrying a large cartoon or model of a figure, a copy of which Evelyn himself had bought from him. His performance in marble and ivory was so very fine, that they often required to be defended by a glass case. Many of his flower pieces are light and airy, and shake to the rattling of passing carriages. There is no instance before him, says Walpole, of a man who gave to wood the looks and air of lightness of flowers, and chained together the diverse natural to each species. 1718—A collier of Highgate, London, was whipped from Holywell to that place for reflecting on the government. 1692—Battle of Steenkerken; the English under William III defeated with great slaughter by the French. 1645—Battle of Nordlingen; the allies under Mercy, defeated by the French under Turenne, Condé and Gramont. Mercy was killed and Gramont taken prisoner. 1592—The English earl of Cumberland captured a Spanish caracol, Madre de Dios (Mother of God) valued at £150,000. 1546—Stephen Dole, a learned Frenchman, a painter and a bookeller, burnt at Lyons for atheism. 1492—Columbus embarked in the Spanish galleon, Santa Maria, with two other ships, 120 persons, from the Isle of Palos, against Palos, in Andalusia, to find a western continent. 1469—James II, with the ferry flag, king of Scotland, killed by the bursting of a gun, aged 29, after a reign of 34 years. 1274—Edward I landed in England from Palestine. He sailed from his winter mansion, Trepana, Sicily, on the 20th August, and landed at Dover on the 27th. A morning storm, shaped like a fiery pillar, seen in England. It was visible during three months, and caused the conversion of the South Saxons from paganism. 431 C.—An eclipse of the sun noticed by Thucydides, eight days after the first invasion of Attica under Archdamus, King of Sparta, at the head of Peloponnesian confederates, and whilst Pericles was the act of embarking against Epidaurus, the sacred city. 479 B.C.—The fatal battle of Plataea, between Marandus the Persian and Pausanias the Spartan general. The other sanguinary victory over the Persians, on the promontory of Mycale, was achieved the same day, third of Boedromion. From the East India Squadron.—The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from the East India Squadron to May 17. The dispatches give full details of the operations of the squadron, and are similar to those already published. While on shore at Penang on the 5th of the galleon ship Powsan, named Josiah Hicks, a shipmate named James Stevens. Stevens had recovered and was aboard ship, but Hicks had been imprisoned by the local authorities. The German was at Simoda at the latest dates. The Mississippi was also at Simoda, and had a case of small-pox on board. The disease, however, did not spread, and the sick man was left in a small temple leased for the purpose by the authorities of Simoda, in care of an assistant surgeon and two nurses. Consul-General Harris had concluded his business at Kanagawa, and expected in a short time to embark on the Mississippi for Nagasaki. SABBATH AFFAIR.—A dispatch of the 28th ult. from Philadelphia says: A journeyman tailor named Cotton, supposed to be an infidel, made an appointment with a large party of others to attend a public meeting, for the purpose of showing a wound supposed to be fatal. He afterwards attacked two other persons, who were severely wounded before he could be seized. BROGAS WOMAN ELOPED.—An Italian woman of the mendicant profession, in New York, has eloped with another man, taking one thousand dollars with her. Her reason for this step was that her paramour possessed professional skill superior to her husband. The latter expresses profound regret, as she was one of the most accomplished and successful singers on either continent. DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—During a thunder-storm on the evening of the 29th, the lightning struck the house occupied by Mr. Whitman Maxwell at Bush, Maine, and Mr. M. was the act of closing the shutters, and he was killed. The field entered his neck below the ear, passing around the head and down the chest.

MEMORIAL OBSERVATIONS.

Table with columns for Date, Time, Wind, Rain, and other weather-related data for the month of July 1859.

NOTICE.

Notice regarding the removal of the clock on the right side of the table, and other related matters. Also includes notices for book binding and printing services.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Notice regarding the reduction in prices for various goods, including clothing, watches, and jewelry.

Improved and Brilliant Schemes.

Advertisement for various schemes and lotteries, including the Sparta Academy Lottery and the Eastern Clerical.

Large advertisement for 'The Eastern Clerical' and other related services, including a list of names and addresses.