

FOREIGN NEWS—ARRIVAL OF THE

Steamship Hibernia.

Ten Days Later from Europe. The Steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Poston on Sunday at noon, having made the passage in less than twelve days. She brings to-day's later intelligence.

Among the passengers, are Mr. and Mrs. Chs. Koan and Mr. Hackett. They will remain a year. It is said the terms of their engagement are the highest yet given to any actors from England.

Mr. McLane, the newly appointed minister from the United States of America to this Court, has arrived at Thomas' Hotel, Berkeley square.

The annexation of Texas to the United States has not at all excited surprise.

COMMERCIAL.—Serious fears of a failure of the harvest now begin to be felt. The weather has been far from favorable for the harvest. The supply of grain at present in the country is very limited, and a failure of the coming crop would be a serious inconvenience. The stock of United States flour in Liverpool, under lock, consists of 96,285 bbls.; of which about 11,000 are sweet, the remainder sour; should the new wheat want help, this article, owing to the low coarse quality of the Baltic wheat, will be of unusual virtue, as it will give strength and color also.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The last few days have been unfortunately rife in railway accidents. Misfortune, it is said, seldom comes singly, and the calamities of locomotive transit strengthen the correctness of the axiom. Lord Palmerston brought the subject before the House of Commons, and coupled it, strangely enough, with a strong condemnatory peroration on the defenceless state of our seaboard. With regard to travelling by rail, the Premier threatened, unless the directors used a keener supervision over their servants, to ease them of the duty, and transfer it to the hands of the Executive Government—a threat which will probably work a speedy and permanent cure. On the subject of national protection, he evinced less apprehension and seemed to chide the fears of his assailant. War seems remote, but the best mode of keeping it so, is to be prepared for it at all times. Cupidity is often excited by contrary policy.—The present is the age of mechanical wonder, and in deciding the fate of nations by physical conduct, the engineer will play as prominent a part hereafter, as the field marshal has done in times gone by. It is this consciousness of living under circumstances so different from our fathers, that has probably inspired Lord Palmerston with his patriotic misgivings.

Mr. Fielden, one of the members from Oldham—a large manufacturer, and a gentleman of extreme political opinions—showed in an able speech, the other night, how girderingly oppressive the income tax can be made, even in the case of an ostentatious member of Parliament. Mr. Fielden's wealth and credit enabled him to make a statement which would have been the ruin of a smaller man—that this business, far from yielding a profit, entailed an actual loss. The commissioners treated his assertion, even his oath, with indifference. They first assessed his business as producing £21,000 profit, and then, on appeal, to £12,000—for refusing to pay the tax on which the officers of the Government distrained on his goods! But although he made out his case, he obtained no redress. He merely succeeded in proving what every one knew to be a fact, that many are obliged to pay this most inequitable and oppressive tax as the caprice of the commissioner choose to levy it, from the fear of worse consequences—that of revealing their pecuniary nakedness.

The Slave-trade Treaty Bill, which seeks to render the subjects of Brazil amenable to English law courts, and to treat them as pirates, has met with a becoming, but a fruitless, opposition.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.

COLLISION OF THE STEAMSHIPS.—Loss of one hundred and thirty-five lives.—On the night of the 11th instant, on the Black Sea, about forty miles east of the Bosphorus, a most dreadful catastrophe took place. Two Turkish steamships, the one coming from, the other going to Trebizond came into a sudden collision, and one of them went down with the greater part of the crew and passengers.

The vessels were Scutari commanded by Mr. Dubbins, and the Meljehrai Tidjahret, commanded by Mr. Lambert.

The commander of each vessel was perfectly aware of the approach of the other full twenty minutes before the fearful event happened, and there was apparently no danger. But Captain Lambert, fancying he had an Austrian vessel before him, to obey a rule of the Austrian service put his helm a starboard, whilst the commander of the Scutari, following the rule of the English service, put his helm a port. Thus the former ran right under the bows of the latter, and the collision was inevitable. If both commanders had put their helms a-port, no accident, I am informed by naval men, could possibly have happened. Though it was a moonlight night, there was a good deal of fog, so that the mistake was not discovered till it was impossible to avoid its terrible consequence. The Meljehrai was struck between the fore rigging and the engine. The shock was tremendous. There was a great number of passengers on board both of the vessels, chiefly Turks and Italians, and a scene indescribable of dismay and confusion arose. At first it was not known which of the steamers had received fatal damage. As the Scutari is an old ship, and greatly out of repair, it was thought she must have suffered most, but the contrary proved to be the case. Whilst this was in doubt, however, her commander proposed that the vessels should be lashed together, or that one should be taken in tow by the other, in order that, if either of them should be found to be unseaworthy, or in a state of wreck, the sound vessel might be able to rescue the ship's company and passengers of

the other. The proposal was most unfortunately rejected.

The vessels parted; the Meljehrai Tidjahret dropped about a mile astern, and in the course of less than a quarter of an hour it was found she was sinking rapidly. The Scutari which had got but slight damage, then went to her help, but it was too late. Very few, comparatively, could be saved.

About seventy, however, by swimming, and clinging to spars, reached the Scutari, where they clustered round the paddle-boxes until they were taken in. Captain Lambert and an engineer were picked up by a boat of the Scutari. All the rest one hundred and thirty-five souls, perished. Their agony was a short one, but it was terrific. As the Scutari approached the wreck she keeled over, (the people on the deck, like wild maniacs were visible in moonlight) and as she sank her down—as the vortex of waters she formed in sinking almost made the Scutari spin round with the motion—there arose a scream of utter horror—a last scream—which those who heard will never forget.

But more impressive still was the passive resignation of the Turks; they sat motionless, muttering their prayers; neither by cry nor gesture did they manifest any consternation! In passive silence—amid the shrieks of despair of Christians—the fatalists met their frightful doom. From the first shock to the sinking of the vessel not more than half an hour elapsed.

The captains of the two vessels, you will see by their names, were English; the engineers were also English.

MEXICO AND THE U. STATES.

Speaking of the last advices from Mexico, the Washington Union says:—"As far as we are advised, the despatches to our government are not more decisive than our private accounts. War may come. The next arrival may bring the declaration; and yet no man counts upon it with any certainty. Still, it is best to prepare for the worst; and acting upon this safe and prudent maxim, we have no doubt that the Executive is taking early precautions to meet the blow, and making every preparation to repel it. Our troops are actually on the frontiers; arms are already at Galveston. The Texans may probably be invited, if necessary, to co-operate with our troops, and rations will be furnished if they require it. Our squadrons in the Gulf will be on the alert. The first blow that shall be struck by Mexico, will become the signal of efficient and vigorous hostilities on the part of the United States."

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 9th instant says:—"As war with Mexico is by many deemed a probable event, some information relative to the strength and resources of our adversary might not at the present crisis be uninteresting. The entire population of the Mexican States, twenty-two in number, is estimated at about seven millions. From this amount a deduction must be made for the Indians, half breeds and negroes, who constitute about six-sevenths of the census. These are all mere slaves, and a class too ignorant and degraded to be enumerated among the military statistics of the country. In physical vigor and intellectual capability, they are said to be much inferior to the negroes of the South, and are certainly kept under a bondage much more galling and enervating both to mind and body. Throwing this part of the population out of the account, there remains only about a million of Mexicans who can be said to be of pure Spanish or European descent, upon whom any reliance can be placed for the defence of the country. Even this small fraction of the populace is greatly degenerated, and, compared with the Spaniards of the days of Cortez or the Anglo-Saxons of the present era, may be called an effeminate race."

AN EXTRA SESSION.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, of Monday last, says:—"We hear it rumored on pretty good authority, that should Mexico declare war against the United States, the President will immediately call an extra session of Congress."

It is said that a number of the officers of the Brigade commanded by Gen. A. L. Rowford, of Philadelphia, have volunteered their services, and that Gen. R. has tendered his own and their services to the General Government in case of war with Mexico.

The ship Kalamazoo sailed from New York on Friday, for Texas, with United States Government troops on board.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.—The Philadelphia Ledger says, we heard it stated on Saturday last, by an intelligent officer of the U. States Government, that Mr. Polk was determined, in case of a war with Mexico, to make a terrible example of any foreigners, not belonging to Mexico, or parties to the war, who may attempt aggressions upon American commerce under color of letters of marque from the Mexican Government. He will give orders to the Naval commanders to treat all such adventurers as pirates, as in reality they will be. It will be easy to distinguish them by language, and a few examples, it is thought, will be sufficient to put a stop to their cowardly, dishonest and murderous operations. The Mexicans have but a very limited marine, and have scarcely energy or enterprise sufficient to put ten privateers afloat; but a war will afford a pretext to adventurers of other nations to commence a system of robbery under letters of marque, and the best means we can adopt to defend ourselves against them, will be to pursue the course which the President has already marked out, and punish them as pirates.

HE WAS A STRANGLER AND THEY TOOK HIM IN.—A stranger from Ohio, at St. Louis, on the 6th inst., was enticed into the field west of the Mound market, in the ravine, by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and money—the latter about \$60. After the robbery, one of the robbers drew a knife, and was in the act of cutting his throat, when the other interfered, and saved his life. Both the villains were arrested. One of them is named John Littlejohn, alias Pete Murray.



Saturday, August 23, 1845.

WE are indebted to the Hon. Simon Cameron for valuable public documents.

A number of new advertisements, for the sale of real estate, will be found in our advertising columns, this week.

CIRCUS.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen, that our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing the performance of the circus of Welch Mann & Delevan. The company is one of the best in the country, and the music is said to be excellent.

ADVERTISERS will find it greatly advantageous to advertise in this paper. Our German paper, is also published in the same office, which circulates extensively, and almost exclusively among the German population of this and the adjoining counties.

WE have had several small showers with in the last ten days, but not enough. The country is still suffering under the effects of the long continued drought. The Susquehanna has not been so low for many years.

POST-MASTER.—John Smith has been appointed Post-master at Dalmatia, (Georgetown) in this county, in place of George Bresius.

WRIGHT'S JUSTICE.—We have received the supplement to Wright's Justice, which contains a practical digest of all the acts of Assembly and decisions of the Courts, from 1839 to 1845, on all subjects connected with the duties of Aldermen or Justices of the Peace, with full directions as to the mode of procedure, and all necessary forms or entries, &c. Price of supplement \$1.00. The original work, in paper cover, \$1.50.

PEACHES.—This fine fruit seems abundant in this place. We regret, however, that in some places, on the hills, the frosts have nearly destroyed them. We think early peaches are much the best, and would like to see them more generally cultivated.

BRANDS.—Now is the time for budding or inoculating. The process is very simple. The finest fruit can be propagated in this way, with very little expense. Peach and other trees should have the earth about the roots, dug up and dressed occasionally, and if any are in a languishing condition, a handful or two of common salt revives them almost immediately, and also destroys the worms.

KNOTTY FRUIT.—We have known fruit trees that bore nothing but scrubby and knotty fruit, made to bear an abundance of plump and well formed fruit the succeeding year, by working at the roots—shaving off the outer bark and white washing the trunk.

THERMOMETER.—There are twenty-seven furnaces and forges in Clarion county—sixteen of which were erected within the last year.

UNION COUNTY.—The Democratic county Convention met at New Berlin, on Monday last, and nominated Thomas Bower, Esq., for Senator, and Mr. Gross for the Assembly. Mr. Bower was the only candidate for the Senate, before the convention. The Union Star seems to think that a mistake was made in not taking up Col. H. C. Eyer. Mr. Eyer was not a candidate, although a number of delegates persisted in voting for him at the Convention. An influential whig of Union county, informed us, a few days since, that Col. Eyer could easily be elected if he was a candidate. We think the present nominee, Mr. Bower, stands a fair chance of being elected.

MEXICO.—It is still uncertain what this wretched country intends doing, in regard to the annexation of Texas. If she is mad enough to declare war, she will be a severe sufferer from the consequences. A few more days must determine what her course will be. Our government has been making every preparation. U. S. troops are now on the frontier of Texas, ready to repel any attack or invasion.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—Since the above was in type, we learn, that the Mexican Government in council have resolved upon war, but have thought proper to leave it to the Chambers to decide. The following are the resolutions passed in council:—"ARTICLE I. From the moment when the supreme government shall know that the department of Texas has annexed itself to the American Union, or that troops from the Union have invaded it, it shall declare the nation at war with the United States of North America."

ART. 2. The object of this war shall be to secure the integrity of the Mexican territory, according to its ancient limits, acknowledged by the United States in treaties from the year 1825 to 1836, and to insure the independence of the nation.

God and Liberty!—Mexico, July 21, 1845. LUIS G. CREVAS."

STAGE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning the 10th inst., an accident happened to the mail stage, while descending the Buck Mountain, near Wilkesbarre, Pa. The stage had but just commenced the descent, when the shoes became loose from the wheels, and the coach ran against the horses; this frightened the animals, and they set off at a full gallop, which ended in the coach being upset and dashed to pieces. The driver had his leg fractured and his back badly hurt; there was a full load of passengers, but fortunately they escaped without injury. The driver was named Jacobs, and it is said he has died of the injuries received.

The Price of Grain.

As every thing connected with the price of grain will be read with deep interest, by our farmers, we publish the following article from Wilmer and Smith's Times, of August 5th, in relation to the prospect of the crops in England. The prices here will depend almost wholly upon the success or failure of the English harvest. Should the unfavorable weather continue for a few weeks, there must necessarily be a great failure, and consequently great distress. To the English government and people, the failure of a crop is most calamitous. A few years since, when the crops had failed, nearly 60 millions of dollars in specie were withdrawn from the Bank of England, for the purchase of supplies. The Bank was obliged to effect a loan in Paris to meet the demands upon her vaults. For the information of our readers, we will here state that a "quarter" is equal to eight bushels, and that the actual value of an English shilling is about 25 cts., which would make the price of wheat at the ports of the Baltic, from whence the English are chiefly supplied, range from 93 to 115 cts. per bushel.

THE CROPS.—The elements continue to be an object of serious apprehension, and fears for the safety of the harvest are daily on the increase. The weather continues broken, the temperature is low, there is little sunshine, and the absence of warmth is supplied by occasional falls of rain, which in some districts have done serious, but not irreparable injury to the growing crops. Up to the present moment the amount of injury, taken in the aggregate has not been heavy, and with the return of fine weather, the produce of the fields would speedily ripen, and the result would equal, perhaps exceed, the yield of any recent year. The danger is as to the future. The harvest under any circumstances, must be late, and a late harvest is always perilous. In the meantime, the stock of grain in the country is daily dwindling away, and calculations are being made that there is not actually more than a fortnight's consumption in hand.

A bad harvest would be a national calamity, at the present time so fearful that we turn from its contemplation with feelings akin to horror, and nothing but the goodness of an all-wise Providence can save us from the impending evil. The ruinous effects of a bad harvest, in the present position of the country, are incalculable. We write on the evening of the fourth of August. The weather yesterday was cold and squally. During the night the rain fell in heavy torrents. To-day the sun has been chary of his presence, and the advance of each day renders matters more critical. Warmth and sunshine appear to have taken their departure, and in no instance has the proverbial fickleness of our climate been more apparent.

The weather has already begun to influence the Corn market. In London the rise has been considerable, and the quotations indicate not so much the business done as the fears which prevail. In the Liverpool market, on Friday and Saturday, prices improved considerably, and the market closed firm at an advance on the previous quotations. The same influence has and will be experienced in the other great Corn markets of the Kingdom. There are professional croakers busy in giving the most gloomy picture of present appearances, and the 'rogues in grain' are proverbial for having little sympathy with the rest of the world. Speculators are now beginning to count the odds against the weather,—how successfully a short time will show. The character of the weather, during the next fortnight, will decide the fortunes of thousands, and involve the fate of parties and of Cabinets.

As this is the subject of the week, we have bestowed the utmost care in presenting our Canadian and United States' readers with a comprehensive and correct return of the principal Corn markets in Great Britain. It will be seen from these ample details, that the upward price of Grain during the last month has been steady and uniform, and that the article is dearer now by 12s. to 14s. per quarter than it was at the corresponding period in July. At Liverpool on the last market day, Foreign Flour improved from 2s. to 3s. per barrel, and Wheat upwards of 3s. per 70 lbs. As a large supply will be looked for from North America, where the recent accounts represent the new crops as being prolific, the subject is of the last importance to our commercial readers, and to it we direct their attention. Even with fine weather, it is believed, so low are the stocks, that the recent advance will be maintained; and, if the worst apprehensions realized, Wheat, in less than a month from this time, may at 80s. or even 90s. per quarter. Dependence is to be placed in the accounts from the Baltic ports, the produce of Wheat in the districts where it is most extensively grown is likely to be very deficient. At Danzig a good deal of speculation has been going on, and prices equal to 42s. per quarter, free on board, have, it is said, been paid. For supplies received from the interior, down the Vistula, 34s. to 36s. have been realized. At Rostock and the lower Baltic ports 34s. per quarter, free on board, have been given, and even at these rates only a limited quantity could be had.—At Stettin nearly the same rates have ruled. In short, the least additional excitement would send up the price of Wheat alarmingly all over Europe."

A FOUR-STORY BUILDING, designed for a cotton factory, is now in course of erection in Alleghany city, Pa. The owners, Messrs. Kennedy, Childs & Co., expect to have it in operation about the commencement of next year, and intend driving seven thousand spindles. The cost of the factory, it is estimated, will be \$100,000.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE IN WASHINGTON CITY.

There has been another fashionable murder at Washington, got up by some of the young bloods of the place. If the law was administered as it ought to be, in such cases, these street murders would be less frequent in the South. The following letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, furnishes the facts:

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday morning, 6 o'clock.

You have the announcement of the death of William Z. Kendall, son of the Hon. Amos Kendall, by the hand of William Rufus Elliott, the brother-in-law of John C. Rives, Esq.; and the wounding in the arm of Mr. Josiah Bailey, a printer, formerly of Baltimore. For years past, these three young men have been as intimate as brothers. Some hours previous to the heart rending occurrence, young Kendall and Elliott had a quarrel, which was espoused by Bailey. About 6 o'clock, young Elliot, armed with a six-barrelled pistol, and leaning on an iron gun-barrel came stationed himself on the corner immediately above the Globe office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Messrs. Kendall & Bailey had been playing at Barch's nine-pin alley, on Fourteenth street. Just as Elliott stood there, they came out, and passing down by him, Bailey remarked to Elliott that 'now they could settle that difficulty.' Elliott, looking after them, replied 'you have your friends with you now.'

Kendall and Bailey were joined on the other side of the avenue by two other friends, and after some conversation Kendall remarked, angrily, 'I will go over and lick him now.' He crossed over, and reaching the spot where Elliot was, soon took the cane from him. Elliott, finding his cane gone, drew his pistol and pulled the trigger; the cap exploded. Elliott retreated backwards, Kendall pursuing; Elliott pulled the second trigger, when the ball entered Kendall's chest, between the second and third ribs, and he fell a lifeless corpse. Bailey, who had approached to assist Kendall, before he fell, now advanced upon Elliott, who continued to fire. Only one shot took effect upon Bailey, shattering his left arm. These are the facts submitted before a jury, and a verdict has been rendered in accordance therewith.

Elliott went in a hack to his friend's, George Parker, Esq., where, at ten o'clock, he surrendered himself up to Captain Goddard and B. H. Morrell, Esq. He was committed to jail until this morning, when an examination will be held at the Court House. The excitement throughout the evening and night was tremendous."

MR. ELLIOTT.—As the time is rapidly approaching when the Democracy of 'Old Northumberland' will be called upon to place in nomination some suitable person, as their candidate to represent this county in the State Legislature, permit us, through the columns of your deservedly popular paper, to recommend J. D. WARD Y. BRIGHT, Esq., our late able and efficient member, as a gentleman in every way worthy of the station, and one whose nomination would render general satisfaction to the voters of the county. Mr. Bright has always been a firm and consistent democrat, warmly attached to the principles of the party, and ever ready and willing to aid in promoting its interest and securing its advancement. His course in the Legislature, during the two years which he served in that body as the representative of this county, met the approbation of all who had the interest and welfare of the State at heart. It was mainly owing to his untiring exertions that the frauds practised upon the State Treasury were detected, and the money applied to its legitimate object—the payment of the interest on the State debt. Pennsylvania can now no longer be stigmatized with repudiation; she stands again before the world in her true character, of a debt paying state.

It was Mr. Bright, too, who first moved, in the last Legislature, resolutions favorable to the present tariff, and instructing our Senators and members in Congress to support it as it is, and oppose any attempt to repeal or modify it. In short, all his votes in that body show him to be an ardent and uncompromising friend of that measure.

We cordially unite in expressing our most earnest desire that Mr. Bright may be the nominee of the democratic party, because we have entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of his political principles, and believe that with him upon the ticket the democracy of Old Northumberland would again be triumphantly victorious.

Many Democrats of Rush.

WISCONSIN CANAL.—The whole of the unfinished work on the line of this Canal has been allotted to contractors, who oblige themselves to finish it for about \$35,000. A feeder, two and a quarter miles in length, remains to be constructed, for which proposals are now under consideration, naming \$11,000. If it should be let out at this sum the entire outlay for completing the Canal for operation will not be more than \$46,000—less by \$12,000 or \$15,000 than the most sanguine friends of the undertaking anticipated. The same letter states that arrangements are now making for replacing the rails on the Lykens Valley Railroad, which is 15 and a half miles long, with a descending grade from the coal mines to the Canal. Both the Railroad and Canal will be completed early in the coming summer.

GUNPOWDER.—A large number of kegs of powder were seized at St. Louis, a few days since, for being at the wharf in the Steamboat Swallow contrary to law. The Mayor finally permitted the steamboat and cargo to depart for the Upper Mississippi. If an accidental spark had blown the steamboat to pieces, the owners, no doubt, would have given plenty of affidavits to show that no gunpowder was on board.

Intelligent State of Affairs at Parkersburg.

Some few months ago some Virginians captured several Ohioans on a charge of abducting slaves, and lodged them in the jail at Parkersburg. The act was considered an outrage, and the people of Ohio grew first indignant and then valorous, and threatened to re-capture the prisoners. The Virginians equally courageous, resolved to oppose them, and prepared themselves for a terrible onslaught upon the invaders the moment they appeared. The only exploits they have performed yet are published in the Cincinnati Herald, from which it will be perceived that a most feverish excitement prevailed.

The Municipal Guards in Parkersburg, are still on duty, full of Old B.B. and Patriotism. A large salt boat, well stored with barrels, descending the river, became an object of suspicion to the sentinel. Certain signs were made manifest to the astonished crew, who in self-defence protruded an empty salt barrel in such a position as to raze the town; when lo! the valiant men-at-arms betook themselves to their scrapers. The only damage done, it is said, was, that the good "brown jizz," the true foundation of courage, was lost on the field of glory.

On another occasion, however, they behaved better. The account runs thus: A large party, which could not be numbered, with firebrands in their mouths, were swimming across the river to burn the town. The military searched their courage up to the sticking point, marched down, headed the rascals, drove them back to the opposite shore, rescued the town from imminent peril, and achieved for themselves immortal glory. What they did with the fire-brands we are not advised, but it is presumed they will be sent to the capital of the Old Dominion, to be preserved forever and ever, as trophies of the valor of her sons.

U. S. NAVAL FORCE IN THE GULF.—The Washington Constitution says that "the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico is ample for any emergency likely to arise in that quarter. Including the steam frigate Mississippi, now on her way, it will consist of ten vessels of war, mounting over two hundred guns." This, we believe, is a larger force than has ever been heretofore concentrated under the command of any naval officer in our service. On the western coast of Mexico there is, or shortly will be, eight or ten vessels of war, and this force will be increased by the vessels of the East India squadron, now on their way home.

OREGON EMIGRANTS.—The St. Joseph Gazette, published in Missouri, has news from the Oregon emigrants. Another company is lost, which contains fifteen men, and thirty-five women.—They were about 800 miles above Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. "They had despair of getting on this season, and are planting buck-wheat, with the expectation of obtaining provisions on which they may resume their journey next spring."

WARREN TRAGEDY—PARDON REFUSED.—The New Jersey Court of Pardons adjourned at Trenton on Friday, having declined, after a patient hearing of the application of Carter and Parke, to grant them a pardon. Their case has now been finally passed upon by all the tribunals of the State which have jurisdiction. They are to be returned to Warren county for execution on the 23d inst.

CONVICTED OF LIBEL.—Edward C. Darlington, Esq., editor of the Examiner and Herald of Lancaster, was on Friday tried in the Mayor's Court and convicted for having published a libel upon John Wise, the respondent, by publishing to the world that Mr. Wise was a lunatic.

GUANO IN FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine Herald states that the best guano can be procured in Florida, on the Pelican Islands, of which there are a number in the Tomasco river. It says it is the real grit, and that there are large deposits of it.

PEACHES.—Mr. Philip Reyhold, of Eastern Shore, Maryland, has raised this year over twenty thousand bushels of peaches. They are unusually abundant and cheap in Philadelphia, notwithstanding the most of the crop in New Jersey were killed by the frost.

ASSAULTING THE MILITIA FINE COLLECTOR.—Two young men were fined, one \$25 and the other \$15, in the Special Sessions, for assaulting Gulick, the New York militia fine collector. The laws must be maintained, however odious, until they are repealed.

JAMES RANDOLPH'S ESTATE.—The lands belonging to the estate of John Randolph of Roanoke, Va., are to be sold at auction in October, numbering some 3,200 acres, and very valuable.

LASQUIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—Repeated changes in the temperature have a very bad effect upon the blood; a sudden change from a fall, generous to a low, poor diet will be equally injurious to the health as sudden changes of weather. If we would have health we must endeavor to prevent, as far as in us lie, great extremes of all kinds. Every excess, of heat or cold, of eating or drinking, tends to produce impurity of the blood; thus its circulation becomes languid; the very channels of life are clogged; and the first consequence is that the BOWELS become COSTIVE.

When the bowels are costive they require the administration of BRANDRETT'S PILLS, which, by exciting a commotion, or accelerated movement in that organ, will occasion all morbid contents to be expelled, thereby producing purity to the blood and health to the whole frame.

Purchase of H. B. Masser, Sunbury, or of the agents, published in another part of this paper.

DIED.

At New Berlin, on the 19th inst., Mr. SAMUEL AURAND, aged 47 years. Mr. Aurand was at the time of his death, Register & Recorder of Union county.

In this place, on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., AARON ROBINS, aged about 60 years.