New Advertisements.

[redacted]

Great Western Railway.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC!

INGERSOLL TO SARNIA AND BACK FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS!

THE Committee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Ingersoll, have the honor of announcing that arrangements have been made with the people of Woodstock for a

PLEASURE EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC AT PT. SARNIA,

The Great Western Railway Company having kindly consented to carry the Excursionists at greatly reduced fares. The Committees are thus enabled to offer the people of the County of Oxford an opportunity of spending a day on the beautiful waters of Lake Huron and the St. Clair River, or joining in aquatic recreations, fishing, etc., or of engaging in the proposed

GRAND PIC-NIC

At Port Gratiot, MICHIGAN.

There is on the ground an observatory 150 feet high, which commands a splendid view of lake, river and forest.

Bands of Music will be in attendance,

And every effort will be made to render the occasion one of unusual attraction to pleasure seekers.

Excursion Trains will leave Ingersoll and Woodstock on

Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 6 a. m.;

Beachville at 6.10 a. m., and Edwardsburgh at 6.15 a. m.

Return Trains Leave Sarnia at 7 p. m.

TICKETS,

From either of the above places to Sarnia and back,

75c.; Children 50c.

Tickets may be obtained from any of the following gentlemen:—

INGERSOLL.—Messrs. A. Oliver, D. Doty, J. J. Hoyt, Robt. McDonald, James McCaughey, R. Hearn, S. E. Taylor, R. H. Carroll, J. Galliford, R. Ollard, James Noxon, R. Kneeshaw, R. A. Woodcock, and at the *Chronicle* Office.

WOODSTOCK.—Messrs. T. J. Cottle, Jas. Rintoul, W. Gray, H. Parker, Jordan Charles, W. Wilson, J. Turquand, and A. W. Francis.

EDWARDSBURG.—From the Station Master.

BEACHVILLE.—From the Station Master.

TILSONBURG.—From Messrs. C. W. Ferguson and S. Slaght.

THAMESFORD.—From Mr L. Whelan and Dr. Dawes.

It is necessary that parties buy their Tickets by the 18th.

Ingersoll, Aug. 11, 1860. 363

CHANCERY SALE!

IN CHANCERY.

Between William Spencer, *Plaintiff*,

and

Sesley Augustus Elliott and Lyman Knapp; John Patterson, Hugh McDiarmid and William A. Rumsey, by bill; and Charles F. Hall and William Palmer, made parties in the Master's office, *Defendants*.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Auction,

AT HEARN'S HOTEL,

IN THE

Village of Ingersoll,

By *JAMES IZARD, Auctioneer*, on

Friday, the 21st day of Sept. next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon,

PURSUANT to an Order of Court, made in this cause by the Hon. J. C. P. Esten, one of the Vice-Chancellors of the Court, dated the 26th day of June, inst., the following freehold property:—

1st.—Part of Village Lot No. 7, on the east side of Thames Street, lying to the north of King Street, in the Village of Ingersoll, containing by admeasurement Twelve sixth-tenth Perches, more or less.

2nd.—Village Lot No. 4, on the north side of Charles Street, and east of Mill Street, in the Village of Ingersoll, according to a plan by W. G. Graham, P. L. S.

3rd.—Village Lot No. 3, on the north side of Charles Street, and east of the Mill Stream, in the Village of Ingersoll, according to the above plan.

4th.—Parts of Lots Nos. 15 and 16, on the north-east side of Thames Street, and north of King Street, in the Village of Ingersoll, commencing 50 feet from the south-west corner of Lot 15, thence northward 20 feet, thence eastward 8 perches, thence southward 20 feet, thence to the point of beginning, containing six square perches, more or less.

There is upon the above Lot No. 7, a three story Brick House, about 26 feet in front by 60 feet deep.

Upon Lot No. 4, a small Frame Barn.

On Lot No. 3, a good Frame House.

On Lot No. 15 and part of 16, a two-story Frame Building used as a dwelling and grocery store.

The above are to be sold in separate lots, except Lots 15 and 16, which are to be sold together.

Terms of Sale.

Ten per cent. down at the time of sale to the Vendor or his Solicitor, and the balance in Cash in five weeks from the sale, when the conveyance will be executed and the purchaser let into possession. The Vendor to have one reserved bid. With the above exception, the conditions of sale to be the standing conditions of the Court.

Particulars and conditions of sale to be had of Hugh Richardson, Esq., of Woodstock, S. H. Strong, Esq., Toronto, and of the Auctioneer.

Dated June 29th, 1860.

(Signed,) A. GRANT, *Registrar*.

363a

☞ The Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* gives us an idea of what the supper room at the approaching ball in honor of the Prince will be like:—"Fountains will throw up Eau de Cologne and other choice perfumes during the ball; glass and other pipes will convey Tea, Coffee, Claret Cup Lemonade and Champagne to every part of the supper room, and even beyond so as to economize labor as much as possible. The supper itself will be placed on a terraced table, the different viands rising tier above tier, like a Russian battery, or a staircase; and the waiters stationed behind will hand what is called for between the chasms. All that the world can supply in the way of luxury will crowd this department, and all art will be set to cast a halo of poetry over prosaic employment of eating and drinking."

Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co.

NEWSPAPER Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at the rate required by us.

Ingersoll, Feb. 17, 1860.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TRAINS FOR AUGUST.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Day Express.	Accom.	Night Express.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Ingersoll, ...	6.45	12.50	4.27	....
Beachville,..	6.56	....	4.38	....
Woodstock..	7.07	1.12	4.50	....
Eastwood...	7.17	....	5.00	....
Princeton..	7.33	....	5.16	....
Paris,.....	7.48	2.00	5.31	12.55

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Day Express.	Accom.	Night Express.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Paris	9.59	1.30	7.50	1.45
Princeton....	10.20	....	8.10	....
Eastwood....	10.43	....	8.31	...
Woodstock ..	10.54	2.12	8.42	....
Beachville....	11.06	....	8.53	....
Ingersoll	11.19	2.33	9.05	....

Ingersoll Chronicle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

CLOSE of the VOLUME.

The current issue of the *Chronicle* completes the Seventh Volume. Accounts will at once be rendered to those who are in arrears, when it is hoped that a response of a *substantial* character will be made. We intend, this year, adopting the same course we have adopted heretofore, that of striking off our subscription list the names of those long in arrears, unless prompt and immediate payments are made. Among the farmers, there can now be no excuse for further delay in paying, as the crops are all that could be desired—the yield this year being greater than that of any two of the three years preceding.

Accounts for subscriptions, advertising and job work, will be made out to the end of the Volume, August 4th.

Letters containing money, when registered and postage paid, will be at our risk—but not otherwise.

THE "CHRONICLE."

CLOSE OF VOLUME VII.

The present issue closes the seventh volume of the *Chronicle*. It is with feelings of pride that we make this announcement. Few country newspapers can boast of so long and useful a career. Since the establishment of the *Chronicle* in 1853, it has been constantly increasing in popularity, and, as a consequence, its circulation has proportionately increased; and now, we are proud to say, enjoys a circulation equalled by but few country newspapers.

Since our connection with the *Chronicle*, we have constantly endeavored to make it a reliable source of information on every subject of interest; and we have the testimony of our large and constantly increasing circle of readers, that in this we have succeeded. In our editorial columns we have strenuously advocated the cause of Reform—a cause dear to the heart of every lover of his country. Our future efforts for the advancement of this cause shall, if possible, be even more determined than any we have heretofore made; for we consider that no Canadian can confer a greater benefit on his country at this time than to oust from their positions the men who at present disgrace and degrade the honorable name of Ministers of the Crown in Canada.

Municipal affairs have also received their due share of attention in our columns. We have regularly published the proceedings of the various Township Councils, when furnished to us by the Clerks. Our Village Council proceedings have been reported in full—much to the chagrin of some, no doubt—and we have commented thereon where we thought comment was required. Every public meeting of interest that has been held in the Village, the Riding and Township Agricultural Exhibitions, etc., have been fully and faithfully reported in our columns. In fine, we rest content that we have done our duty to the public to the best of our ability.

We do not for a moment suppose, however, that we have pleased everybody. Were we to write with a feather from the wing of an angel, and for ink use the pure, unadulterated "milk of human kindness," there would still be grumblers. Some would have us make our paper a *fac-simile* of those trashy, so-called *family* papers with which our American friends flood this country. Others again would have it filled with nothing but accounts of murders, fires, deaths, plagues, etc. In fact, it is impossible to please all, so we have pursued "the even tenor of our way," attempting to please none in particular, but doing our duty. We have strictly pursued the course recommended by some poetical brother editor, and

"Ever have pursued with zest,
The path that hath to us seemed best,
And let the grumblers grumble."

And in doing so, we have met with our reward, in the commendations of the sensible portion of the community—and, we are happy to say, as far as our experience goes, at least, that the sensible portion are greatly in the majority. During the year we have come in contact with a few of those composing the minority—or the fools of the family—but their number could be expressed by a unit.

We again repeat that we have ever endeavored to fulfil our duty to our readers, and now we trust they will perform theirs. We have during the year furnished them with a good, reliable newspaper, according to contract, and now we hope they will perform their part, by paying their subscriptions punctually, and thus enable us to maintain the *Chronicle* in its present efficient state, and, if possible, improve it.

☞ A correspondent asks us why Messrs Galliford and Barker permitted the sum of $33 to be paid the Reeve for rent of engine house, without protesting against the illegal proceeding. It appears that Mr. Oliver owns the building, and pockets the rent, but collects the money through a second party. This matter must be ventilated. We want more light. If Mr Oliver receives money, directly or indirectly, from corporation, he holds his seat illegally.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCURSION PARTY.

MR. EDITOR,—It has seldom if ever fallen to our lot to chronicle a series of incidents more pleasing than those which associate themselves with the late visit of the Canadians to the United States as guests of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The following complete list of the excursionists I copy from an Illinois paper:—

Geo. W. Snyder, Ingersoll *Chronicle*; William Elliott, Barrister, London, and Solicitor to Bank of British North America; T. W. Lawford, Barrister; Wm. Boulton, Agriculturist, Toronto; W. W. Dean, Barrister, Belleville; N. Coombs, London; Wm. Devincy, Corn Merchant London; G. H. Denison, Merchant, Toronto; C. Hunt, London, Corn Merchant; John Bell, Hamilton, Merchant; Alexander Graham, London, Engineer; James Barbour, Justice of the Peace, and Agriculturist; H. B. Bostwick, editor London *Prototype* and Quebec *Chronicle*; N. Jennett, Deleware, extensive agriculturist; John Love, editor Montreal *Gazette*; Wm. Anderson, Middlesex, extensive agriculturist; W. Gillespy, *Spectator*, Hamilton; R. W. Dickson, Produce Merchant, London; Col. R. L. Dennison, Toronto, Treasurer Board of Agriculture; Hon. J. Wilson, Barrister, and ex-member Provincial Parliament, from London; J. B. Strathy, Collector Customs, London; Sheriff Corbett & Son of Kingston; Sheriff Glass of London; Sheriff Smith of Collingwood; Henry Taylor, Barrister, and editor Oxford *Herald*; S. I. Jones, editor London *Liberator*; James Ferguson, London, Registrar of Middlesex county; Hon. George Alexander, Member Upper House, and Member of the Board of Agriculture; Dean Tiffany, Esq., of Middlesex; James Johnson, Esq., of London; Norman Hall, Merchant, London; Elijah Leonard, ex-Mayor of London; Robert Robson, Agriculturist, London; Robert Waugh, ditto; John Carling, Member Parliament from London; William Carling, London; Wm. Bissell, Merchant, London; J. Spettigue, Merchant, London; J. Perrault, editor Lower Canada *Agriculturist*, Montreal; J. Morrill, Esq., Capitalist, London; James Gow, Tanner and Leather Dealer, C. W.; Robert Melvin, Manufacturer, London.

At Detroit, Mr J. B. Austin, of the Ill. C. R. R. Land Department, received the Canadians in behalf of the Railroad Company, and continued with them through the entire excursion. Of his eminent qualifications to fill his place as 'Our Host' we will have more to say hereafter. Suffice it for the present to say that it is to him we are mainly, if not entirely, indebted for the privilege we have had of visiting the great valley of the Mississippi, and becoming acquainted with the American character at home.

It is due to the Michigan Central R. R. to say that at Detroit extra cars were placed at our disposal, and every possible attention shown us that could contribute to our comfort.

Nothing worthy of particular remark occurred as we passed through Michigan and Northern Indiana, except that our company were in wonderfully good spirits, and seemed to care very little whether 'Mother knew they were out' or not.

Having left Detroit on the morning of the 24th of July, agreeable to previous engagement, we reached the great Commercial Metropolis of the West, Chicago, on the evening of the same day. Particular attention was shown our party by the citizens of Chicago; and after spending a few social moments with a number of the officers of the roads that terminate at the Great Central Depot, we took up our quarters, some at the Tremont, and others at the Richmond House. Both of these houses are justly regarded as second to none in the United States, as the respective proprietors have furnished them with every modern improvement.

Early on Wednesday morning, our party again 'came to order' at the Great Central Depot, where a special train was provided for us, by the Ill. C. R. R., supplied with all the accommodations and luxuries that would be calculated to render our trip a joyous and happy one.

At about half-past six o'clock we left on the Chicago branch of the Illinois C. R. R. Our party having had a refreshing sleep the night previous, were now well prepared to enjoy the rich scenery that presented itself as we passed. As we penetrated towards the interior, many were the expressions of surprise and astonishment from those of our company who for the first time visited the Prairie State. Where they had expected to see nothing but the blue vault of Heaven and a limitless stretch of prairie, were belts and groves of timber, golden harvests, forests of corn, stretches of meadow and pasture, vast herds of cattle, orchards, improved implements of husbandry, towns of magical growth, large commercial cities, well kept and well improved homesteads, and every indication of intelligence, enterprise, thrift and prosperity.

The day was eminently calculated to render travelling agreeable. A cool breeze blew through the cars, and floating clouds obscured the burning rays of the summer sun. Spirited and animated jests, lively discussions on the comparative merits of the West and Canada, and on the net-work of their associated interests, tended to 'drive dull care away.' In a word, everything seemed to be subservient to our social enjoyment.

On, on, we sped; now gliding over an ever undulating prairie, then darting through a beautiful belt of timber; over brooks and rivers, through villages and towns; each in turn presenting some new feature of attraction to our delighted gaze. Language indeed could convey but a feeble conception of the deep impressions made upon the minds of those who never before had looked upon a prairie scene.

After travelling about 100 miles south of Chicago, we came to the beautiful village of Loda. This place is situated on the highest point between Chicago and Cairo—it being 316 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, and 526 feet above the level of the Mississippi at Cairo. Loda was laid out by the Illinois Central R. R. Company about four years ago, and now contains over a thousand inhabitants. It possesses many advantages and attractions, which your limited space will not permit me to point out. Prominent among the citizens who here gave us a hearty welcome were Captain Hood, Dr Foster, Mr Goodell, &c. Here we formed the acquaintance of the inimitable Governor Crandall, who, as the sequel will show, figured largely in the subsequent part of our excursion.

We were invited by the citizens of Loda to visit some of their improved lands, and a number of carriages were provided by them for that purpose. We eagerly accepted the invitation extended to us. Our first visit was to the farm of Capt. J. M. Hood, which in the language of a certain Canadian, 'is a farm as *is* a farm.' As we drove through his field of gigantic corn, Mr Angels, U. S. Consular Agent at Kingston, remarked—'hogs must first learn the art of climbing before they are able to damage that corn much.' Corn stalks were shown us here that measured from 14 to 16 feet in length—not 'isolated prodigies,' for fields containing hundreds of acres varied but very little from that size. They expect to harvest from 80 to 100 bushels to the acre, in the neighborhood. We also passed through large wheat fields, and were surprised after what we had heard against Illinois as a wheat growing country, to see their wheat compare so favorably with Canadian wheat. We also passed fields of broomcorn, oats, potatoes, &c., and each in turn elicited remarks of commendation from some of our party, while others gazed in mute wonder, saying in their hearts, no doubt, 'Silence is the language which befits a man when words fail to express his admiration.'

Some of your readers may think we express ourselves extravagantly; but were we to record one-half of the 'extravagant' expressions made by our most intelligent Canadians, they would throw what we have said, or expect to say, into the background altogether.

On our return to the village we found a sumptuous dinner prepared for us; and the good ladies of Loda were no doubt highly gratified at our appreciation of their skill as *cuisinieres*, as shown by the rapidity with which the various good things disappeared.

After dinner, a very cordial welcome was given to the Canadian visitors by Mr Goodell, on behalf of the citizens of Loda. His address was appropriate and eloquent, and was heartily responded to by Wm. Elliott, Esq., on behalf of the visitors. Addresses were also delivered by Hon. Geo. Alexander, and James Ferguson, Esq., on behalf of Canada, and by J. B. Austin, Esq., and Governor Crandall, on behalf of the United States. Gov. Crandall remarked, that he was a Canadian; it being given him as a choice whether to be born in Canada or the United States, he chose to be born in Canada; and about 15 years ago had come to the United States to get *enlarged*; and an enlarged Canadian was the largest man alive. He had bought a little farm of a thousand acres in Champagne County, Illinois, and after giving us a history of his life from that time forward, he said that finally he commenced to edit a country newspaper; and gave as a reason for taking this step the same reason that was given by a certain old bachelor for marrying a very squeamish and very homely old maid—he was afraid his mind was too much upon worldly things, and he wanted to do something to 'wean his affections from the things of time and sense.' He concluded by giving a general invitation to all Canadians to come to the United States to get 'enlarged'—that Uncle Sam was rich enough to give them all a farm, and if he was not, Mr J. B. Austin, of the Ill. C. R. R., was.

We bade farewell to Loda and proceeded on our way to Rantoul, where we waited a few hours for the express train, which time was employed in discussing the respective merits of Monarchial and Republican forms of Government, in which, by mutual consent, the Republican form was sustained by the Canadians and the opposite by the Americans. As may well be supposed, this arrangement created a great deal of merriment, as each disputant would necessarily have to take sides against his own government. Notwithstanding their peculiar positions the speakers acquitted themselves very ably, and had a good many unpleasant things to tell about home affairs. Mr Kirkland, of Chicago, however, capped the climax, by introducing the following impromptu lines, which produced roars of laughter, and which, under the circumstances, was a 'take off' hard to match:—

"This contest might go on, but to what end?
Each can attack, and neither can defend—
With the peculiar faculties of each
As amply shown in each succeeding speech,
The weakest point in his own Government
Each speaker shows; in strongest language sent
Right to compatriots' hearts, who listening stand
Convinced, unwilling, 'gainst their native land.
It minds me of the ancient donkey race
When that one wins who gains the hindmost place,
For who to show our failings is so able
As he (or she) who shares our roof and table?
And what so brings shame's blush to all our faces
As those exposes in domestic cases,
Which will occur, even in the highest stations,
Though each destroy a dozen reputations,
And quench the light of their hymenial tapers,
Doing as good except to sell the papers!
No! No! What ever private troubles come,
Our dirty linen should be washed at home.
Whoever's found Britannia's faults to twit on,
Let it not be the living loyal Briton!
And if America must suffer scandal,
Spare us, good Lord! from hearing it from Crandall!"

The express train having passed, and being again 'all aboard,' we proceeded some hours on our way. On our arrival at Champaigne city, we were kindly welcomed by Mayor Boydor and other prominent citizens, who invited us to a short stay. Particulars were here given us of the celebrated Sullivant farm, containing thirty thousand acres; also of the farm of a Mr Harris, containing five thousand acres, from which he sold $19,000 of stock from his own herds a few weeks since.

About four miles below Rantoul were added to our party L. Ellsworth, President State Agricultural Society; Mr Van Epps, Vice President, and Hon. M. L. Dunlap, of the *Illinois Farmer*. Very many interesting facts were obtained from these gentlemen, which I hope in a future letter to give the full benefit of to your readers.

In the evening we arrived at Matoon, the place selected for us to spend the night. While supper was in process of preparation, we attended a meeting of the 'Douglass Democrats,' and listened with considerable interest to several speakers, who entered into the 'irrepressible conflict' with a zeal worthy of a good cause, which, however, was regarded as of doubtful application by the friend at my elbow, Mr Bross, editor of the Chicago *Press and Tribune*—which, by the way, is one of the most ably conducted Republican journals in the United States. Mr B. said of the speakers, they are apt imitators of the 'Little Giant' (Stephen A. Douglass) himself, in falsifying history, and in misrepresenting the Republicans. Be this as it may, we have no disposition to get into a quarrel that is not our own. After tea, our honored friend, Mr Crandall, called a meeting of his own, to show the Canadian novices in American politics the fallacy of what they had just listened to. One thing is certain, he did 'pitch in' to the Democrats with a hearty good-will.

During the course of the night, we started again *en route* for Cairo. At Duquoin our attention was called to the extensive coal mines, which add so much to the mineral wealth of the State of Illinois. At Cobden, Messrs Newall and Clark presented the company with a number of boxes of ripe peaches, which were very readily 'discussed' by—us. A half barrel of a 'stimulating compound,' of which the extract of peaches forms an important ingredient, was also handed to us. The names of the generous donors we did not learn. The country in which we were at this time is familiarly known in the United States as 'Egypt.' What peculiarity entitles it to this *non de plume* is more than we can tell, unless it be the superabundance of corn which it produces.

At noon we reached Cairo, and can scarcely tell which produced the greatest astonishment—the insignificance of the place generally, or the magnificence of the St. Charles Hotel. Considerable excitement prevailed at this place when we arrived, occasioned by a rumor set afloat by a certain wag, that the excursion train which was announced by telegraph had on board the celebrated Japanese ambassadors to the United States. We did not ascertain whether our first appearance confirmed or dissipated this rumor. They were no more disappointed, however, than we were who had heard so much of the 'silvery waves' of the father of waters,' and had expected to relieve ourselves of 'Egyptian' dust in its pristine waters. The real and the imaginary had no resemblance to each other; the broad blue Mississippi—of which poets sing—and the rolling, tumbling waves of muddy water, which met our disappointed gaze at Cairo, are two different institutions—in all except the 'broad.' Gov. Crandall declared that by actual analysis he had extracted three pints of mud from a quart of water.

After dinner, Mayor Taylor generously tendered us the use of his steamer—which, by the way, was well furnished with 'alf and 'alf' for our benefit, which we were not loth to accept. We were carried on the 'father of waters' to Bird's Nest Point, where we took the cars on the Cairo and Fulton R. R., and had a pleasant ride to Charleston, the county seat of Mississippi county, Missouri. By special invitation we were escorted to the magnificent country seat of Colonel James Moore. We assembled under the wide-spreading branches of an immense willow tree; and amid pleasant chat and most agreeable social intercourse with Col. Moore, his family, and other Southerners, were called on to 'discuss' the merits of a number of very fine water melons. These being disposed of, a short ramble was taken about the premises. The negro quarters were visited. The general appearance of the negroes indicated good keeping, and I do not think anything exhibited on this plantation had a tendency to strengthen prejudices against American Slavery. But while all this was going on a solitary individual, pencil and sketch book in hand, might have been seen abstractedly gazing, and occasionally penciling, in front of this beautiful homestead. This individual was by some of the uninitiated regarded as Frank Leslie's Special Artist, but who was none other than your humble correspondent, who took this method of scrutinising the 'ladies fair' who thronged the piazza, wondering all the time how so much beauty could be done up in so small a quantity of dry goods.

(*Conclusion next week.*)

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Bishop Hughes announces the suspension of the work on the new Cathedral in New York for the present.

Dr. Winship succeeded, in Boston, on Monday, in lifting a dead weight of eleven hundred and sixty pounds.

The value of new buildings put up in Boston, Mass., the present season, will exceed, it is believed, $5,000,000.

On Saturday night Mr Benjamin Desfosses was drowned while bathing off the American wharf at Three Rivers.

A railroad, 300 miles in length, is being built in Brazil. An American company have the contract for a portion of it.

The Rev. Mr Sheelan, a popular universalist minister, is said to be the man who has married Mrs Emma Cunningham Burdell.

The Welland Railroad has already transported, during the present season, one million bushels of grain *en route* for Oswego.

An English lady named Miss Hannah S. Atquith, desirous of emulating Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has discharged a 24 pounder.

The Oswego *Times* has passed into the hands of James N. Brown, formerly of Utica, a practical printer and a live Republican.

Out of one family in Walworth County, Wis., within a few years, four of the brothers and two of the sisters have committed suicide.

A census taker of Jonesville, Mich., put down a man's age at 300 years, instead of the owner of 300 acres of land, as he meant to have done.

A blind man named Lumbley, an Englishman, has been playing chess in Glasgow, and winning against some of the best players of that city.

It is estimated that nearly two thousand colored persons participated in the Negro Emancipation celebration at Hudson, Columbia County, on the 1st inst.

A premium of $10 for the fastest walking horse, is offered at the Summer Races, to come off in Syracuse, on the 22nd, 23d, 24th, and 25th days of August.

The iron interest of Lake Superior is very flourishing. The shipments for June are more than double the amount sent forward in the same time last year.

A marriage is arranged between Colonel Charles Baring, of Crimean celebrity, and Miss Helen Graham, third daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham.

At some recent meetings in London, held to consider the subject of the dearness of provisions, the importation of American beef and pork on a large scale was recommended.

The little girl at Rochester who was supposed to be under the influence of a snake, has been removed to another part of the city, and is now recovering her usual health.

A white woman failed the other day in an attempt to induce a young colored man, a slave, to leave his master on Lake Erie. The darkey said that he knew his business best.

Mrs Swieshelm has published a card in the Pittsburgh papers, announcing that the difficulty existing between her and her husband has been settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

There are in Chicago about 800 saloons, whose managers number about 1,600 men; who give bread and butter to 4,000 souls; and who pay to the city a license of $41,600 per year.

On Saturday afternoon M. and Madame Stemer ascended from Montreal in the balloon, 'Europa.' The balloon rose to a considerable height and took an easterly course over the river.

Solouque, the ex-Emperor of Hayti, lives in the city of Kingston, Jamaica, in a style of mean and wretched poverty, and spends most of his time in gambling with a few low Haytien renegades.

The exodus from Ireland continues, thus far, at as great a ratio as in 1859. The population of the country is now 533,500 persons less then it was in 1851, when the last census was taken.

The Charleston *Mercury* proposes to the owners of the Great Eastern to go into the slave trade. 'Ten thousand negroes at a trip—only think of it.' The *Mercury's* imagination is up to fever heat.

Mr James M. Whitney, one of the most extensive peach growers of Western New York, has sold the entire crop of his orchard at Rochester at $2 per basket, the purchaser to pick them himself from the trees.

A report comes to us that Sir Edmund Head will return to England with the Prince of Wales, and that Sir Fenwick Williams, Commander-in-Chief, will become Administrator until the new Governor is appointed.

The first steamboat ever built in Kansas, was launched on the 30th ult., upon Kansas river. It is called the Kansas Valley, and is ninety feet long, thirteen feet beam, with side wheels, and draws only one foot of water.

The amount of money remitted by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom from 1848 to 1859, both inclusive, is £10,525,153; the largest amount was remitted in 1854, and the smallest in 1848.

A new paper has been started at Boston called the *Pepper Box*.

A school house at Marion, Linn Co., Iowa, was struck by lightning lately, and three out of seven children were instantly killed. The other four, with Miss Kellogg, the teacher, were knocked senseless.

Rev. James Martineau, a celebrated Unitarian preacher, and brother of Miss Harriet Martineau, is now on his way to Boston, where he intends spending a few weeks, after which he will visit Canada and travel through the Northern States.

The capital invested in the coal lands of Pennsylvania is said to be nearly $324,000,000. The canals and slack water connected with the anthracite coal trade measure 815 miles in length, and cost $40,000,000.

Exports from California for the last six months, exclusive of specie and bullion, are $3,350,000; increase, $1,400,000. During the same period, 20,000 passengers arrived at San Francisco, and 7,000 sailed thence.

Kossuth, it is said, receives quarterly, from some mysterious source, the sum of $1000, the accompanying note indicating simply that it is from a friend in America, and that it is intended for his personal expenditure.

The ladies of Aci in Sicily, have addressed a letter to General Garibaldi, announcing that they were about to forward him a sum of 6,000f. which they had intended for the purchase of their summer dresses. Magnanimous sacrifice!

A Missouri editor announces that the publication of his paper will be suspended for six weeks, in order that he may visit St. Louis with a load of bear skins, hoop poles, shingles, bark, pickled catfish, &c., which he has taken for subscriptions.

A fellow living on the Indiana shore of the Ohio river, near Vevay, Indiana, having recently lost his wife, crossed in a boat to the Kentucky side, visited a grave yard there, and *stole a tombstone* which he placed over the remains of his lamented better half.

An American in San Francisco who was sentenced to twelve years on the chain-gang for murder, appealed, and a higher court sentenced him to be shot, and the sentence was carried into effect. A local paper thinks the murderer 'didn't improve his condition.'

A pork curer of the burgh of Annan, William Graham by name, recently won a bet of £50 that he would walk there from Edinburgh, a distance of eighty miles, in twenty-four hours. He accomplished the journey in twenty-two hours and a half.

Mr Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, the inventor of the celebrated Hussey reaper and mower, lost his life at Exeter, N. H., on Saturday last, by falling between the cars, two of which passed directly over his body, across his abdomen, killing him instantly.

According to the returns already received at the Census Bureau at Washington, the crops in all the Northern and North-Western States are immensely heavy this year. In Pennsylvania they are represented to be nearly if not quite double those of last year.

Only a week since an English peer was committed to jail in default of payment of a debt of a thousand pounds; and still later Prince Edward of Saxe Weimer, has been brought before a police court for running a toll gate, and was fined threepence and costs.

Mrs Singer, wife of Isaac M. Singer, the sewing machine manufacturer, who lives in Fifth Avenue, New York, has made complaint that her husband beats and chokes her so that she dare not live at home without some legal protection. He has been put under bonds to keep the peace.

A telegraph from the Hon. John Rose, received in Cobourg, says:—'It is proposed that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall go to Cobourg on the evening of the 6th of September, sleep there, go to Peterborough and Port Hope next day, and thence to Toronto.'

The Rochester *Union* says:—If the addresses presented to the Prince of Wales by the species of bipeds who inhabit Nova Scotia are not sufficiently nauseous to upheave one's contempt for fawning sycophants, then we can imagine nothing that would produce such an effect.

The Kingston *News* says, his many friends in Canada will regret to learn that A. M. Ross, Esq., the Engineer who superintended the erection of the Victoria Bridge, under Stephenson, and whose name will be associated with it as long as it endures, is now the inmate of a Lunatic Asylum.

All the members of the Government, except Mr. Vankoughnet, have gone down the river with the Governor General, to meet the Prince of Wales at Gaspe. They are to appear before the Prince in their new official costumes. Mr. Vankoughnet "keeps the nest warm" at the Seat of Goverment.

The brig Frolic, which was engaged in combat with the Wasp during the last war with England, is still in existence. She is now about fifty-two years old, and is owned in the province of New Brunswick. She has undergone considerable change in external arrangement since her fight with the Wasp.

Killing comes natural; half the places in Ireland begin with kill. There is Killboy (for all Irishmen are called boys), and, what is more unmanly, there is Killbride; Killbaron, after the landlords; Killbarrack, after the English soldiers; Killcrew, for the navy; Killbritain, for the English proprietors; Killcool for a deliberate murder; and Killmore, if that aint enough.

A woman disguised in man's clothes gained admittance to the Sons of Malta lodge room in Hartford the other evening, and passed all the several degrees of initiation successfully until the Worshipful Commander came to apply the emblem. Then the trick was discovered, the candidate being found unworthy to receive it. The affair has caused considerable excitement.

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE ADRIATIC.

Activity in the English Dockyards—An Emergency to be met—Sicilian Affairs—An extraordinary letter from the Emperor of the French—Arrival of Lady Franklin in New York—The Massacres in Syria.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

The Adriatic arrived this morning with news to the 1st inst.

All the war steamers in the English dockyards are to be made ready to meet an emergency.

Turkey has accepted the proposals for intervention made by the Convention at Paris with some modifications.

A military Convention had been concluded between Garibaldi and Gen. Clary.

The Neapolitans keep their forts at Syracuse Agosta and Messina.

The navigation of the Straits of Messina is free.

The French proposals for intervention, subject to the acquiescence of the Porte was accepted by the Powers.

The Turkish Ambassadors claim essential modifications.

Russia authorised Lord John Russell to sign for her. The modifications were adopted.

The Adriatic brings 267 passengers, including Lady Franklin and niece, and Donald McKay. She left Southampton at 9 o'clock, on the evening of the 1st.

The Convention agreed to by Garibaldi and Clary also says the Citadel of Messina will not fire on the town.

The Garibaldi colors will take equal rank with the Neapolitan flag. Naples is tranquil but agitation prevailed in the Provinces.

It is rumored that the Royal troops are about to evacuate the Citadel of Messina.

Hostilities are suspended.

Napoleon's letter to the French Ambassador to London, dated 26th July, is published: He says since the peace of Villafranca, I have had but one thought, one object, that is to inaugurate a new era of peace and to live on the best terms with my neighbors, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy, and the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me to assume the desire to see re-united to France a province essentially French. But it will be objected—You wish for peace, but you increase immoderately the military force of France. I deny the fact in every sense that my army and fleet have in them anything of a threatening character. My steam navy is very far from being equal to our requirements, and the number of steamers does not equal that of sailing ships thought necessary in the time of Louis Phillippe. I have 400,000 men under arms, but deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6,000 at Rome, 8,000 in China, 20,000 gendarmes, the sick, and new conscripts, and you will see that my army is of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the army list has been the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing peace, I wish to organize the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war. I, close at hand, have witnessed the defects, and wish to remedy them. Having said thus much, I have, since Villafranca, neither done nor even thought anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the instructions I gave him were confined to this—Use every effort to maintain the *status quo*; the interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible.

Napoleon then touches on Syrian affairs, saying his first thought in the matter was to come to an understanding with England, and asks—What other interest than that of humanity could have induced me to send troops to that country. He says the interior organization of France and to increase her resources are fields vast enough for my ambition and sufficient to satisfy it. It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca—as to Southern Italy I am free from engagements. I ask no better than concert with England on this point as on others. In Heaven's name let the eminent men at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrusts—let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other. To sum up this is my innermost thought. I desire Italy should obtain peace—no matter how—but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I could much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and in no case not to undertake it alone, firstly because it will be a great expense, secondly because I fear this intervention may involve the Eastern question—but on the other hand I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand how one can leave unpunished not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our Consulates, the insult to our flag and pillaged monasteries, which were under our protection.

The London *Times* while evidently distrusting the Emperor, is glad of any occasion which has elicited the profession of such friendly sentiments, and trust they fore-shadow a policy under which we may enjoy peace, without being compelled longer to support all the burdens of war.

The Rev. Mr Graham of the Irish Presbyterian Mission at Damascus, was murdered in the open street. He had a guard of Turkish soldiers, but they did nothing towards defending him.

The Leinster, the new Galway steamship, made the trip from Southampton to Queenstown in 25 hours.

The appearance of the French Wheat crop has much improved, and prices were lower at Paris.

GENOA, July 31st.

3,000 Christians had taken refuge in the citadel occupied by Algerines and Abd-el-Kader. The town is in the power of murderers and incendiaries to the number of 2,400.

The Turkish garrison of 500 men was inactive or hostile.

Soldiers had driven the Christians into the flames of burning buildings.

The same account computes the number of victims at from 2,000 to 3,000, but the statements may be exaggerated.

The Turin *Journal* speaks of the probability of a meeting this month between the King and Napoleon.

A letter from Milan states that some Hungarian soldiers have obtained ball cartridges fired into a corps of Chasseurs noted for loyalty to the Emperor. One sergeant was killed. Several of the Hungarian officers afterwards deserted.

THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.

LETTER FROM FATHER ROUSSEAU.

The French papers publish the following letter from Father Rousseau, the Jesuit Missionary at Saida:—

The population of the town of Zahle, from 12,000 to 15,000 in number, all Christians, twice repelled an attack of the Druses, but on a third attempt the latter had resource to a stratagem, which succeeded. Knowing that the Christians expected rein