Arrival of the ASIA.

A ENGLISH WAR STEAMER AT SEBASTOPOL.

Varna, July 29.—Sir Geo. vessel he commanded in the Fury, Sebastopol in the night, and the harbour by. The Fury was fired at, but escaped without shell; but she suffered much. Sir George Brown is supposed were, in consequence, of fence despatched, which have occasioned the movements of the transports. Varna is quite full of vessels; they are wedged together in hundreds. The smell of the beach is sickening. Cholera was subsiding in the English camp; the deaths do not exceed sixteen daily. Preparations are being made for an immediate advance of the allied troops. Vessels from Varna are subjected to a quarantine of five days at Constantinople.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION ON THE EVACUATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Russian Envoy has announced to the Cabinet of Vienna that the Emperor Nicholas has just ordered the complete evacuation of the Principalities of Wallachia and of Moldavia. Notwithstanding this declaration, Count Buol exchanged notes with Baron Bourqueney and Lord Westmoreland on the 8th inst., from which it results that Austria agrees with England as to the guarantees to be required from Russia, in order to preclude the return of the complication which have troubled the repose of Europe, and engages not to treat with Russia, unless she obtains these guarantees, until the reestablishment of general peace.

Private telegraphic advices from Berlin, based on authentic information, state that it is the menaced situation of the Crimea and the other maritime provinces of southern Russia, and that alone, which has induced the Czar to withdraw his troops from the Principalities. The Russian regiments in Bessarabia and Kherson are to move in all possible haste to the Crimea, while those in Moldavia march to occupy their places. The greater part of General Gurkakoff's division had crossed the Pruth on the 4th.

THE WAR IN THE BALTIC.

At Cronstadt the Archduke Constantine had a narrow escape from drowning by the upsetting of a boat. Admiral Galitzin and four seamen were drowned.

We have received the following despatch from Stockholm, dated August 5:—"In consequence of General Baraguay d'Hilliers' interview with the King, orders have been sent to Carlscrona not to dismantle the fleet, which remain ready for active service."

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN THE BALTIC.

Ledsund, July 31.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning the man at the masthead of the Duke of Wellington reported four line-of-battle ships in sight, and they were soon discovered to be those conveying the French troops from Calais. At twelve at noon the crew on board the French flag-ship Inflexible were mustered and inspected. They were informed that their brother soldiers were approaching, and would combine with them in their attack upon the enemy at Bomarsund. Three deafening hurrahs burst forth from the crew, and this ceremony was repeated throughout the whole of the French ships. At one p. m. the advanced ship Hannibal, with Commodore Grey's flag flying, entered the sound, and saluted the commander-in-chief with 15 guns; it was immediately returned by a rapid fire of seven guns. The Hannibal then ran up the tricolor at the fore, and boomed forth a salute to Admiral Penaud Deschenes of 15 guns which was acknowledged with a similar number. The day was exceedingly fine and the atmosphere clear; the Hannibal crowded her bulwarks and shrouds with French soldiers eagerly looking upon the scene of naval brilliancy in the Sound. The sun shone brightly upon their gay uniforms, and as she ran through the fleet, ship after ship manned the rigging, and gave three such cheers as brought an echo from the rocks around. The flags of the combined nations were simultaneously hoisted at the mastheads of each—the union jack, the tricolor, and the star and cresent flaunting proudly in Russian waters. The bands of the French ships then struck up "God save the Queen" and "L'Honneur et L'Empereur," the English bands repeating these in reversed order. Rounding the stern of the great Duke, the Hannibal let go her anchor. The Algiers came in shortly afterwards, followed by the Royal William and St Vincent, in tow of the Gladiator and the Sphynx. The French admiral at once sent his barge for the chief military officers, and they were conveyed to the Inflexible, whither Colonel Jones, of the royal engineers, followed from the Duke. In the evening the commanders of the ships were invited to dine with Sir Charles Napier.

LATEST MOVEMENTS.

Ledsund, August 2.—General Baraguay d'Hilliers returned from Bomersund last night in the Imperieuse yacht. He was reconnoitering very close to the forts, when the masked battery opened fire upon him, and two shots fell over the ship. The commander soon steamed away beyond their reach.

Preparations are making to day to land the troops in the paddle-box boats and ships' cutters &c. Her Majesty's ship Tarmagant and three transports, with troops, have arrived. The celebrated Mosquito, iron yatch, made her appearance last night with a Norwegian flag flying. The cholera is still rife on board the Majestic and Princess Royal, but is not spreading. There have been 12 cases on board the latter, and 22 in the former.

A man yesterday fell from the foreyard of the James Watt on the anchor, and was killed.

The Lightning (12 noon) is just gone on to Bomarsund with all the scientific and navigation officers in the fleet. The Holyrood leaves in a few minutes.

August, 3.—The time for moving the troops up to Bomarsund will either be to day or to morrow. A little delay has occurred, but it is from the humane desire of saving life as much as possible. For this purpose, therefore, each ship has been ordered to build two large platforms for large lower deck guns. These are to be landed, and are to be used against the forts on the land side, which is deemed very weak, and incapable of resistance. A continuous siege, directed to a point that has lately been discovered, or heard of, will enable us soon to make a breach in the fortification, without exposing ourselves to the fire of their large guns. The man-of-war it is thought will not moor close to the batteries unless of urgent necessity, but will shell the place while the troops are investing it.

It is said the Duke, Acre, Princess Royal, and James Watt draw too much water to be towed in the passage. The tide rises and falls about eight inches only; indeed, it is almost imperceptible, but a strong current might decrease the depth two or three feet, being all that the Duke at present would have to spare between some of the little islands.

LATEST TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

LANDING OF ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"It is stated that accounts have reached Paris announcing that the expeditionary troops have landed in Powkopp—the isthmus land. The probability of such an event was spoken of some days ago, as the best means of intercepting the communications of the Russians with the Crimea."

THE DANUBE.

Vienna, August 10.—The *Presse* has the following: General Prim has arrived at Orsova. The same ship brought several English and French officers, and commissariat officers for the purchase of forage in Hungary. The officers say that the Allies will first attack Anapa. There are 36,000 Turks and French, but no English in the Dobrudscha. The Turks occupy Babadah. The Turks will probably attack Tultscha—the French, Galatz.

ATTACK ON ALAND.

Dantzic, August 11.—2,000 French soldiers and 600 English marines landed at three points on Aland, with little interruption and no loss, on Tuesday last. The forts have not been attacked, but were to be on Wednesday. Admiral Napier is in the Bulldog, at Bomarsund.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Paris, August 11.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes a despatch from the Austrian government, demanding the evacuation of the principalities, with the reply of Russia.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Paris, August 11.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the reply of Count Nesselrode to the Austrian ultimatum, and the answer of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, admitting no armistice, and pointing out a few conditions for the re-establishment of peace, namely:—1. Abolition of Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia, and Moldavia. 2. Liberty of the Mouths of the Danube. 3. Revision of the treaty of 1841, for the limits of Russia in the Euxine. No power to have official protectorate over Turkish subjects.

THE CRIMEA.

Odessa, July 31.—A plot to burn the Russian fleet at Sebastopol was discovered on the 16th instant. A war council is sitting to investigate the affair. Several captains of merchantmen and of the navy have been imprisoned.

Odessa, August 1.—Sebastopol is being surrounded by most imposing fortifications.—The most strenuous efforts are made to overcome the difficulties of the ground-works.—The Russian fleet is in Sebastopol waters yet; isolated Russian men-of-war are cruising along the coast to observe our movements.

SPAIN.

Madrid, August 6.—Espartero and the ministers were at the palace last night again, and remained there until two this morning. The Junta were also there for some time, and then went awey, but soon an Aide-de-Camp was set off at speed to bring them back, and they were there for another hour. There was much consultation and agitation. The cause of this stir was a representation made to the Duke de la Victoria by the Junta, in consequence of one made to them by a deputation from all the districts of Madrid, to the effect that it was the desire of the capital and of the country that Donna Maria Christina, ex-guardian of the Queen, should not be allowed to quit Spain until she had been tried by the Cortes. The Council of Ministers was at once assembled, and at an early hour this morning the Junta were informed that the wishes of the people should be complied with, and that the Dowager-Queen should not quit Madrid either openly or furtively, by day or by night.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

Paris, August 10.—A despatch from Munich, dated this day, announces that the catringe of the King of Saxony was overturned at Brenbuchel, between Munich and Dresden.

The King was killed by a kick from one of the horses.

The deceased monarch was a son of Duke Maximilian (who was born in 1759, and died in 1838.) His Majesty first drew breath on the 18th of May, 1797, and succeeded in June, 1836, by virtue of the act of renunciation of his father, to his uncle King Anthony, having been co-regent from the 13th Sept., 1830, to the period of his accession. The King of Saxony visited England in May, 1844, and was a guest of her Majesty at the period of the Emperor of Russia's unexpected arrival in London. The two monarchs met at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and were together present at the Ascot race meeting of that year. While in England, the King visited most of the principal cities and manufacturing towns, and his Majesty was entertained by the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Earl and Countess Amherst, and other noblemen, at their seats in various parts of the country. His Majesty was a great botanist, and while in England passed two days in collecting plants and specimens in the Isle of Wight.

The King, although twice married, has left no issue by either consort. His first wife was the Archduchess Caroline Ferdinandine, Therese, Joseph Demetrie, who was born in 1801, and died in 1832. His Majesty married, secondly, Marie Anne Leopoldine, daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, who survives her royal husband.

His Majesty is succeeded by his brother, the Duke John Nepomucene Marie Joseph, who married, in 1822, the Duchess Amelie Auguste, daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, (sister of the present Queen Dowager of Saxony,) by whom he has a family of eight children.

The present king is very much devoted to literature, and among the productions of his leisure hours may be mentioned a German translation of Dante, with elaborate notes. The extensive circulation which this work has obtained, and the fact that the notes have been translated into Italian, are sufficient proofs of the high literary attainments of his Majesty.

INDICTMENT AGAINST QUEEN CHRISTINA.

Dona Maria Christina de Bourbon is debtor to the State twenty-four millions, which she received unlawfully as Reina Gobernadora, from 1834 to 1840, having married a second time, shortly after the death of her first husband; twelve millions which were paid to her on her return from France for the three years which she passed out of the country; and thirty-five millions, the difference between the money of Spain and America, for the 10 years that she has drawn her pension on the treasury of Cuba; making a total of seventy-five millions of reals. With the assent of the Pianseres family raised their rents at the Calle de las Rejas; founded with Tarancon; acquired the coal-mines of Ciudad Real; made its own a great part of the Madrid railroad; took many shares in the canalisation of the Ebro; took a great number in the company of La Espana Industrial (a joint-stock manufacturing company); entered with Senor Salamanca in the participation of various lines of railroad; and established a Havana engines, and other speculations.—*Madrid Tribune.*

A Slight Affair With Greek Pirates.

The following letter, dated from the Bay of Volo, June 29, contains an account of the capture of Greek pirates near the Island of Negropont:—"At daylight yesterday, as Her Majesty's steamship *Triton* was cruising off the N. E. end of the Island of Negropont, a suspicious looking caique was observed pulling in shore. Chase was given and a boat sent to reconnoitre, when it was found that the crew had abandoned her and retired to the bush. On the boat's crew boarding, a number of Greeks, well armed used threatening gestures pointing pistols and guns at the crew. Upon this the boat returned to the *Triton*, and, being reinforced by another boat manned and armed, pulled in shore; and upon nearing the land a brisk fire was opened upon them by the pirates in the jungle, which was returned by shell and shot from the ship and small arms from the boats, under cover of which the caique was towed off to the ship.

"This part of Negropont is farmed by English, French and Swiss. They had previously informed the commander of the *Triton* the adjacent bays were infested by pirates, and they were immediately informed of the capture, and that the pirates had sought shelter on their estates without the means of escape. Arrangements were then made that the peasantry should be collected and proceed to that part of the coast, and the *Triton* proceed to sea. By this means fifteen of these cut-throats were captured, all armed with guns, pistols, and knives, and given up to the Greek authorities, to be dealt with according to law.

"The scene of this encounter is a romantic spot close to Cape Amoni, and opposite the Island of Pontico, on the North-east bluff of Negropont. This will prove a wholesome lesson, for some casualities must have occurred from the bursting of shell and scattering of grape, although, from the nature of the ground and densely-wooded country, it is not possible to ascertain the extent of the damage.

The Chronicle.

INGERSOLL:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854.

☞ The present number of the *Chronicle* is sent to a number of persons whose names are not on our subscription list. If papers so sent are not returned before the issue of the next paper, we will place the names on the list of subscribers. Please observe the terms on the first page.

Who is to represent South Oxford?

Almost every Canadian newspaper we take up is filled with speculations as to the probability of Mr Hincks giving up his seat for the South Riding of Oxford and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron running for the Riding. As far as we can learn there is a possibility of Mr Hincks sitting for Renfrew, and a possibility of Mr Cameron appealing to the electors of this Riding to sustain the government.

To every right-thinking Reformer, more particularly at the present juncture of political affairs, it cannot appear but necessary that South Oxford should be represented by a Reformer whose views are sound on the great political questions of the day, and one who has been tried and can be entrusted with the carrying out of the principles of the party. We think Mr Cameron is deserving of this confidence to the fullest extent; and although we would regret, with the great mass of South Oxford Reformers, should Mr Hincks give up his seat here, yet, in order to save the Riding to the party, we are willing to lay our objections aside, and battle for the common cause. Mr Cameron has been a member of a Reform ministry long enough to have every point well tried, and he has always been found sound. His suggestions in cabinet councils, touching the welfare of the country, have been received with the utmost confidence, and in many instances acted upon. This alone will render Mr Cameron's representation an honorable one. However, as nothing definite is yet known, let the electors of the South Riding of Oxford bear in mind that measures—the Reform party—not men, is the watchword, and by this we should be guided.

The Cholera.

Much has been said and written since the first appearance of this terrible epidemic in the country. To say that newspaper writers have dwelt too much on this unpleasant topic, might perhaps be taking a dangerous position; but certainly the extent of its ravages after all the forebodings and forewarnings, has not justified the continually keeping before the reader long prosaical articles picturing the disease in all its horrors. To impose on the credulity of people, especially when such consequences as we have painfully witnessed must follow, deserves the strongest mark of reprobation.

We do not for a moment insinuate any intention of this nature on the part of any portion of the press, for they could not possibly have any ends to serve. But we wish we could say as much of another class of men who seem to profit by working on the minds of those who have not sufficient mental strength to resist that which at first only exists in their imagination.

As much as we dislike quackery, either in physic or anything else, we must say such means to an end is a species of quackery that we cannot look upon with that amount of complacency and indifference as we were wont to say, "If it does you no good it will do you no harm." Yet those men are the first to hold up their hands in holy horror at the rapid advance which "quack nostrums" are making throughout the country. But more of this subject anon.

Thank Providence our village has wholly escaped. Ingersoll maintains its character for being one of the healthiest localities in the Province, and this is exemplified by the fact of so many taking refuge amongst us during the prevalence of cholera in Hamilton and elsewhere, some of whom have since determined to make this place their future summer residence. They could not do better. While we are grateful for having escaped, we should feel a sympathy for the sad bereavement in other places, and take advantage of that which our recent experience has taught us, both in the necessary observance which Dr Wilfred Nelson and others very opportunely laid down, and in the treatment of the premonitory symptoms, which as yet is the only specific.

We must acknowledge that the advocates of temperance have gained such a footing that no indifference or denunciation can remove. Men cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the intemprate man is predisposed to cholera or any other epidemic. As Dr Nelson says, "Let the miserable inebriate take warning."

The "Spectator's" Ingersoll Correspondent.

The Ingersoll correspondent of the *Hamilton Spectator* writes that paper as follows:

"I may tell you that Mr Hincks (so his friends hereway) has gone partner to the extent of £50 in the purchase of the *Ingersoll Chronicle*, with young Garnett, who is to make it an out-and-out ministerial hack."

It is almost needless for us to state, that the above extract contains not a particle of truth. Neither Mr Hincks or any one else, but ourself, has the slightest interest in the *Chronicle* office—not even a proposition of the kind was ever made.

We know who this Ingersoll "correspondent" is, but call not gratify his personal vanity so much as to give his name. He has heard from us before, and will probably again, if he persists in promulgating fabrications of this kind which are intended to prejudice the public. It is well known the *Spectator* is ever ready to give publicity to an assertion, no matter how false or from what quarter it may emanate, so that it answers the end it is aimed at, namely, to vilify and traduce Mr Hincks and the Reform party.

For the especial gratification of the *Spectator* and his "correspondent," we will state, that the *Ingersoll Chronicle* is a thoroughly independent journal—influenced by no man or set of men—and that we depend on the intelligence and good sense of the people of Oxford for ultimate success. It would be more creditable to the *Spectator* could it procure a reliable correspondent in future.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

The following is the opinion of the St. John (N. B.) *Courier* on the prospective results of the reciprocity treaty:

"There can be no doubt but that if our people have energy an enterprise equal to our neighbors we will profit by having their markets thrown open to us. We are of opinion that the inhabitants of this Province native and adopted, are equal, to say the least, to the people of the United States in anything. Nay, from or more northern location, and braeing clime, we think it probable that in most things superior. We are therefore disposed to look upon enlarged opportunities for trading and intercourse as likely to benefit us.

"If the present inhabitants of this Province, from the want of capital enterprise, or any numbers, cannot avail themselves of their fisheries, of their water-power, of their timber, mines and minerals, we say we, open the door which shuts you on from intercourse with your neighbors, and they will come and fish, mine and manufacture for themselves. The fishermen of Nantucket and Marblehead have no particular attachment to their barren islands, and would soon line the shores of P. E. Island, Westmoreland and Kent, and become as good Bluenosemen as the Bangor lumberers and millmen, who now make some of our most valuable citizens.

"As to the general question therefore, we think that reciprocity will benefit us. Whether the treaty is the best bargain that could have been made, is another thing. It seems, however, that it was the best that could be got."

An Impostor.

On Monday morning last, a colored man, bearing the rather important cognomen of *Signor Castillo*, called at our office and ordered a hundred bills, announcing an entertainment in ventriloquism, intenized with other similar tom-foolery performances. About two hours after leaving the order, the sable son entered the office for the second time, and said "he guess'd he wouldn't have them are bills now." The bills hung partly "set up," we demanded remuneration for our trouble; but this the Signor refused, and made for the door, with the deep conviction, we presume, that he might endanger his person did he remain longer. The country is flooded just now with humbugs of this sort, and should the press and the public countenance them, it could not but have the beneficial effect on the morals of the community and the pockets of the printer. This signor, we believe has gone west, and we will not fail to apprise our western friends of the exhibition he has given in Ingersoll.

☞ The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement in another column relating to an extensive sale of town lots in Woodstock. Plans can be obtained at this office.

THE CROPS.—It is stated that the grain crops in England, Ireland and Scotland promise an abundant yield. It appears that the potato has been again attacked with disease, and in some parts of Ireland "the most serious fears are entertained of the destruction of the crop." Cattle and pigs are dying in Ireland in large numbers from some unknown disease.

☞ Complaints have reached us from several subscribers that the Chronicle is not regularly delivered from their post offices. We do not wish to particularize, but we expect certain postmasters to be more attentive to their duties in future, or we shall be under the necessity of administering a castigation which will be anything but agreeable to them.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Woodstock *Sentinel* says not a single case of cholera has occurred in that town since the 18th ultimo.

We learn that Lord Elgin has informed the State Department that, pending the action of the Provinces on the Reciprocity Treaty, the River St Lawrence will be thrown open to United States vessels.

We observe that Admiral Boxer, late of Quebec, commands a squadron of transports in the Black Sea.

The total number of passengers conveyed on railways in the United Kingdom, in the year 1853, amounted to 102,286,660; the number in 1852 to 89,135,729. The total receipts from all sources of traffic amounted, in 1853, to £18,035,879, and in 1852, to £15,710,554.

The New York State Agricultural Society have signified to the Common Council of the city of New York, their acceptance of the use of Hamilton Square for their next Annual Exhibition by the 26th of September, and the Fair will be opened on the 3rd of October.

The Montreal *Herald* records the death of Toussaint Peltier, Esq., by apoplexy. Mr Peltier was admitted to the bar in 1816.

The number of admissions at the Sydenham Crystal Palace average about seventeen thousand daily.

Henry Miller, of Detroit, has invented a new car brake that operates almost instantaneously, and is under control of the engineer. It consists of a steam pipe extending from the locomotive to a cylinder attached to each car of the train, and in which there is a piston that operates upon the brake by means of an iron rod. Actual experiments have proved its capacity to bring a train in full motion to a dead stand, almost instantly.

A Havana Correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* expresses his honest belief that the new Captain General of Cuba is using every effort in his power to put a stop to the African slave trade, and that of the cargoes already landed, large numbers have been captured by the government agents.

The London *Daily News* says: Her Majesty, it is stated, intends erecting, in one of the churches in the Isle of Wight, a monument to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Charles I. This unhappy princess died at the age of fifteen, in captivity, in Carisbrook Castle, in the above island, about a year and a-half after her father was beheaded. She was a prisoner when her father suffered death, and had been so for nearly two years previous.

Wheat is selling at Cobourg at 5s and 5s 3d per bushel. In Barrie, fall wheat per bushel sells at from 5s to 5s 6d, and spring for 4s to 4s 6d. In Paris wheat sells at 10s York per bushel.

A *Soiree de reception* was given to Madame Grisi and her husband Signor Mario at the St Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

Principal Veterinary Surgeon Frederick Clifford Cherry, died at Clapham, on the 11th ult., aged 75. He served Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain, including the battle of Corunna; with the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809; the Peninsula Campaign from January, 1812, to the end of that war in 1814; also the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. He received the War Medal, with three clasps, for Corunna, Salamance, and Vittoria.

The St Louis *Republican*, of the 16th ult. says, "there has not been a night within the last week when the dagger has not drank the blood of its victim. The Police Office for several nights past has been the receptacle of bleeding men who have had the knife put to them. The dens of iniquity in the city—bad enough under ordinary circumstances—have recently been stirred up by the worst passions, and the streets every night are infested with bands of reckless men in pursuit of difficulties, armed to the teeth and eager for an affray."

The papers from the Lower Provinces state that the legislatures of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island will probably be summoned to meet during September, for the purpose of considering the Reciprocity Treaty.

The American fishing schooners in the Gulf of St Lawrence have had a very unprofitable mackerel fishery this year. Mackerel are yet scarce, and only found at long distances from the land, so that the vessels have had no occasion whatever to go within the three mile limit.

A case of suspected murder has occurred at Syracuse, and among those arrested thereupon is the brother of the deceased.

A jockey was thrown off his horse and killed while riding at the Montreal races on Saturday.

We learn by Newfoundland papers that the fisheries in the district of Saint John's as well as to the northward, have so far proved successful this season. The fishing at Labrador is also reported to be good.

A number of the metropolitan police, who had volunteered to go to the East to act in the rear of the forces for the protection of the stores, have withdrawn their applications for appointments, on learning that they would be under martial law, flogging included.

The Cobourg *Sun* states that the barn of Mr H. T. Beach, at Consecon Lake, Ameliasburg, was struck by lightning, one morning last week, and 13 tons of hay, and 100 bushels of wheat speedily consumed.

It is reported that the Russians having raised a Moorsom shell from the wreck of the Tiger, while endeavouring to ascertain its components, exploded it, by which seventeen men were killed.

The Hastings *Chronicle* says that Mrs Marsh, wife of Charles Marsh—now confined in the Penitentiary for shooting Adam Henry Meyers, Esq., of Trenton—leaves for Quebec in a few days with a Petition signed by about four thousand persons, asking for the Royal clemency to be extended towards her husband.

Laura Bridgman, whose early history is so well known, is spending the summer with Dr Morton at Halifax, Mass., whose wife was among her earliest teachers. Laura is now about 25 years of age. She is employed in writing her autobiography, says the Boston *Post*.

A venerable matron of North Adams, Mass, aged 93 years, recently gave a tea party to her old friends. Among the guests were four ladies of the respective ages of 86, 82, 80, and 73, and three gentlemen aged 85, 80, and 83. Six of the above party reside in one neighborhood of less than a mile square, and have been residents of North Adams over fifty years.

The *United Service Gazette* says: It is a somewhat singular fact that the name of Blackwood has entirely disappeared from the Navy List. With Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart., who died recently on board the Leander, the name is lost to connected with the Royal Navy.

Sir James Graham has, we regret to say, been suffering from an attack of pleurisy. He was a little better at last accounts, but is still confined to his bed. The labor of his office has of late been very severe.

The Island of Anticosti has been selected as the rendezvous of a pleasure excursion by a steamer from Quebec.

The locality is being rapidly that they believe that the cholera is entirely departed from that town.

A cricket match came off last week, between the Cobourg and Peterborough Clubs, in which the former proved victorious by a majority of 145.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British Army has ordered that none shall be regularly issued to the War Correspondent of *The Times* newspaper.

A machine shop belonging to Messrs Ward & Pitt'ron, Thorold Village, containing a large quantity of machinery, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night last week. The property destroyed was estimated at $5,000. There was no insurance on the premises, but the good natured neighbors raised $1,000 while the building was still burning.

Major-General Hutt died in England on the 7th ult. He was the first officer that established regimental savings' bank in the army.

It appears by a Parliamentary return recently published, that the value of promissory notes in circulation in the United Kingdom on the 3rd of July was £37,370,503. Million to the amount of £13,814,000 was lodged at the Bank of England on that date.

The English papers note a great decrease this year in the number of Irish labor is who have crossed the channel for the purpose of reaping the harvest, compared with other seasons, but state that they are of a superior class to those laborers that visited the English shores before the tide of emigration commenced.

[For the Ingersoll Chronicle.]

Electricity.

1. What is the cause of persons being struck by lightning?

Animal bodies being conductors, the lightning takes the body in its passage.

2. Why does lightning sometimes kill animals?

Because the electric current passing through an animal produces such a violent action upon the nerves that it destroys life.

3. What places are most dangerous during a thunder storm?

Near a tree or any lofty object; also, near a river or any water.

4. Why is this?

You remember that we say the air is a non-conductor; therefore, any tall object, although it might be but a poor conductor, might discharge, and in that case would be sure to become the conductor of the electricity; and because animal bodies contain more fluids than trees, &c., the electric fluid would leave the latter and pass through the animal, thereby injuring and perhaps causing its death.

5. Why is it dangerous to bear water?

Because water is a good conductor, and lightning will choose the tallest object conductor to it.

6. Is it safe to run or drive fast during a storm?

No, because it produces a current of air, and air in motion offers less resistance to electricity than air at rest.

7. What parts of a house are most dangerous in a thunder storm?

The fire-place, particularly if a fire is lighted; the attics, cellar and beside the walls.

8. Why are these places dangerous?

The fire-place, because soot rarefied air are conductors, (especially so if there is iron about them); the attics and cellars because they are the extremities of the building; as well, see 4th question.

9. Is danger increased by a number of animals being together?

Yes, for two reasons—1st, a mass forms a better conductor than an individual, 2d, the vapor rising from a crowd is a good conductor.

10. If a person is abroad in a thunder storm, what place is the safest?

Any place about twenty or thirty feet from a tree, building, or stream of water.

11. If a person be in a carriage in a thunder storm, in what way can he travel most safely?

He should sit upright, without touching any of the four sides, that the lightning may make him a conductor to the metal or sides of the carriage.

12. Which is the safest place in a house?

The centre of a room in the middle story, especially if you place yourself on a bed, any isolated substance or glass.

13. Is it safer to be wet or dry in a thunder storm?

To be wet, because the wet clothes form a better conductor than the fluids of our bodies.

14. What is the best method of treating a person apparently killed by lightning?

If you are near medical aid, call it immediately; if you are not, throw cold water on the patient, use artificial breathing, and get medical assistance as soon as possible.

FATAL RAILROAD OCCURRENCE.—This morning about 8 o'clock one of the freight cars of the Harlem Railroad got off the track, corner of Bowery and Broome, and, as is usual on such occasions, a large crowd of people assembled. During the excitement that prevailed, an unknown man about 20 years of age, had his leg caught and crushed between two cars in such a terrible manner that he died shortly afterwards. His remains were taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-House, where an inquest will be held. He was dressed in a grey mixed roundabout coat, check cassimere pants, muslin shirt, old shoes, &c. In his possession was found a Bible book, showing that one Ann Riley had an account with N. P. H. Barrett, children's clothing establishment, No 47 Nassau-st. The discovery of this book undoubtedly will lead to the name, residence, and other particulars respecting the deceased.—*N. Y. Tribune Aug. 28.*

Large Fire in Troy—Loss not less than a Million Dollars.

TROY, August 28.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock to-day, and spread with irresistible fury over a space equal to about eight blocks, consuming probably not less than two or three hundred buildings and destroying property amounting to not less than one million of dollars. Owing to the dry state of every thing, it was almost impossible to check the fury of the flames.

The burnt district is bounded on the west by the river, on the east by the river to Division street, and from thence by the alley between First and Second streets, and on the south by Jefferson street.

In this district is embraced an extensive lumber business, and lumber amounting to not less than $250,000 was destroyed.—The freight depot, machine shop, and several car houses, with the store of the Hudson River Railroad; also, the very extensive establishment known as Badger's Chair Factory, the bell foundry of Jones & Hitchcock, and several other manufacturing establishments, are destroyed.

The fire was arrested on the east side, in the rear of the range of the costly dwellings fronting on Washington Park, and on the south by the open space bounded by Jefferson street.

The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained, but the following named Companies will sustain losses; The American, at Providence, $15,000; the Roger Williams, Providence, $8,000; the Atlantic, Providence, $7,000; the Merchants', Providence, $5,000; the Mohawk Valley, Amsterdam, $9,000; the Phenix, New York, $2,500; the Western, Pittsfield, Mass., $5,000; the National Protection, Saratoga, $15,000; the Knickerbocker, Waterford, $5,000; the Hamilton Co., New York, $5,000; the Market Co., New York, $5,000; the Beekman Co., New York, $2,000; the New Amsterdam, New York, $2,000; the Ætna, Hartford, $25,000; the Hartford Co., $6,500; the Troy Mutual, $40,000.

These are but a share of the losses sustained by the Insurance Companies. Our city has never before been visited with such a conflagration. Fortunately, no fatal accidents occurred.

Tremendous Fire at Waldoboro, Me.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Aug. 28.

At about 1 o'clock to day a fire broke out in the rear of the hotel in Waldoboro, which swept all the village from Wm. Tebbett's large furniture store, on the north and east, as far as the Baptist meeting house, which was saved.

The property destroyed included every store in the village, and every building south and west the river, and in Geo. G. Kuhn's residence on the south side. H. Kenedy's new ship, Capt. [illegible] lay hark both on the stocks, and [illegible] Clark's timber in his yard for a large ship. Both banks (the Medomak and Waldoboro) the Custom House, and Post Office were also burnt. The loss cannot now be approximated, but must exceed $250,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

John Muller, who confessed that he murdered a man, about ten months ago, by the name of Meyers, in Berlington county, N. J., died of typhoid fever in the county prison to-day. It is not yet known with certainty whether he committed the murder.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN BOSTON.—On Tuesday afternoon, 22nd of August, the southerly stores [illegible] Broad st. Boston, occupied by W. S. Lewis &c., pickle [illegible] Messrs. Hunneman, Hayes & [illegible] gists, suddenly fell, with [illegible] crushing beneath the ruins [illegible] of the stores and several [illegible] who were on the walk at the [illegible] or three of these were recovered from beneath, one of them alive. While searching for others the fire broke out with great violence attended by a dence smoke from burning chemicals. The hydrants were turned upon the flames, but from the position of the ruins piled tightly together, and very dry, aided by a high east wind that blew with much violence up Broad street, the flames gave an obstinate resistance to all attempts made to extinguish them. The fire was supposed to originate from an engine in the store of the Messrs. Lewis. The Boston *Post* says that the building was a new and substantial one five stories high, of granite and [illegible] singly of the firmest kind. Messrs. [illegible] eman, Hazen & Co., had moved in [illegible] two weeks ago, and had their stock [illegible] fully stocked.

The probable cause of the accident was the using an old wall in the construction of the division wall between the two [illegible]. This old wall was built upon against the remonstrance or opinion of people [illegible] ected at the time, but was deemed [illegible] builder as firm as a new wall. It is [illegible] lar that during the day doubts as to the security of the building were entertained and yet no means were adopted to prevent the fatal catastrophe which followed.—*Globe.*

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE—FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—A gentleman [illegible] came to the city yesterday, informing us that Beekman, Dutchess County, on Thursday night last, was the scene of an occurrence so heart rending that it has thrown a gloom over the whole neighborhood. In the absence of Mr Abraham Simpson, his dwelling-house took fire, while his wife and children were asleep within. So rapid was the spread of the flames that the inmates could not make their escape, the whole building was enveloped in the fiery mantle, Mrs Simpson, after almost superhuman exertions escaped with her life but in so doing sustained burns and injuries of the most shocking nature while horrible to relate, her five children were burnt to death. The spectacle was one of the most awful that can be imagined, and the bereaved parents are said to be well nigh frantic from the loss of their darlings.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by some incendiary, [illegible] a grudge against the unfortunate [illegible].—*N. Y. Tribune Aug. 28.*

John M. Weare, of Seabrook, N. H., has recently obtained a patent for milking cows tails still, during the operation of milking. The machine is fastened to [illegible] of the animal's hamstrings, and the tail depressed. Mr. Weare politely styles his every-day [illegible] "Milker's Protector." His claims are as follows: I claim the Milker's Protector constructed as specified, viz: a combination of hamstring and tail nippers applied together and operating as described.