Democratic State Convention.

FIRST DAY.

The delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention assembled at the Court House to-day, at 11 o'clock. Gen. A. P. WILSON, of Huntingdon, was unanimously chosen President *pro tem.*, and WM. JACK, of Westmoreland, WM. H. FAGAN, of Philadelphia county, and F. W. GRASON of Washington, were appointed Secretaries. A list was then prepared from the credentials of the delegates, when some debate ensued upon the subject of the disputed seats, but before the question was determined, the Convention adjourned until half past 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. CALEB E. WRIGHT, Chairman of the committee to select officers, reported as follows:

President—HENRY S. MAGRAW, of Allegheny.

Vice Presidents—John Fausold, James Keenan, Wm. C. Ward, Joseph Bailey, Solomon Fogle, James M. Anderson, Wm. L. Dewart, David Boies, Geo. W. Jacoby, Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, John S. Donahue, Wm. Henwood, Dennis Lamont, Robert P. Linton, Wesley Frost, Major M'Veagh, Wm. H. Blair, Joseph Filler, Dr. T. J. P. Stokes, Dr. Wm. Penn Lambert, Benjamin Tyson, Wm. H. Butler, John Coyle, J. S. Fullmer, Wm. P. Cooper, Arnold Plumer, J. Galbraith, John L. Gillis, Col. S. Dickerson, Noah Shull, John Moore, Cyrus Zimmerman, Samuel Woodburn.

Secretaries—Wm. Jack, A. N. Meylert, R. E. James, Geo. W. Pierce, Geo. W. Brewer, C. M. Johnston, Charles Barnett, Robert Gemmill, Wm. H. Fagan, Geo. S. Carter, Joe Ritter, Spencer Shoemaker, T. W. Grayson, Thomas B. M'Cord.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for candidates for Canal Commissioner, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Hubley,	33
Strickland,	30
Vanzant,	23
Clover,	15
Morrison,	10
Martin,	6
Hallowell,	3
Brodhead,	6
Cresswell,	2
Oles,	2

After the 4th ballot had been announced, Mr. REAH FRAZER, moved the appointment of a committee of nine, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, which motion was adopted, and Messrs. Frazer, Ritter, Hutter, Wilson. Lynch, Thompson, Plumer, Kaine, and Danner, appointed said committee.

SECOND DAY.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Johnson, of Lancaster, then rose and stated to the convention, that bribes had been offered to delegates to obtain their votes, and charged that corruption of the grossest kind could be proved against certain individuals whom he did not name. Upon being pressed to do so, he referred to Mr. Donahue, of Philadelphia county, to substantiate his statement, whereupon the delegate alluded to appeared before the convention, and threw down upon the table in front of the President, eighty dollars, saying, "there the money is, I despise it." Another delegate, Mr. Greene, also from Philadelphia county, announced aloud that he had also received one hundred dollars from the same source. These statements threw the convention into the utmost confusion and excitement, and a motion to appoint a committee to investigate the whole matter was adopted without objection. The committee consists of Messrs. Coyle, Plumer, Stokes, Frailey and Bailey. The Convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committe appointed last night to investigate the bribery and corruption charges, made report in writing, fully exonerating all the candidates from any improper conduct or interference with the delegates, but denouncing in the severest terms two persons, Messrs Ranken and Ovenshine, of Philadelphia, who, it was proved, had attempted to corrupt delegates, by paying them money to influence their votes. The report, after a warm debate, was adopted unanimously. The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Canal Commissioner, as follows:

BALLOTS.	22d	23d	24th	25th	26th
Hubley,	55	54	50	35	
Strickland,	34	31	29	15	4
Vansant,	23	27	28	20	18
Morrison,	6	8	13	42	106
Martin,	10	9	10	15	1
Creswell,	1	1		1	

The President announced that W. T. MORRISON, of Montgomery county, was duly nominated the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and on motion, his nomination was UNANIMOUSLY confirmed. After making nominations for Surveyor General, the convention took a recess of one hour, before proceeding to ballot for a candidate for that office.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Surveyor General, which resulted as follows:

BALLOTS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Brawley,	25	45	56	58	63	71
Carpenter,	17	32	42	47	47	56
Dieffenbach,	15	27	32	25	16	w'dn
Watson,	15	11	withdrawn.			
Ives,	14	15	"			
Jackson,	9	withdrawn.				
Kelly,	8	"				
Marks,	5	"				
Bailey,	5	"				
Montgomery,	4	"				
Robinson,	2	"				
Hein,	2	"				
Daily,	2	"				
Madden,	1	"				

Col. J. P. BRAWLEY, of Crawford county, having received a majority of all the votes given, was proclaimed by the President duly nominated for the office of Surveyor General.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Auditor General. The ballotting resulted as follows:

	1st BALLOT.	2nd BALLOT.
Banks,	30	69
Guthrie,	24	40
Whalen,	17	12
Beaumont,	10	9
Dougherty,	3	
Jamison,	5	
Forsyth,	7	
Armstrong,	1	
Kaine,	11	
Scaffer,	2	

A majority of all the votes given being in favor of Hon. EPHRAIM BANKS, of Mifflin county, he was declared by the President, duly nominated for the office of Auditor General.

Col. REAH FRAZER, of Lancaster county, from the Committee on resolutions, reported the following for the consideration of the Convention, which after several ineffectual attempts to amend, and a full and animated discussion of their merits, were adopted with but three or four dissenting voices.

After the disposition of sundry questions of minor importance, the Convention, at half past 12 o'clock, P. M., adjourned *sine die.*

E PLURIBUS UNUM

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1850.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna, is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

THE LIST OF LETTERS is published in this paper, in accordance with the law requiring them to be published in the paper having the largest circulation.

Democratic Nominations.

For Canal Commissioner:

WILLIAM T. MORRISON,

Of Montgomery County.

For Auditor General:

EPHRAIM BANKS,

Of Mifflin County.

For Surveyor General:

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

Of Crawford County.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

The advertisement of T. & L. Thompson, No. 134 South Second Street Philadelphia, will be found in our columns this week. The Messrs. Thompson keep on hand a large supply of every article necessary for Cabinet Makers and others. They are enterprising and energetic business men and their establishment has proved a great convenience as well as a benefit to persons engaged in business requiring articles in their line.

☞ An apprentice to the Printing business wanted at this office. A good boy of about 14 or 15 years would find a good situation.

☞ THE OFFICERS of the County meeting neglected to furnish us with a copy of the proceedings of that body. We shall have a reporter present in future, so that our readers may not suffer from a similar lack of courtesy.

☞ The Borough authorities of Northumberland have enclosed their public square with a neat fence, and planted a doubled row of trees within. It will form a delightful retreat while the dog star rages.

ELECTIONS.

The following are the officers chosen at an election by the stockholders of the Centre Turnpike Company, held at Lee's Washington Hotel, Northumberland, on Monday last:

President—JOSEPH R. PRIESTLEY.

Managers—Thomas Biddle, Thomas Woodside, Daniel Brautigam, Wm. T. Forsyth, John Shippen, David F. Gordon, Lot Benson, John H. Mohr, A. E. Kapp, C. H. Kay, Wm. L. Dewart and Wm. Donaldson.

Treasure—John Taggart.

Secretary—David Taggart.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Trevorton, Mahonoy and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, at Trevorton, on Saturday last, the following officers were elected: President, Bertram H. Howell; Managers, John B. Trevor, Robert M. Ludlow, Chas. W. Hegins and D. M. Boyd. Secretary and Treasurer, R. Mc. K. Ludlow.

NEW BRIDGE.

The Centre Turnpike Company have determined to remove that nuisance at the eastern edge of our Borough, and erect a substantial bridge in its place. The work will be placed under contract immediately. The new bridge will be sufficiently elevated to prevent the freshets from interfering with it, and span the stream with an arch forty feet in length which will prevent the damning up of the water which has hitherto occurred at every flood. The county contributes her quota of the expense towards this long needed improvement.

☞ RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—Last week a young lady was ordained a *Deaconess* at the English Lutheran Church in Pottsville. This order was established some years ago in Germany, and has lately been introduced into this country. They devote themselves to works of charity, and are obliged to take the vows of celebacy. Stand back gentlemen!

☞ The Nashville Convention assembled on the 2d inst. Judge Sharkey, of Massachusetts is President, and Gov. M'Donald of Georgia, Vice President. Gen. Pillow takes a leading part in the proceedings. He got on the wrong side of the ditch in Mexico, and his present position, warrants the belief that he will find himself in an equally awkward predicament.

THE WILLIAMSPORT CONVENTION

Has closed its session and presented to the democracy an array of candidates which will ensure their triumph. WILLIAM T. MORRISON is a man whose sterling integrity has always commanded respect, and whose practical knowledge will make him an efficient officer. He is comparatively unknown in the political world, and until he became a member of the last legislature, had never occupied a public station. Never having mixed in the strife of party, he can have "no friends to reward or enemies to punish." His life has been passed in useful labor, and he will bring into the service of the Commonwealth the experience and industry which his active business habits have confirmed in him.

Mr. BRAWLEY, is well known as a democrat. He has occupied a seat in our legislative hall for a number of years, during which he has been an attentive and useful member. His acquaintance with all the affairs of State, and thorough knowledge of all the duties of the office for which he has been nominated give him advantages which few possess.

Mr. BANKS, has long been in public life. In the convention which formed the new Constitution, he took an active and able part. His speeches in that body display learning and judgment. His private character is without reproach, and his political career has been one of usefulness. No man could have been elected who is better qualified for that important station than Mr. Banks.

As usual the Convention passed a long series of resolutions which are intended and expected to be recognised as the principles of the democratic party. Where Conventions called for the purpose of nominating candidates derived the power to make a platform for the party, we are not aware. It has been their custom for a long time; but we beg leave to question their authority for such proceedings. As far as the purposes for which they assemble are concerned, we hold their action binding; for in this they represent the wishes of the majority. But they are not called together to settle the principles of the party. They are not instructed by their constituents that thus and so is their opinion of measures. We know that the representative from this county received from the meeting by which he was instructed, no expression of their will in regard to any great question before the public, save for whom he should vote in Convention. What may have been done in other places we do not know; but unless delegates are instructed for or against a particular doctrine, they have no authority to build up a platform and call upon those whom they represent to mount it. Their action in this respect has no binding force upon the people. When they transcend the duties imposed upon them and go beyond the purposes for which they are called together, they are no longer executing the trust reposed in them. They then usurp a right which belongs to the sovereign people alone. Their resolutions are then a mere expression of opinon and as such ought to receive the consideration and respect due the opinions of such an assembly, but nothing more. Of the worth and weight of this opinion each individual is entitled to judge, and if his views do not correspond with those expressed by the Convention, he can not reasonably be asked to renounce them. When absolute and blind acquiescence is demanded, it amounts to arrogant dictation and deserves resistance. Whenever the people express their opinion, we shall bow without a murmur to their decision, but until then, with all respect to conventions past and to come, we shall rely upon our own judgment for the course we shall pursue.

SUNBURY AND HARRISBURG RAIL ROAD.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed incorpating a company to make a rail road from Harrisburg to Sunbury. The importance and necessity for a railway communication between Philadelphia and the junction of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, has long been felt and conceded. It has long been a cherished object of enterprising individuals along this route to construct this road and now the first link is about to be commenced. Next week the Mahonoy and Wisconisco company will organize. They will make a road from the mouth of the Mahonoy creek, 11 miles South of this place to the head of the Wisconisco canal, and probably to the Central road at Clark's ferry. This will leave but 11 miles to make the connection complete. The route, throughout its whole extent, lies along the banks of the Susquehanna. The distance from this place to Harrisburg is 53 miles, and the fall only 140 feet, by actual survey; so that the grade will be of no account. This road will tap the three extensive coal basins of Shamokin, Mahonoy and Lyken's Valley, besides opening a market to the great trade of the West Branch. The resources of this valley are not generally known. In addition to the rich agricultural products which are not surpassed by any valley in the State, it abounds in mineral wealth. Rich veins of iron ore are found in almost every hill, and vast beds of bituminous coal lie almost worthless in the mountains for want of a conveyance to market Immense quantities of lumber are tied up along her bank every season, its progress arrested by the low water. Scarcely a season passes but millions of feet are detained in our dam, by high winds or want of water, which would speedily find their way to Philadelphia and Baltimore on a rail road. The lumber trade alone of that region would afford ample tonage to a rail road for years. Much of the country on upper part of the West Branch is as yet unimproved. Though the land is rich and fertile, the distance from market and the want of facilities for transportation deter the owners from improving it.

It is intended to extend this road up the West Branch to Williamsport, where it will intersect the railway from that place to Elmira. The latter road taps the great New York and Erie rail road and draw upon it a portion of the immense Lake trade which is so anxiously sought for by Philadelphia and Baltimore. When this connection is complete, as we have reason to know it will be in a few years, this rail road will be one of the most useful and profitable improvements not only to the company, but to the whole State. It is through a country like the valley of the West Branch that a railway ought to be made. Here are vast quantities of land unimproved, rich mineral resources to be developed, and every mile of road will open new sources of wealth. The flourishing towns of Lewisburg, Williamsport and Lock Haven, are but an earnest of the prosperity which will follow this great work. When such places can grow up in a section of country whose commerce is dependent upon the difficult and dangerous river navigation or the slow and uncertain transportation of a canal, what may we not look for when a railway opens to it a swift, easy and certain communication with the ocean.

BRIBERY HUMBUG.

Those two great unbribed delegates from Philadelphia county deserve the sympathy of every charitable man. Just to think of having the trifling value of $180 put upon the votes of two delegates! The poor injured ones were shocked, upon reflection, at the small sum they were held at, and, like Judas, threw down the money, proclaiming to the convention and the world at large that they considered themselves too cheap at that price. A man of proper feelings would have spurned the offer, not have taken the bribe and afterwards repented.

We much doubt if any bribe was offered these men. The whole affair appears to have been hatched up for effect. We do not known who Mr. Green and Mr. Donahue are, and have never heard of them before—nor do we wish to hear of them again, at least in a democratic convention.

DR. WEBSTER.

The Boston correspondent of the Evening Bulletin says, that the conviction of Webster's guilt is universal, and the opinion that he will be executed is very general. One of the causes of the desire of the people of Massachusetts to have him executed is the strong efforts made in Philadelphia and New York, to have him pardoned. They wish to show that they can not be forced into measures.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.—A letter from the editor at Philadelphia, intended for last week, came too late for insertion, but will be found in our columns this week. There must be something radically wrong in the Philadelphia Post Office. Unless a letter is sent to the office from 12 to 24 hours before the closing of the mail, it will be laid over until next day. This has been the case for some years past and the complaints are general.

☞ FETTER'S DAGUERRIAN ROOMS.—We have during the week seen some very tasteful pictures, executed by Mr. Fetter, and a visit from our country friends to his rooms, over the Commissioners' Office, would at once satisfy the most skeptic. As Mr. F. will remain one week longer, we cannot but call the attention of our friends to an early visit, and to procure a *good, correct* and *finished* picture, which can be obtained at a very moderate price.

☞ SENOR DON FELIX MURINO, has been recognised by the President as Vice Consul for Mexico, at Philadelphia.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, DATED

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Philadelphia, May 28, 1850.

To day, the sun, for the first time, during the last three weeks, has asserted, as well as maintained, his supremacy in Chesnut street, and the fashionable promenades are thronged again with well dressed and beautiful ladies; for it is not to be denied, that the city of brotherly love, stands pre eminent for the beauty of her daughters, and the correct taste and skill with which they adorn their persons. Chesnut, has become so much of a business street, that Arch street is about to be adopted for fashionable promenading. This must be paticularly gratifying to some of the moustachioed and high heeled gallants, who are, sometimes, excessively annoyed by the vulgar crowd, who intent on business, are no respecters of persons, much less of dandies. Arch street affords a beautiful promenade, free from such objections. Spruce street has been taken possession of, by gentlemen and ladies of color, for the same purpose. Without pretending to rival their fair sisters in symmetry of proportion, they often excel them in gaudiness of color, and the extent of their satins, silks, and sole leather, while the gentlemen, with their goatees, often make as near an approach to the original animal, as their fair rivals.

Philadelphia has lost much of its summer travelling from the West and Southwest. The completion of the Mad river rail road for connecting Cincinnatti with the Lakes has diverted a vast deal of travelling in that direction. Much of this they expect to win back on the completion of the Pennsylvania rail road. In my letter of last week I alluded to the numerous and extensive establishments for Engines, machinery and iron manufactures generally in Philadelphia. In some of these establishments it is uncommon to turn out engines and machinery for steamers, costing from $30,000 to $160,000. Her machanics, especially in this line, cannot be excelled, and as she is great mart for the iron trade of Pennsylvania, she has advantages that will always enable her to maintain her supremacy. Probably one of the most extensive, as well as the best regulated iron establishments in this city is the foundry of Warnock, Leybrandt & Co., on Noble street wharf. The main building in front, is four stories in height, and about one hundred and twenty feet long. The casting room, we should judge to be, over 100 feet square, almost every foot of which appeared to be occupied by moulders, while almost a constant stream of the red liquid lava was kept running from the cupalo. The enterprising proprietors have left but little for others to improve on.

The iron and coal of Great Britain, it is conceded, has been the great source of her vast wealth and power. Pennsylvania has all these elements within her own borders in extent and natural advantages, even greater than Great Britain. Since the first and successful attempt of the smelting of iron in this country, with anthracite coal, at Pottsville, some six or eight years since, under the persevering efforts of one of the most enterprising men of the age, Burd Patterson, Esq., it required no prophetic eye to read the future destiny of this great State, provided she was true to herself. Had the proper protection been afforded her a few years longer, she would have defied the world. As it was, her manufacturers were enabled, by a few years' experience, and by various improvements, to reduce the price of making rail road iron, thirty per cent, and pig iron in proportion. The duty on iron, under the act of 1842, was a specific one, of $9 per ton; under the act of 1846 an advalorem duty, estimated at about $6 per ton. Had this been a specific and permanent duty, none would have complained. We heard an intelligent iron-master a few days since, say that a specific duty of even $5 per ton, on pig iron, would inspire new life and confidence into the business, But this advalorem system, in regard to iron, has been a sliding scale against the best interests of the state. How humiliating is it then, to hear some of the Press, conducted by men from whom we have a right to expect better things, assert that these engaged in the iron business, were stopping their works and ruining themselves for the purpose of making political capital. Be it remembered that these iron masters are not all whigs, many of them are democrats. That some of the small fury of the Press, who never think for themselves, should give currency to such absurdities, is not suprising, but that such papers as the Pennsylvanian should set them the example, is almost incredible.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Philadelphia, June 4th, 1850.

The month of May, though never a busy season among the merchants in this city, excepting probably the retailers, is always looked upon as the most pleasant of the year. The one just passed, however, has been exceedingly dull and unpleasant. Here, every variety of amusement and entertainment that the mind of man can suggest, is resorted, to "drive dull care away." The threatres are in full blast, but no longer, as in days of yore, attract large and respectable audiences. But few of the better classes attend them. Barnum's which is probably an exception, goes under the name of a Museum, and is conducted with much decorum. This "decline of the drama" argues well, I think, for the improving morals of the citizens. To style them schools of morals is, I think, burlesque of the term. A greater school of vice has never been devised. Many families of the "first respectability" still attend them, and wives and daughters gaze at and listen with the most stoic indifference, scenes and representations that would make a modest country maiden blush to her eyebrows. But then this is one of the acquired taste of civilization and city life. A few evenings since I stepped into the Chesnut street theatre for a few moments and was much amused in witnessing the representation of a new "interlude," written by an old friend, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, formerly editor of the John Donkey, and, whose versability of genius leads him into almost every branch of literature. Another place of resort, at present, is the Academy of Fine Arts, which contains a large collection of beautiful paintings and statues. The rooms of the American Art Union, also, contain some rare specimens of art. Among them are a number of paintings, in still life, such as "Strawberries and Cream," baskets of fruit, peaches, apples, grapes, which are universally admired for their truthfulness to nature. They were executed by Mr. J. F. Francis, an artist not unknown in our community. Mr. H. H. Doty, who is the proprietor of an Art Union on a new plan, has, in his gallery, a number of beautiful specimens of art. His engraving of "Sparkling Champagne, is a beautiful print, as was in "Susannah and the Elders" of last year. One of the most delightful entertainments is the view of the "Panorama of the overland route to California." The long trains of emigrant wagons, with teams of oxen—the crossing of rivers—the ascent and descent of Mountains—sometimes by chains—broken down wagons—burial of an emigrant by the way side—camp scenes. Indian warriors, &c., are faithfully represented and most forcibly remind you of the toils and hardships of the emigrant. The moon light diggings, and the miners at work—the cities of San Francisco and Sacramento and the shipping are so vividly and truthfully departed that you can read the signs of the stores, and almost imagine yourself beholding the original.

GODFREY WEBER, has been appointed Vice-Consul of Denmark, for the State of Pennsylvania, to reside at Philadelphia.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
June 4, 8¼ o'clock, A. M.

The steamship America, Captain Shannon, arrived at this port last night, in nine days from Liverpool, having sailed thence on Saturday, May 25th. She sailed for New York at 10½ o'clock this morning.

ENGLAND.

The effect of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador produces a sensible effect on the funds, but they soon rallied, and the belief was general that the movement on the part of France was a mere ruse of the Ministers to enable them to carry their new Electoral Law.

Circulation has been given to the insulting note from Russia, addressed to Lord Palmerston, condemning in strong terms, the policy of the English Government in regard to the Greek question. The concluding sentence of the note is as follows:

"As the manner in which Lord Palmerston understood the protection due to English subjects in foreign countries, carries with it such serious inconvenience, Russia and Austria will not henceforth grant the liberty of residence to English subjects except on condition of their renouncing the protection of their Government."

Under the date of Paris, Thursday evening, the London Morning Times, in allusion to the difficulty with England, says that Lord Palmerston's offer of compromise has been rejected by the French government, and at the Cabinet Council the President of the Republic declared that the acceptance of any other condition than the pure and simple execution of the Convention of London was not consistent with the dignity of France, and to none other would he consent. The Ministers unanimously approved of the conditions, and expressed their intentions to adhere to and adopt them.

FRANCE.

The debate on the electoral bill had commenced. The Hall was densely crowded.—There was a great excitement. After the presentation of an enormous number of petitions from all parts of France against the bill, and after a preliminary contest on the question of urgency, it was carried against the Mountain party by 407 to 289 votes.

Gen. Cavaignac, whose name was first on the list of speakers, ascended the tribune.—He rested his opposition to the measure on the letter and spirit of the constitution, which required as its first principle, the right of universal suffrage, and the bill was not to regulate, but to destroy that right.

He was listened to with absorbing attention, met with no interruption in the course of a long speech, and on sitting down was loudly cheered by the whole left.

While all this is going on, the more important negotiations, concerning the map of Europe are progressing at Claremont, Paris and St Petersburg. The two branches are reconciled. Henry V. is to mount the throne of France extending to the Rhine Austria will be induced to give up as much of Lombardy as she cannot conveniently guard, to form a kingdom for one of the Orleans family. Prussia is to be tempted with as many stray fragments of Fadreland as the Russ-Gallic armies can wrench from the country, which must be the ally of England.

ROME AND THE ITALIAN STATES

The Pope is accused of attempting to escape from Rome, and again wishing to place himself under the protection of Austria, but is too closely watched by the French. Unless the Pope yields to liberal institutions, there is reason to apprehend that the Papal Government is near its end.

GREECE.

The Greeks, unaware of what had passed between England and France, had honorably received Mr. Wyse, and mildly resumed their relations with him. Admiral Parker had sailed for Malta.

PRUSSIA.

An attempted assassination of the King of Prussia has created a great sensation throughout Europe. The attempt was made at Potsdam by a sergeant of artillery, who fired a pistol at his Majesty and inflicted a wound in the arm.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Jesuits had been admitted into Vienna again, despite the opposition of ecclesiastical authorities. Dalmatia had been definitely placed under Jellachich, who is now Chief of Crotia, Slavonia and Dalmatia. Kossuth's children have been allowed to go to him.—Bem's name has been nailed to the gallows by the public executioner, and his property declared forfeited to the State.

A despatch announces a decree of amnesty in favor of Hungary, and the suppression of the customs barriers between Austria and Hungary. In the garrison of the newly recruited troops, recently, a large Hungarian nobleman having disobeyed orders was sentenced to be flogged. All the Corporals of the regiment having refused to execute the sentence, a Corporal of the Haynau Regiment of Infantry was summoned from another barrack, and commenced putting the sentence into execution, but he had inflicted only a few blows when the young nobleman sank down in a fit of apoplexy. In one moment all the Honveds rushed upon the Captain and put him to death. On the same evening, the entire troop was disbanded.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Northumberland county, and the Turnpike Company at the house of Charles Weaver in the Borough of Sunbury, on Wednesday the 26th day of June inst., for the purpose of building a Bridge of forty feet span and twenty wide, across the channel at Sunbury.—At which time a plan and specification will be exhibited.

JACOB HOFFA,
CHARLES WEAVER,
WILLIAM WILSON,
Commissioners.

Sunbury, June 8, 1850.—3t

TREVERTON.

LABORERS, Miners and others who wish to purchase lots in Trevorton at private sale will find an agent on the premises or at the town of Shamokin.

Labor on the Rail Road will be taken in payment of lots and half the wages of the laborer advanced *in cash.*

D. MONTGOMERY BOYD, Agent.

June 1st, 1850.—tf.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY,

No. 136 Greenwich Street, New York.

THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseurs in Teas, and the heads of families to the choice and rare selection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknown in this country, which, by their fragrance and delicacy, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor.

THE TEAS OFFERED, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

The Jeddo Bloom,	a Black Tea,	at $1 00 per lb.
" Niphon,	do	0 75 " "
" Diori,	do	0 50 " "
" Osacca,	a Green Tea,	1 00 " "
" Too-tsian,	do	0 75 " "
" Ticki-tsian,	do	0 50 " "
" Ud-ã Mixture, a compound of the most rare and choice Teas grown on the fertile and genial soil of Assam,		1 00 " "

With a view to encourage the introduction of these matchless Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distribute by lot, among the purchasers, a quantity of Teas equal to

The first years' profits on the sales effected. Each purchaser will receive enclosed in the package, a numbered certificate, entitling him to

One Chance in the Distribution!!!

☞ FOR EVERY FIFTY CENTS ☜

laid out, & on the receipts amounting to $20,000, the undermentioned parcels of Tea, to the value of ten per cent., or Two Thousand Dollars, will be given away as bonuses, according to the following

SCALE:

5 Prizes of 50 lbs of Tea each at $1 00 per lb						250lb or $250
20 " 25 "	"	"	"	"	500 " "	500
50 " 10 "	"	"	"	"	500 " "	500
100 " 5 "	"	"	"	"	500 " "	500
250 " 1 "	"	"	"	"	250 " "	250
425 Prizes in all.						2,000lbs $2,000

Those persons who prefer lower priced Teas, can receive their prizes in proportion, or they will be re-purchased for cash, at a reduction of 10 per cent.

☞ Country Agents required. Applications to be addressed (post paid,) to the Company's Depot, as above.

June 8, 1850.—

MAHOGANY AND MARBLE.

STEAM SAW MILL,

AND TURNING SHOP,

Corner of Eleventh and Ridge Road.

AND

CABINET MAKERS,

GENERAL FURNISHING STORE,

No. 134 South Second Street, below Dock St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers would call the special attention of Cabinet Makers and others, to their very extensive assortment of materials in their line, consisting of Mahogany Veneers, Boards and Plank, Hair Cloth, Curled Hair, Glue, Varnish, Looking Glass Plates, Mahogany Knobs, Bed Posts, Marble Tops, and every description of

Hardware Tools, &c.

Cabinet Makers residing out of the City, would find it greatly to their advantage to call at our store to purchase such materials as they want, connected with their business.

All our goods are WARRANTED, of the best quality, and at very reduced prices. Our Terms are Cash, (no trade.)

We guarantee to give every man the worth of his money.

T. & L. THOMPSON.

N. B.—Mahogany, Walnut and Hand Rail Plank, and Stair Ballusters for Builders,—also Marble Mantles, always on hand, and every description of turned work.

June 8, 1850.—1y

TREVERTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will visit the following places at the times below mentioned, to deliver the necessary papers to persons who purchased lots on the 28th of May at the public sale at Trevorton.

On Saturday June 15th at Mr. Johnston, St. Clair, from 11 until 4 o'clock.

On Monday the 17th at Penna Hall, Pottsville, from 8 until 6 o'clock P. M.

On Tuesday the 18th at Mr. Hughe's Hotel, Minersville from 8 until 12 A. M.

Same day at Mr. Hipple's Tremont from 2 till 6 P. M. and at Donaldson after 6 o'clock.

On Wednesday the 19th at Georgetown, at Spatt's Inn from 3 till 6 P. M.

On Thursday the 20th at Smith's Tavern from 8 till 12 A. M. and at Selinsgrove from 3 till 6 P M.

On Friday the 21st at New Berlin, from 9 till 12 A M. and at Northumberland from 3 till 6 P.M

On Saturday the 22d at Sunbury from 8 till 12 A M at the office of Hegins & Donnel, Esqrs.

Same day at Danville, at the Montour House, from 3 till 6 P M.

On Monday the 24th at S A Brady's Hotel, Bloomsburg, from 9 till 12 A. M.

D. M. BOYD, Agent.

June 1, 1850.

SUMMONS IN PARTITION.

Northumberland County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Northumberland County, Greeting:

If William G. Moore make you secure of prosecuting his claim, then summon by summoners, Chas. G. Moore, John W. Moore, Isaac Moore and Francis Moore, late of said County so that they be and appear before the Judges of our Court of Common Pleas for the county of Northumberland, at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Sunbury, on the first Monday of August next, to answer Wm G. Moore of a plea wherefore, whereas the said plff. and defts. do hold together, and undivided all that certain Tract of Land, situate in Rush township, Northumberland county, described as follows to wit: Beginning at a pine a corner of the line of John Gearhart, thence by the same south 55 deg. east 22 perches to an Oak, thence south 80 deg. east 62 perches to a Post, thence by land of Jacob Gearhart, south 49 deg. east 23¼ perches to a post in the edge of the Turnpike Road; south 29 deg. east 9 perches to a Post; south 30 deg. west 33 perches to a small Chestnut Oak, south 55 deg. west 9½ perches to a white Oak, and south 35½ deg. twelve perches to post in a line of land of Herman Gearhart, and by the same, south 51 deg., west 20½ perches to a pine, south 42 deg. west 10 perches to a chesnut Oak, south 3 deg. east 36 perches to a white Oak, and south 17 deg. west 36 perches to a Birch, thence by land of Elizabeth Depue and Jacob Gearhart, south 70 deg. west 84 perches to a post and thence by land of John Gulick, north 8 deg. east 209 perches to the beginning, containing 87 acres and 18 perches more or less, with the appurtenances, they the said Defendants deny that Partition thereof be made between them, according to the Laws and customs of this Commonwealth, and the statutes in such case made and provided, and the same to be done will not permit, unjustly, and contrary to the laws and customs and to the statutes aforesaid, as is said, &c., and have you then there the summoners and this writ:—

Witness the Hon. Joseph B. Anthony, Esq., President of our said Court at Sunbury, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1850.

JOHN FARNSWORTH, Proth'y.

"All of which the parties aforesaid are hereby required to take notice."

JAMES COVERT, Shr'ff.

Sheriff's office, Sunbury,
June 1, 1850.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased at Constable's Sale, as the property of Joseph Davis, of Chilisquaque township, the following property, viz:

1 Mare,
1 Colt,
7 heads of Cattle,
The undivided half of 13 acres of Oats,
" " " of 10 acres of Corn.

All of which I have left in the possession of the said Joseph Davis, during my pleasure, of which the public will take notice.

WM. H. WAPLES.

Northumberland, June 1, 1850.—3t