



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

ATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

To ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns in the Susquehanna is not exceeded by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR WILLIAM BIGLER, Of Clearfield County. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, Of Somerset County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. HENRY S. MOTT, Of Pike County. EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices. New Goods.—Peter W. Gray advertises a new stock of goods just received from the city, and is prepared to supply his customers from a well selected stock as cheap as the cheapest.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for April contains the usual variety of excellent reading matter. It is published by Leonard Scott & Co., No. 79 Fulton street, New York. Terms—For one Review, \$3 a year; for Two, \$5; for Three, \$7; for Four, \$8; Blackwood's Magazine, \$3; Blackwood and the Four Reviews, \$10.

U. S. HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.—Our readers will find in our columns the advertisement of Mr. C. H. Miller, the popular host of the U. S. Hotel at Philadelphia. We have before given our testimony in favor of this Hotel, which was once looked upon as the first in the city, and the Captain is determined to place again in its former position.

The Philadelphia and Sunbury Telegraph being now organized under a charter obtained from the last legislature, are determined to prosecute all persons who may obstruct or injure their line, as will be seen by an advertisement in this week's paper.

HEAD OF THE MARKET.—Flour and wheat are now selling at higher prices in this neighborhood than at Philadelphia. The millers here ask as high as \$2.25 for wheat. One of our mechanics while at Philadelphia purchased four there, which, after paying freight, will cost him here \$9.37, a saving of about \$1.50 per barrel.

James Cameron, Esq., of Milton, is strongly recommended for Congress by a writer in the Pottsville Mining Register. The writer takes grounds in favor of a new man, and urges Mr. Cameron as a gentleman well qualified to represent the great coal, iron and agricultural interests of this district.

SHAD.—A number of these fine fish have been taken daily for ten days past in seines at the Fishery on the Island a few miles below this place. Shad fishing, above the Shamokin dam is an "occupation gone." Even those taken below are so few in comparison with the number taken in former times, that they are looked upon as a great rarity.

PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—Some of our exchanges have copied from the money article of the Philadelphia Ledger, an error announcing the organization and election of new officers of this Company, with our humble self at the head as President. The error was occasioned by substituting the word "Railroad" for "Telegraph." The election was for officers of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Telegraph Company. David Longenecker, Esq., of Lancaster, is the President of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company, and is likely to remain so. The loss of his valuable services would be much regretted, as his place could not be readily supplied.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.—The bill organizing the Territory of Nebraska and Kansas, having passed the House by a vote of 113 to 100, is now in the Senate where it will, no doubt, pass without the Clayton amendment, which prohibits unnaturalized citizens from voting. This bill repeats, in effect, the Missouri Compromise, and is, to say the least of it, an unpopular measure with the democracy of the north. Since the above was in type the bill has passed the Senate and is now the law of the land.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW CONVENTION.—The friends of a Prohibitory Liquor Law have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 7th of June, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, provided the candidates of the two political parties refuse to commit themselves in favor of a prohibitory law.

RELIEF NOTES.—According to the late act of Assembly the sinking fund is to be applied to the cancellation of the relief notes. There is about a half million of dollars of these notes in circulation. The sinking fund will run up about 300,000 this year.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SHAMOKIN COAL REGION.

On visiting Shamokin a few days since we found every where evidences of the prosperity of the town and the coal region generally. Among the improvements going up in the town, are the new Hotel and the building for the Collegiate Institute. The improvements in the new collieries are also progressing to completion. The coal breaker of the Lancaster Colliery, about 2 1/2 miles from the town, will be finished and put in operation in about two weeks. It is the largest and most extensive structure of this kind in Pennsylvania. The frame work of heavy timber is eighty feet front by one hundred and forty feet deep, and one hundred and eleven feet high. Upon this superstructure is placed the heavy iron castings, some of them weighing over 3000 pounds, for the hoisting machinery, &c.—Over this will be another superstructure twenty-four feet in height, making the building one hundred and thirty-five feet high. At an elevation of about sixty feet from the ground will be placed the four rollers of the breakers, weighing four thousand three hundred pounds each. The lessee of this colliery are Messrs. Cochran & Peale. There are other breakers in the course of erection at the Lake Fidler, Green Ridge, Big Mountain, and other collieries. The rail road from Shamokin to Mount Carmel is all graded, and the superstructure and rails are now being laid under the management of Mr. Fiske, the contractor, who will have the road open for travel to Mount Carmel, some time in August. The Mine Hill Extension is to be completed to Ashland by the 4th of July. This leaves, then, only a gap of four miles staging between Ashland and Mount Carmel, which we trust will be constructed at an early day.

RIOT AT BOSTON.—A full account of a disgraceful riot at Boston will be found in another column. This riot has grown out of the attempt to enforce the laws in regard to fugitive slaves. The abolitionists of Boston, headed by Wendell Phillips and the Rev. Theodore Parker were determined to set at defiance the law, and in their appeals, called upon the people to disregard it. But as soon as these fanatical abolitionists, discovered that they had raised a whirlwind that was likely to destroy their own property, they appealed to the authorities, and invoked the aid of the very laws which they themselves had violated. Thus it ever is with fanaticism.

LARGE EEL.—The Reading Gazette says an eel weighing 64 pounds was caught in the Schuylkill at that place. Pretty good for the Schuylkill. In the Susquehanna they have been taken nearly six feet long weighing from nine to ten pounds. But these "big fish" like many others, out of water, are not the most relished or the most agreeable.

HARRISBURG.—The editors of the Harrisburg Union have engaged a competent person to take a special census of that Borough. The present population is estimated at \$12,000. Harrisburg has taken a start in manufacturing, hence its improvement.

NEW THREE-CENT PIECES.—The Mint has coined ready to exchange for other coin, the new three cent pieces.—They are very similar to the old coin in size and general appearance, but are much preferable, being of silver of standard purity.

DEFALCATION AT THE MINT.—J. Engle Nequa, the weigh clerk at the Mint in Philadelphia, has been discovered to have been in the habit of taking various amounts from the different bags, until the sum reached ten thousand six hundred dollars. The offender fled from the city, and sailed for Europe. His friends have made up the loss.

The Steamer "City of Glasgow."—The last gleam of hope, in relation to the loss of this ill-fated steamer, has been dispelled. She is unquestionably lost, and the four hundred human beings on board, have, no doubt, all perished, not one of whom will, probably, ever be heard of, until the sea gives up its dead.

COL. FREMONT.—Mr. Benton, the father-in-law of Col. Fremont denied the report that any of the men of the gallant explorer—had deserted him, in his late perilous expedition over the Rocky Mountains. He had but 21 men, one of whom died. Men would not readily desert so gallant a leader as Col. Fremont, and to whom they were so devotedly attached. Mr. Benton says:—Fremont was not educated at West Point, and his men—whether Americans, Germans, Irish, French, Indian, mulatto, or black—do not desert him. They die by him, but never desert.

PRICES IN THE WEST.—At Peñon, Ill., Wheat is selling at from \$1 to \$1.20. Corn in ears, 25 cents, shelled, at 30.—Hogs \$3.50 to \$4.00. Benj. Tyson, of Reading, has been appointed by the President, as agent, to purchase Anthracite coal for the Navy Department.

THE LIQUOR TRADE IN VIRGINIA.—The Courts of the counties of Boone, Giles and Nicholas, Virginia, have all refused to grant any license to sell intoxicating liquors, for the coming year.

ARREST OF THE HON. SOLON BORDLAND AT GREYTOWN. Mr. Bordland, our Minister to Central America, has got into trouble with the authorities of Greytown. They attempted to arrest Captain Smith, of the steamer North, upon the charge of murder. Capt. S. was lying alongside of the Northern Light, delivering her passengers. Mr. Bordland was on board the Northern Light. He informed the officials that no authority recognized by the United States existed at Greytown to arrest, or in any way interfere with any American citizen, and ordered the Marshal to withdraw his men from the steamer and go away.—Mr. Bordland afterwards went ashore at Greytown. A meeting of the people of the town resolved that he should be arrested, and a body of armed men went to the house he visited to arrest him. The Mayor of Greytown came up during the dispute, and said the arrest was against his orders. While the parties were disputing, some one threw a bottle at Mr. Bordland and cut him in the face. He was detained a prisoner all night, but the next day was allowed to go on board the steamer. The agents of the Transit Company, believing that American property was not safe, organized a force of fifty men to remain on shore and protect it. There has been a long standing dispute between the authorities of Greytown and the Transit Company, and this difficulty may have arisen out of these troubles.

Subsequent to these difficulties, other disturbances appear to have arisen, for a despatch from New Orleans says the Pampero brings a report that during the disturbance, at Graytown the American Consul was fired at and the Consul mobbed. The rioters, threatened the destruction of the property of the Nicaragua Steamship Company at Punta Arenas. A force was sent from the Pampero to prevent it. It is stated that Capt. Smith, in a dispute with the Captain of the native boat, deliberately armed himself with a rifle, and shot the native through the heart and that Mr. Bordland armed himself also with a rifle, when the authorities came to make the arrest of Smith, and insisted that they had no right to arrest, or interfere in any way with an American citizen, whatever his crime. The matter will doubtless be investigated, and the facts be truly ascertained.

XXXIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Mr. Badger presented the petition of 47 members of the Jewish persuasion in favor of religious freedom. Mr. Gwin offered a resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on Monday, the 3d of July, at 12 o'clock, M. Laid over.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up. Mr. Dean gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend and revise the laws relating to the naturalization of foreigners; to regulate the granting of passports, and to punish frauds in obtaining or granting the same.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill. Mr. McDougall explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. Badger said that he desired to do an act of justice to two friends in the Senate—Some time since, when the bill to suspend the collection of duty on railroad iron was under consideration, it was urged that the bill should be postponed, because of the absence of the Senators from Pennsylvania.—He then said that to postpone the bill till they were present, would amount to an indefinite postponement of the bill. The remark was made innocently, and he did not strike it out of the official report of the debate. He deeply regretted that such a remark should have been made by him, because he was well satisfied that neither of the Pennsylvania Senators, by negligence or otherwise, had ever been faithless to their duty to their State.

The Nebraska bill, as signed by the Speaker of the House, was received and signed by the President of the Senate. The Indian bill was passed. On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate took up the bill authorizing the coinage of ten and five gold pieces.

The bill was read. It provides, first, for the coinage of \$100 gold coins, weighing each 2380 grains, and \$50 gold coins, weighing each 1290, to be of the present standard fineness.

A bill has been introduced into Congress, providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union, as a State; and the legislature of Oregon are taking the preliminary steps for calling a convention to form a constitution. In the year 1856, Oregon will probably be the thirty-second State of the Union.

All accounts agree that, with a tolerable season, the wheat crop of California now growing will be in excess of the wants of the population.

Henry Quinn, of Nashua, N. H., intending to take a nip, by mistake swallowed a dose of bedbug poison, and was soon a corpse. It was soon ascertained to have proceeded from an explosion of powder, at the corner of Fourth and Orange streets, and in that vicinity the destruction beggars description. An earthquake could not have caused greater destruction.

Three large teams, containing 450 bags of powder, the whole estimated at five tons, were on the way from the mills of Dupont & Co., to the wharf, for the purpose of being shipped. In passing along Fourteenth street, the last was opposite Orange street, and immediately in front of Bishop Lee's elegant residence, the other wagons being in advance, the head one about sixty feet beyond. It is not known which of the wagons was first exploded, or how the powder became ignited. Nothing but fragments remain of wagons, horses and drivers.

Bishop Lee's house was terribly shattered. The roof was lifted up bodily, and broken into fragments, the front wall blown out, the floors broken up, and every window and door torn away. The beautiful garden, and even the summer-house, well known to every visitor to these charming grounds were destroyed.

The Bishop and his family were fortunately absent, attending the Convention of the diocese, in St. Andrew's church, a few squares off. A female servant was in the house, with a child. The latter was slightly hurt; the servant badly cut, but is not dead, as was erroneously reported.

All the walls and other objects in the houses injured by the explosion, were driven towards it, instead of from it. The appearance of the houses shows that the great vacuum caused by the explosion had caused the air in the houses to burst them. In Mr. Price's house, the heavy folding doors between the parlors, which were closed at the time, were forced violently from the hinges and carried to the end of the room. The windows and doors in every case were driven outwards.

The tire of one wagon, weighing 100 pounds, was thrown a distance of 200 feet, and a fragment of another tire, 4 inches broad, was driven directly through the trunk of a large tree. Though nothing can be found of the wagons except small fragments, the places where they stood is marked on the bed of the road, which, by the force of the explosion, has been sunk nearly two feet. The explosion was felt at the brick meeting house, three-fifths mile south of Wilmington.

The total loss is estimated at not less than \$75,000, including the powder and teams valued at \$5000. The Messrs. Dupont are on the ground actively engaged doing all they can to relieve the sufferers. They declare their intention to pay all the damage done to property. Among the injured is the wife of Richard Reynolds who had her leg broken.

A lady living near Bishop Lee's residence says that a few moments before the explosion, she saw a man walking toward the wagons. The explosion prostrated her and when she recovered she could see nothing of the man, and thinks, without doubt, he was killed.

Mass. Ward, as it appears from our south ern despatches, asks for a suspension of public opinion in his case. The demand is not unreasonable, since public opinion has asked for a suspension of him.

Curran's Honor, aged 14, was accidentally killed, near Pottsville, on Thursday.

Washington Fire Company.

A meeting of the Washington Fire Company will be held in the Grand Jury Room, on Monday evening next. Punctual attendance is required. By order of the President.

Sunbury, June 3, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Vendors and Retailers of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the County of Northumberland, will take notice that they are assessed and rated by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1854 as follows:

Table with columns: Name, Class, License. Lists various individuals and their tax assessments under different categories like Lewis, Delaware, Milton, Chillisqueque, Northumberland, Rush, Upper Augusta, Lower Augusta, Zerbe, Upper Mahanoy, Jordan, Cameron, Coal, To Trespassers on the Telegraph Line, Last Notice, Bridge Letting, United States Hotel, and Shamokin.

SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

By mail and telegraph we have the following details. The arrest of Anthony Burns, an alleged fugitive from labor, belonging to Charles T. Shuttle, of Alexandria, Va., has caused a fearful excitement. The examination commenced on Thursday. A call for a public meeting at Faneuil Hall was issued for Friday evening. Speeches were made by Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, Francis W. Bird, and others, who denounced the Fugitive Slave Law, in unmeasured terms, declaring that it should not be obeyed, and advising to the most determined resistance. A series of strong resolutions were adopted, recognizing the principle of the Virginia coat of arms that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and that maxim of Algernon Sydney which says "That which is not just is not law, and that which is not law is not to be obeyed, and declaring that, as the South had resolved to keep no faith with freedom, the North, in the name of liberty and the living God, will keep no faith with slavery. They ended by resolving that every man should be a freeman. We will as God wills. God's will be done!"

During the evening some one rushed in exclaiming that there was a crowd attacking the court house where Burns was confined. The crowd at Faneuil Hall broke up at about ten o'clock, and a large portion of the vast audience rushed to Court Square, with the avowed purpose of taking from the custody of the U. S. Marshal the fugitive slave, awaiting an examination before U. S. Commissioner Loring, at nine o'clock this morning. Some of the leaders were armed with new axes, and many of them had pistols stones and bricks. They first attempted to break the door at the east side of the Court House, but it resisted all their efforts, and the crowd increasing, they went to the west side of the Court House. In the Court House, at this time, were the Judges of the Supreme Court, District Attorney Sanger, Sheriff Kyeleth, and several of his deputies, the officers of the Supreme Court, and the Jury of the Supreme Court, deliberating upon a verdict in the case of Wilson, charged, with murder. In addition to these was U. S. Marshal Freeman, with his force to consist of two hundred men, most of whom were armed with Colt's revolvers and cutlasses, who were acting as a guard to the fugitive.

The feeling in the community against the rendition of Burns is growing deeper, and is controlled only by the respect entertained for the laws of the land. At 4 o'clock the proceedings were resumed, when Mr. Ellis, the counsel for Burns, proceeded in the defence, containing his argument until 6 o'clock, when the court adjourned. The crowd about the Court House at 5 o'clock, P. M., could not have been less than 10,000 in number. The Mayor and Aldermen held a meeting this afternoon, but transacted little business. The Aldermen voted nearly unanimously for dismissing the military; but the Mayor, who has the sole power in such cases, disagreed. The members of the Worcester Freedom Club assembled at Tremont Temple this evening, when inflammatory addresses, tending greatly to increase the excitement, were made by W. Lloyd Garrison and others.

Mr. Mitchell, of Worcester, presided, and seemed much excited. He called for volunteers to aid one of the Coroners, who was willing to serve a writ of habeas corpus and take Burns from the United States Marshal, provided he could be sure of sufficient aid. Very few were willing to sign their names to an agreement to that effect, though a large number rose in their seats in answer to the call. Cheers were given for Governor Washburn and a number of other public functionaries.

We learn from an article in the Western Railroad Record, that there are in Ohio, at this time, 1,707 1/2 miles of railroads completed in whole or in part, of which 657 miles have been opened since the 1st of November last. These roads, when finished, will make 2,200 miles of completed railway, independent of double tracks. The following roads are in progress, viz: Cincinnati and Marietta, 260 miles; Cincinnati and Dayton Short Line, 52 1/2 miles; Cincinnati, Xenia and Cleveland Short Line, 220 miles; Clinton Line, between Tiffin and Pennsylvania State Line; Tiffin and Fort Wayne, a prolongation of the Clinton Line; Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Railroad, via McConnelsville. These comprehend about 600 miles, and will swell the aggregate to 2800 miles. From a review of the receipts of these roads for 1853, it appears:

1. That the aggregate cost of the roads is \$20,105,787. 2. That the net receipts were 81 per cent. on the entire cost. 3. That the net receipts are about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. The present aggregate market value of the stocks of these roads is \$18,986,000. This shows a market depreciation of \$1,219,000, and at that, the rate of interest paid by the net receipts is 9 1/2 per cent.

GEN. WASHINGTON ATTENTIVE TO LITTLE THINGS.—The following incident of the battle of Monmouth is reported upon the authority of G. W. P. Custis, the well known grandson of Mrs. Washington, and adopted son of the chief: "When General Washington's horse fell under him, surging streams of blood in the hottest of the fight, the chief coolly stepped from his prostrated charger, and sprang upon another, which, as in accordance with his usual custom, was lead near him, calling at the same time upon his old body servant, Billy, take charge of that saddle," pointing to the fallen horse. "Old Billy," remarked, in relating this circumstance to Mr. Custis. Who else did see such a man as Mass Washington? who would ever bab thought of the saddle but him? Mass remembers every thing, he never forgets nothing."

late from Mexico—Santa Ana's Triumphant Entrance into the Capital—Rejoicings for a Victory. New Orleans, May 26. The steamer Oriana arrived to-day from Vera Cruz bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 15th inst. Santa Ana made a triumphant entry into the city on the 15th, and the public rejoicings were ordered to be continued for the days to commemorate his victory over General Alvarez.

Indications of an organized attempt to lynch the Rev. Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, who are looked upon as the instigators of the recent outrages, have induced the Mayor to detail a strong police force for the protection of their persons and property. A bandit was arrested to-day denying the report that Col. Tuttle, his alleged victim,

had sold the fugitive. The document says that he offered to sell him for \$1200, but when the money was raised and offered to him, he demanded more, and the bargain was broken through. The U. S. Commissioner advised him to keep his promise.

The mob in the vicinity of the court-house throughout the day has been about 1000 strong. The entrances are guarded by the Marshal's officers, and all the doors and passages leading to the room where Burns is confined is occupied by U. S. soldiers. The building resembles a garrisoned fortress. The feelings expressed by the citizens at the exhibition of such a scene, is any thing but favorable to the Fugitive Slave Law.

Burns, the fugitive slave, was brought into Court without irons, but closely guarded.—No person was admitted into the room, except the members of the bar and reporters, without a written pass from the U. S. Marshal. The proceedings in the case of Burns commenced at 11 o'clock. The Court room was densely crowded, notwithstanding the precautions taken. Among the spectators were Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker.

The counsel for the fugitive then proceeded speaking under much excitement, and protesting against the outrage upon law and order, as manifested by filling the court house with armed men, and repeated his objection to the hearing being proceeded with. The U. S. Attorney replied, stating that the conduct of the fugitive's friends had made the presence of a military force necessary.

A petition to Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law was placed in Exchange to-day, and has already received a large number of signatures, including many well-known merchants, who a few years since, were among the most prominent and active upholders of the law. The feeling in the community against the rendition of Burns is growing deeper, and is controlled only by the respect entertained for the laws of the land.