



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

E. W. CARR, Sun building, N. E. Corner of 3d and Dock streets, Philadelphia, is regularly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. For Canal Commissioner: ISRAEL PAINTER, Of Westmoreland County.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

In the course of a week we expect to receive a supply of 30 or 40 copies of Speels edition of D'Aubigne's great history of the reformation, elegantly bound, 4 volumes in two. This edition is complete and entire, with eighteen handsome illustrations or engravings, representing Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, Zwingle, Tetzel—Death of Zwingle, Tetzel selling Indulgences, and numerous other scenes described in the work. The editor is the sole agent for the sale of this excellent work, for the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia. It will be sold at Philadelphia prices \$2 50.

AN OFFER.—To any persons who will send us \$3 75, we will furnish a copy of the work and also a copy of the American for one year.

PENNSYLVANIA LAW JOURNAL.—This Journal formerly published in Philadelphia, has been purchased by G. W. Hamersly & Co. of Lancaster, and will, hereafter be published by them. The Law Journal is edited by an association of "gentlemen learned in the law" the principal of whom, we believe, is the Hon. Ellis Lewis, which of itself will be a sufficient guaranty of its merits. The first, or April number, published under the new arrangement, has been received. It is handsomely printed, and to gentlemen of the legal profession, it will prove useful and interesting. It is published monthly at \$3 per annum.

REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE.

A great portion of our columns are again occupied with important foreign news, which we publish to the exclusion of almost every thing else. Since the days of the French Revolution, there has been no time when events so important and startling have occurred. The whole political world seems to be laboring under the convulsive throes of freedom struggling with despotism. There is scarcely a government in Europe, that has not, within the last month, either revolted or made an attempt at revolution. Austria, Imperial despot Austria, where despotism seemed to have held her iron sway most securely, has been obliged to yield to the popular and liberal opinions of the age. Prince Metternich, who, as prime minister to the emperor has reigned supreme for thirty years, has been obliged to flee the wrath of his oppressed countrymen. In Prussia too, the king, after an unsuccessful attempt to put down the revolution, wisely conceded all the demands made by the people, and thus for a time, saved his throne, and probably his neck.—Belgium and Italy are in a state of ferment. The King of Bavaria has it is said, abdicated. Lola Montes, the Courtesan whom he made a Countess, has fled, and a reward is offered for her apprehension. Ireland is in commotion, and only waiting for a favorable opportunity to rise in open rebellion. Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, already "snuffing danger in the tainted breeze," and is preparing himself for the worst, by organizing and drawing his armies around him. Monarchy seems to be on its last legs. Cracow in Poland has also thrown off the yoke. In fact a general war in Europe seems almost inevitable.

JOHN DEXTER.—Notwithstanding John's affected stupidity he is guilty of saying a good many smart things. The views of the French revolution. The back view of the House of Orleans, in last weeks number, are rich in design and to the point John is rather hard this week on Mr. Buchanan who comes in for a good many kicks.

On our first page are a number of interesting articles, among them, the proceedings in the case of the Court of Inquiry, in the cases of Gen. Scott and Gen. Worth. Notwithstanding Gen. Scott's great military abilities, he has exhibited a degree of petty vanity and ill nature that contrasts greatly with his disadvantage, when compared with the humble and unpretending character of Gen. Taylor. Scott evidently "can bear no rival near the throne." Taylor, on the other hand, is beyond the reach of envy, and would not care a fig, if every officer under him, carried with him a biographer, to trumpet forth the fame of each, in the most glowing terms.

We stated last week that our papers for Paxinos and Shamokin had been miscarried, by having been placed in the wrong bag, we did not, of course, mean the mail bags, of our worthy Post Mistress, Mrs. Packer, with whose administration none can find fault.

The crops wear a more promising appearance than was anticipated a few weeks since.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We had concluded not to say one word in regard to the handsome complimentary notices received from our brethren of the Press, on the enlargement and appearance of our new paper, excepting to thank them for their kind partiality. Our modesty, however, has been completely overcome by the following: Friend Hutter, the able editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer says: The Sunbury American, edited by H. B. MASSER, Esq. makes its appearance in an enlarged form and new dress—and is now entitled to rank among the handsomest and best conducted weeklies in the State. We congratulate our friend MASSER on this proof of increasing prosperity, and trust his enterprise will be properly rewarded.

To friend Cornman of the Philadelphia Sun, we are indebted for the following: THE SUNBURY AMERICAN, edited by H. B. MASSER, Esq., comes to us this week renewed and rejuvenated and as blooming as a rose in June. It is now the handsomest and largest paper published in the interior of Pennsylvania.

Friend Palmer, of the Pottsville Emprum says: Our friend H. B. MASSER, Esq., of the "Sunbury American" has enlarged and otherwise materially improved that excellent paper. We are much gratified to see this evidence of prosperity, and sincerely hope it may be permanent.

We have no room for more, and must conclude with a notice from friend Cook of the Danville Democrat.

THE SUNBURY AMERICAN of last Saturday came to us greatly enlarged, and in a beautiful suit of new types. Our friend MASSER has taken an example from nature at this particular season, and like her, has changed for the better the outward appearance of his "American," which, by the way, is one of our best Exchanges.

JUDGE IRVINE AND THE YORK BAR.

The members of the York bar, on Judge Irvine's resuming his seat on the bench, on Monday last, withdrew and passed a series of resolutions condemning him as wholly unfit and incapable of discharging the duties of his office. They ask him to withdraw from the bench, and permit the associates to do such business as cannot be deferred. These resolutions were sent to the Judge on Monday night. Next morning the Judge intimated that he had received the resolutions, requesting him to withdraw. That to do so would be setting a dangerous example, and that he would not leave the bench unless removed by main force. This is a most unfortunate state of affairs, for the Judge, as well as the bar and the people and must prove detrimental to public justice.

FRUIT TREES.—Sunbury is, we are aware, pretty well stocked with good fruit, yet we might easily have double the quantity, with very little trouble, and which would add greatly to our comforts and convenience. Grafting is a simple process, by which we can propagate the best fruit. Trees that bear indifferent fruit, should be lopped off, and grafted with fruit of a choice quality. Now is the season, and it should not be suffered to pass by neglected.

The weather, for a week past, has been as mild and as cheering as the sunniest days of May. The fickleness of the month is, however, occasionally felt in its variability. House keepers are generally busy in making ground, and there are few places on the Susquehanna, where gardens equal to those of Sunbury, can be found, and where they yield a more profitable return.

The Governor has appointed John C. Knox Esq., of Tioga, Judge of the 10th district, (Judge White's long contested district). The appointment was made on the last day, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Knox is a worthy young man, and will no doubt make a good Judge.

OFF FELLOWSHIP.—We neglected to mention that S. D. Jordan Esq., of this place, has been appointed Deputy Grand Master for this district.

We have been informed that Jacob Peters and Geo. W. Edwards Esq., of Philadelphia, have leased the Cars on the Reading Railroad, and that after the first of May, a morning and afternoon train will be put on the road. And that they will also run in connection, a fast line of Stages to the York State line.

AN ADDRESS BY HENRY CLAY.—By Telegraph from Cincinnati, dated April 12th, we have an address from Henry Clay to the Public, authorizing his name to be submitted to the Whig National Convention. He says in December last he determined to announce to the Public, his determination to decline being a candidate. Having since consulted his friends his views have been changed. He says:—

"Since my return home, I have anxiously deliberated upon my duty to myself, to my principles, to my country. The conflict between my unfeigned desire to continue in private life, as most congenial with my feelings and condition, and my wish faithfully to perform all my public duties, has been painful and embarrassing. If I refuse the use of my name and those injurious consequences should ensue which have been so consistently predicted by friends, I should justly incur their reproaches, and the reproaches of my own heart; and if, on the contrary, I should assent to the use of my name, whatever the result may be, I shall escape both."

The depot of the Reading Railroad is to be removed from Mr. Carbon to Pottsville, by a late act of Assembly.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FALL OF DESPOTISM. INSURRECTION IN LOMBARDY. FLIGHT OF THE VICTORY. ABDICATION OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

FATAL TUMULT AT MILAN. No Trouble at Dublin Meeting. SMITH O'BRIEN and others Arrested—ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND QUIET. ROUEN BANK SUSPENDED. FORMATION OF PARISIAN CLUBS. REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN CRAUW. POLAND IN ARMS! RUSSIA PREPARING FOR THE STORM. Constitution Published by the Pope. FURTHER DECLINE IN COTTON. CORN FIRM.

New York, April 9, 12, Midnight.

The Steamer Hibernia was telegraphed of Sandy Hook about 7 o'clock, and the news was despatched to the city by steamboat express, which has been cruising off the harbor, and reached here before the steamer arrived at her berth at Jersey city.

The following is a digest of her news, taken from the European Times and other sources.

The history of the present fortnight has witnessed the death of despotism in Western Europe.

Vienna has followed the example of Paris, and Metternich, like Guizot, has fled from the storm. He has fled, but the Emperor, more discreet than Louis Philippe, remained, the popular monarch of a popular movement.

This great event, more important than the French Revolution, took place on the 13th. The people, guided by the learned bodies, presented a memorial demanding from the Government the liberty of the Press and other organic reforms. The council was sitting, but being unable to give a prompt reply, the deputation became impatient, entered the chamber, and an *enraged* was the result. The soldiers fired on the people, several lives were lost, but in the midst of the tumult the council demanded the dismissal of Metternich.—"I have resigned," said he, entering the chamber at the moment. The reply was a doubtful compliment. "You have saved your country."

INSURRECTION IN LOMBARDY.—FIGHTING IN MILAN.—FLIGHT OF THE VICTORY.—ABDICATION OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.—The electric telegraph announces that the people of Lombardy, having no faith in the promises of the Emperor, have revolted at Milan. The fighting was going on between the people and the military when the accounts left.—The citizens had raised numerous barricades. The Victory had fled. Byanow and Brescia had also revolted.

A supplement to the "Reorganisation" of the 18th, states that the people, not satisfied with the promises of the Emperor, to grant a Constitution, have broken out into insurrection and open resistance to the government. Barricades had been raised in the streets, and at the departure of the courier fighting was going on between the troops and the people.

FROM PARIS.—The financial measures of M. Garnier PAGES have been all generally approved, and none more so than his late decree creating public stores, under the surveillance of the State, the view of warranting the receipts to be negotiable for the specified value of the deposit in wares.

The Express announces the abdication of the King of Bavaria. There had been a fatal tumult at Munich. The students and tradesmen joined the police.

The monster meeting in Dublin came off without disturbance. An address to France was adopted. Also an address to the Queen for a repeal of the Union.

The next day Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher and Mitchell were arrested for sedition and put under bonds for trial on the 15th of April. Great excitement has been caused in Dublin on account of the arrest.

Scotland is growing more quiet. The riots have ceased. England is quiet. A number of failures have occurred on the continent.

It is reported that the Provisional Government would buy up all the railroad lines and pay for them in five per cent. rents.

The Rouen Bank has suspended.

A permanent guard has been offered to the Rothschilds for their banking house, but was declined.

Business continues stagnant.

If the Poles rise France will interfere.

All Russian and English workmen have been ordered out of France.

Forty-four different clubs have formed in Paris to aid the cause of liberty throughout the world.

A Republic has been proclaimed at Crauw, and four hundred political prisoners released. Fifteen thousand insurgents were under arms.

Republican principles are constantly advancing in France, Denmark, and Holland.

A new Cabinet has been appointed in Austria.

Great military preparations are making in Russia, but no outbreaks have as yet occurred.

An outbreak has taken place at Sardinia.

A constitution has been published by the Pope.

A successful insurrection broke out in Milan and Lombardy. The Austrian troops were entirely defeated.

Spain remains quiet as well as Portugal.

Great distress prevails in commercial classes, throughout the whole continent.

English Consols were selling at 83 1/2; Paris 3 per cents 50. A falling off has occurred on Mobile and Upland Cotton of 1, and on Orleans 4, Corn firm at 27 to 26. Flour quoted at 26 to 25.

The reports received from the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland are most gloomy. Trade in all departments has again become dull, without any immediate prospect of improvement. At Manchester,

both manufactured goods and yarns are offered at prices never before known. Still it is exceedingly difficult, notwithstanding, to effect sales to any extent. The short time system is again extending, and it is painful to know that hundreds of operatives continue without employment.

Letters from Vienna have reached Liverpool to the 17th inst., and are of the most gratifying description. Hungary has been granted a ministry of her own, and all cause of danger as regarded that part of the empire would seem to be removed. The whole country would seem to be in a state of great enthusiasm, and the steady confidence and practical good sense of the people have been shown to a remarkable extent in the uninterrupted fulfillment of their mercantile and monetary obligations. All payments, it is said, are met punctually, and the privilege to defer them for fourteen days, which had been granted, has not, in any way, been resorted to.

All was quiet at Berlin on the 23d. The concessions granted by the King had been received with universal enthusiasm. His majesty, Frederic William, has published a decree granting a general amnesty for political offences and misdemeanors against the late laws which regulated the press. Another decree calling on Campaouan, the celebrated liberal deputy, to become one of the Ministry.

The following is the Paris news: On Wednesday the Bank of discount commenced its operations. On Monday, already 600 accounts were opened, and there are 800 demands on which replies will be given to-day. Discounts for about a million francs made on Monday, and on Tuesday about 1,200,000.—This establishment will render great service to commerce, and has already exercised some influence on the restoration of confidence.—The Bourse yesterday, and the prices of the preceding day were tolerably sustained. The precious metals have arrived in considerable quantities within the last day or two, and gold has fallen from 10 to 5 per cent. premium. The price of bread has been reduced in Paris.

The movement in Germany relieves Europe from the apprehension of a general war. There no longer exists a potent despotism ready to crush France as a dangerous example to neighboring States. All nations are revolutionizing, and sympathy has taken the place of fear, and hail free states, with kindred institutions, can no doubt quarrel as well as despotisms, but the chances are that the peace is now likely to endure for some years.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE HIBERNIA. Prussia and the Revolution in Berlin.

We have given the news from Berlin to the 17th of March, in which several conflicts with the troops were mentioned. On the 18th ult. the King of Prussia responded to the call of the German people, and to the pressure of this great emergency.

Further Bloodshed in Berlin.

The military force at Berlin is estimated at 20,000 men, brought together from the neighboring garrisons. It was against this mass of military that the multitude, at first unarmed, began to fight. The students who had taken arms were most active in leading forward the bands which successively opposed the troops. The prison was forced open, and the prisoners set free. On the morning of the 19th a proclamation from the King appeared, addressed to his "beloved Berlinese," in which the shots at the Schlossplatz were ascribed to a mistake. The King would forgive and forget all, and expressed a wish that the citizens should, on their part, do the same. At eleven the troops were all withdrawn from the streets, to the great joy of the people. No more firing occurred with the exception of that which took place in sign of joy, and the people moved in great masses through the streets, collecting in vast numbers on the Schlossplatz. Here the King showed himself again at the balcony of the palace, from which he addressed the people, exhorting them to peace and quietness, expressed his willingness to set all prisoners free, and stating that he was resolved to grant an amnesty to the City Guards for the part they had taken in the affair.

The loss on both sides was immense, and the streets of the Friedrichs-stadt were covered in the forenoon with numbers of dead and wounded; such also was the case in the Knigs-stadt, where, during the previous evening, about 11 o'clock, the combat raged most.

At about 2, in the afternoon, (says a correspondent of the Cologne Gazette,) I saw a number of citizens with bare heads, leading a large wagon in which were laid the bodies of most of those who had fallen in the Friedrichs-stadt. This procession, singing the chorus of "Jesus meine Zuversicht," arrived at the palace, where it was received in deep silence, which was only broken by calls for the King again to appear. He did not do so then, however, but shortly afterward he came out on the balcony above the entrance of the palace, and said that he granted the armament of the people, and that he entrusted the peace and guard of his palace to his faithful people. The dead bodies were then borne through the inner court of the palace and the Lustgarten, or pleasure garden, to a neighboring church.

The struggle ended, and has been succeeded by universal joy, caused by the formation of a new Ministry, and the establishment of a Burger Guard. The past is forgotten, and the King is incessantly cheered when he shows himself. No private property has been injured, and the people exhibit no spirit of revenge; they even praise the bravery of the troops, and cheered them as they left the town with flying colors and the music of their military bands. The "United German Fatherland" was enthusiastically proclaimed by the citizens. The political motive in the late dreadful excitement was the King's backwardness in taking the lead in that movement. The old imperial colors are worn along with the Prussian white and black. Thousands and thousands thronged on the afternoon of Monday towards the Palace, and with one voice began the German Te Deum, "Now let us all praise God." The bodies of the fallen were carried to the churches in solemn silence, under the intonation of the popular hymn, "Jesus, my Re-

deemer liveth," the King bareheaded, like every one else, seeing them pass, from the balcony. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Cologne, when the news arrived from Berlin, was indescribable. The great imperial standard, (black, red, gold, with a double eagle) was, with the sanction of the Archbishop, hoisted on top of Cologne Cathedral, and is now proclaiming to the Germans on both sides of the Rhine the regeneration of Germany.

Belgium—Revolutionary and Republican Movements.

We learn from Antwerp, by a letter dated Monday, all the Jesuits had removed the whole of their valuables from the town, and taken flight.

Denmark—Reform and Agitation.

Letters from Kiel, of the 13th March, state that a courier has brought very important news from Copenhagen; the press is entirely free and popular meetings are authorized.

Omioos.—This is the second time that titles have been abolished in France. The rule in Lindley Murray says, "Two negatives make an affirmative;" but, as the French are not particularly fond of English rule, there is still hope left for the French nobility.—Punch.

A CARD.

ELIZABETH FOLLMER, RESPECTFULLY informs her customers and the public in general, that she has just returned from Philadelphia with a splendid assortment of all kinds of

MILINERY, BONNETS, of every description, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Lawn, Gingham, Chintz, &c. Gloves, Bareges Shawls, Scarfs, and a great variety of FANCY GOODS, all of which she offers at the most reduced prices.

She is at the old Stand, opposite Dogan's & Masser's Store.

Sunbury, April 15, 1848.—3t

Estate of Charles Gearhart.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Charles Gearhart, dec'd, late of Rush township, Northumberland county. All persons having any claims on said estate, and those indebted to the same, are requested to settle their accounts with the undersigned, and the subscribers will meet for that purpose at the house of the Deceased, on Monday the 23d of May next, of which persons interested will please take notice.

JOHN GEARHART, Jr. of Rush, WM. METTLER, Jr. of Augusta.

April 15, 1848.—6t

COLLINS' CITY DAGUERRETYPE ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 100 Chesnut street, 2 doors above 3d, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers, proprietors of the oldest Establishment in the City of Philadelphia, have founded in 1840, would call the attention of the public to the great and successful success of the Daguerreotype Portraits, SKY LIGHT PORTRAITS.—The subscribers beg leave to subjoin a few of the notices they have received from the Press throughout the country, in relation to the Daguerreotype. They have made in the introduction of lights, by which the full and clear expression of the Eye is obtained more perfectly than heretofore.

(From the North American.)

"The Daguerreotype, as it is called, never comes off the light, has been most distinctly developed, as well as all the lights and shades imperceptibly to the eye."

(From the Sunbury Courier.)

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