

[From the Washington Union.] INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, May 28, 1848.

Dear Sir:—You are doubtless apprised of the fact that a National Convention of republican delegates from the various portions of the Union, assembled in this city on the 22d inst., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the two highest Executive offices of the United States. We are gratified in having it in our power to inform you that the convention, with great unanimity, agreed to present your name to the country for the office of President, and requested us to communicate to you this nomination, and solicit your acceptance. In performing this duty, which we do with great pleasure, it is proper that the resolutions adopted by the Convention and containing the principles upon which they believe the government ought to be administered, should be laid before you. These constitute a platform broad enough for all true democrats to stand upon, and narrow enough to exclude all those who may be opposed to the great principles of the Democratic party. That these principles will meet with your cordial assent and support, and be illustrated in your administration, if called to this high office by your country, we do not for a moment doubt; but feel assured, that while you exercise forbearance with firmness you will not fail to exert your faculties to maintain the principles and just compromises of the constitution, in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union and the prosperity and happiness of our common country. We offer you our sincere congratulations upon this distinguished mark of the public confidence, and are, with sentiments of high esteem and regard, dear sir,

Your friends and obedient servants, A. STEVENSON, President of the National Convention. Robt. P. Dunlop, Me: J. H. Steele, N. H.; Chester W. Chapin, Mass.: Ira Davis, Va.; B. B. Thurston, R. I.; Isaac Toney, Conn.; G. D. Wall, N. J.; J. G. Jones, Penn.; A. R. Ramsey, Ark.; G. M. Bowers, Mo.; C. J. McDonald, Ga.; J. A. Winstons, Ala.; J. W. McGhee, Ark.; Powhatan Ellis, Miss.; R. W. English, Ill.; C. G. English, Ind.; J. Larwell, Ohio; Thos. J. Rusk, Texas; Austin E. Whig, Mich.; Solo. W. Downs, La.; Thos. Martin, Tenn.; L. Saunders, Ky.; James Clarke, Iowa; S. B. Davis, Ind.; B. C. Howard, Md.; Ed. P. Scott, Va.; W. N. Edwards, N. C.; J. M. Commander, S. C.; To Gen. Lewis Cass, Washington City

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1848.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., announcing to me that I have been nominated by the Convention of the Democratic party, its candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the approaching election. While I accept, with deep gratitude, this distinguished honor—and distinguished indeed it is—I do so, with a fearful apprehension of the responsibility it may eventually bring with it, and with a profound conviction that it is the kind confidence of my fellow citizens, far more than any merit of my own, which has placed me thus prominently before the American people. And fortunate shall I be, if this confidence should find, in the events of the future, a better justification than is furnished by those of the past.

I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly, as I approve them cordially. And while thus adhering to them, I shall do so with a sacred regard to "the principles and compromises of the constitution," and with an earnest desire for their maintenance "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and the prosperity and happiness of our common country."—a feeling which has no less in us what we are, and which, in honorable reliance upon Providence, we may hope is, but the beginning of what we are to be. It called upon me to render an account of my stewardship, in the great trust you desire to commit to me, should I be able to show that I had truly redeemed the pledge thus publicly given, and had adhered to the principles of the Democratic party with as much fidelity and success as have generally marked the administration of the eminent men to whom that party has hitherto confided the chief executive authority of the government. I could prefer no higher claim to the favorable consideration of the country, nor to the impartial commendation of history.

This letter, gentlemen, closes my professional of political faith. Receiving my first appointment from that pure patriot and great exponent of American Democracy, Mr. Jefferson, more than forty years ago, the intervening period of my life has been almost wholly passed in the service of my country, and has been marked by many vicissitudes, and attended with many trying circumstances, both in peace and war. If my conduct in these situations, and the opinions I have been called upon to form and express, from time to time, in relation to all the great party topics of the day, do not furnish a clear exposition of my views respecting them, and at the same time a sufficient pledge of my faithful adherence to their practical application, whenever and wherever I may be required to do so, anything further I might now say, would be mere declamation, unworthy of myself and unjustly offensive to the great party in whose name you are now acting.

My immediate predecessor in the nomination by the Democratic party, who has since established so many claims to the regard and confidence of his country, when announcing, four years ago, his acceptance of a similar honor, announced also his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. Coinciding with him in his views so well expressed, and so faithfully carried out, I beg leave to say, that no circumstances that can possibly arise, would induce me again to permit my name to be brought forward in connection with the Chief Magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this course.

No party, gentlemen, had ever higher motives in election, than has the great Demo-

cratic party of the United States. With an abiding confidence in the rectitude of our principles, with an unshaken reliance upon the energy and wisdom of public opinion, and with the success which has crowned the administration of the government when committed to its keeping, (and it has been so committed during more than three-fourths of its existence,) what has been done, is at once the reward of past exertion and the motive of future, and, at the same time, a guarantee of the accomplishment of what we have to do. We cannot conceal from ourselves that there is a powerful party in the country differing from us in regard to many fundamental principles of our government, and opposed to us in their practical application, which will strive as zealously as we shall, to secure the ascendancy of their principles, by securing the election of their candidate in the coming contest. That party is composed of our fellow-citizens, as deeply interested in the prosperity of our common country as we can be, and seeking as earnestly as we are to promote and perpetuate it.

We shall soon present to the world the sublime spectacle of the election of a Chief Magistrate by twenty millions of people, without a single serious resistance to the laws or the sacrifice of the life of one human being—and this, too, in the absence of all force but the moral force of our institutions; and if we should add to all this, an example of mutual respect for the motives of the contending parties, so that the contest might be carried on with that firmness and energy which accompany deep conviction, and with as little personal asperity as political division permit, we should do more for the great cause of human freedom throughout the world, than by any other tribute we could render to its cause.

We have a government founded by the will of all, responsible to the power of all, and administered for the good of all. The very first article in the Democratic creed teaches that the people are competent to govern themselves: it is, indeed, rather an article of political faith. From the days of General Hamilton to our days, the party opposed to us—of whose principles he was the greatest exponent, if not the founder—while it has changed its name, has preserved essentially its identity of character; and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government, has exerted a marked influence upon its action, and opinions. Here is the very starting-point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country. All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in fact, be resolved into it. Looking with doubt upon the issue of self-government, one party is prone to think the public authority should be strengthened, and to fear any change, lest that change might weaken the necessary force of the government; while the other, strong in its convictions of the intelligence and virtue of the people, believes that original power is safer than delegated, and that the solution of the great problem of good government consists in governing with the least force, and leaving individual action as free from restraint as is compatible with the preservation of the social system, thereby securing to each all the freedom which is not essential to the well-being of the whole.

As a party, we ought not to mistake the signs of the times but should bear in mind, that this is an age of progress—of advancement in all the elements of intellectual power and in the opinions of the world. The general government should assume no powers. It should exercise none which have not been clearly granted by the parties to the federal compact. We ought to construe the constitution strictly, according to the received and sound principles of the Jefferson school. But while rash experiments should be deprecated if the government is stationary in its principles of action, and refuses to accommodate its measures, within its constitutional sphere—cautiously indeed, but wisely and cheerfully—to the advancing sentiments and necessities of the age, it will find its moral force impaired, and the public will determined to do what the public authority itself should readily do, when the indications of popular sentiments are clearly expressed.

With great respect gentlemen, I have the honor to your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS, President of the Democratic Convention, and Vice Presidents of the same.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT. A new counterfeit three dollar note on the Fairfield County Bank, Connecticut, not noticed in any of the "Detectors," has just made its appearance in this city, and yesterday and the previous day most industriously circulated. The bill is well executed, and, with those who are not familiar with bank bills, would readily be taken as genuine. The plate appears to be new, and has a steamboat for a vignette, with medals heads on either side of it, and a figure 8 on each corner. They are made payable to bearer, dated at various periods, and signed C. Bissell, President, and T. Warner, Jr., cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.—The Company which has this great work in charge appear to be pushing it with considerable energy. The contracts are all progressing as rapidly as is consistent with economy, and the road will be put in action as far as Lewis-ton during the ensuing winter. The line to Huntingdon will be ready for the rails early next summer. The light work between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg will be contracted for in time to be completed as soon as the points now being commenced are ready. This arrangement for the work has been made in order to bring capital expended into activity with as little loss of interest as possible. It is expected that the road will be ready to Huntingdon in the summer following the present, and to the Portage by the opening of navigation the ensuing spring.

GENERAL BUTLER, it appears, is a poet, and has the advantage of being able to write all his own songs for the campaign. The Whigs should take up a man who has at least music in his name, for songs are seductive of voters, as several campaigns have proved.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1848.

H. H. MANNER, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, GEN. Wm. C. BUTLER, of Kentucky.

PEACE WITH MEXICO.—Our readers will, no doubt, rejoice that the Mexican Congress has, at last, ratified the treaty of peace which had been negotiated by Mr. Trist, and sent out by our Commissioners, Messrs. Clifford and Sevier. There is some doubt whether all our troops will return, until after the sickly season. Many, it is said will remain permanently in Mexico. If any remain, (and it is said that it is the desire of the Mexican government they should) we presume they will be of the regular army. The volunteers, as the fighting is over, will make tracks home as fast as possible.

The nomination of Gen. Cass and Gen. Butler is well received. It is undoubtedly the strongest ticket that the convention could have made. Our whig friends knowing this, are convinced of the necessity of taking up a strong man. Hence their efforts to nominate Gen. Taylor, although many of the party now denounce him as being no whig.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The body of a man apparently between 50 and 60 years of age, was found on Monday last in the Susquehanna, nearly opposite the residence of Peter Bixler Esq., in Lower Mahony sp., in this county. The deceased had a small blank book in his pocket but there was nothing in it to afford a clue to his identity, or to show from whence he came. We do not recollect of any one having disappeared from this neighborhood.

We have since learned that a paper was found in his pocket, on which was written, "My name is Albert." There was also a pint bottle in his pocket, partly filled with whiskey. The appearance of the body indicated that he had not been long in the water.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—Congress has reported a bill allowing newspapers to be carried free for 30 miles and under. It will no doubt become a law, and probably go in effect next month. Our readers will no doubt be glad of this, as their papers will be more safely and regularly carried. The act, also allows additional compensation to small offices, which is all right enough, as they are, at best, but poorly paid.

WHITE STRAWBERRIES.—We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Geo. Zimmerman of this place, for a mess of delicious white strawberries, the product of his garden.—They were remarkably fine, in size and flavor.

THE WHIG CONVENTION. This body now assembled at Philadelphia, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, met at the Upper Saloon of the Chinese Museum, on Wednesday morning. The convention was fully organized by the selection of Governor Morehead of North Carolina as President. The representation was not full, some of the States not having sent full delegations, while others had more than their quota. Missouri, for instance, being entitled to seven, had thirty present. Various preliminary matters were discussed in relation to the appointment of committees, &c., of little importance, except a warm skirmish between the friends of Clay and Taylor. The former having attempted to exclude the delegates from Texas, who had given the Louisiana delegation authority to act for them, and who are in favor of Gen. Taylor. The decision was in favor of the Texas delegates, which secures to Gen. Taylor the 4 votes of that state. The report of the committee on credentials most probably brought up the question next day. The struggle was to prevent the Louisiana delegation from casting the vote for Texas. The convention then adjourned to Thursday, when, we presume the nomination was made, the result, and proceedings of which, we will give in our next. The confusion on the floor and gallery, was so great, that members could scarcely hear what was going on.

THE UNION MAGAZINE published by Jas. L. De Graw 140 Nassau st., New York. The June number of this periodical contains, besides several handsome engravings, much useful as well as entertaining matter. It is published monthly at \$3 per annum or \$5 for two copies.

Gen. Cass' letter to the Convention, is an able document, and well worthy of general notice. His views on the policy of our government, are sound and to the point.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

In another column we have published the letter of Gen. Cass, to the President and Vice Presidents of the Baltimore Convention, accepting the nomination for the Presidency. Gen. Cass, in his letter, takes occasion to say that he endorses all the resolutions of the convention. These resolutions we shall lay before our readers next week. In regard to the resolutions, we have to say, they are all in accordance with our own views excepting those that relate to the tariff. Our views upon this subject have been of long standing, and have not yet undergone any change. We do not consider the expression of the delegates as of any binding effect on this subject. They were sent for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. In this they have given very general satisfaction, and have made, probably, the best selection in their power. But when they undertook to erect a standard of democracy, based upon certain peculiar views of the tariff, or the subject of internal improvements &c., they transcended their powers, and assumed authority that had never been conferred on them. As a body of intelligent men, their opinions are entitled to the most respectful consideration. But they should recollect that there are thousands of democrats, who entertain views entirely different from their own, on these subjects, and who, though they will cheerfully accord their support to the nominee of the convention, are not willing to cast off their long cherished opinions as they would an old garment, at the dictation of any body of men who may choose to erect a "platform" of limited dimensions, and proscribe all who cannot find a place on their narrow superstructure. We are not so unreasonable as to suppose that a candidate could be selected, all of whose views of public policy would be in exact accordance with every portion of the democracy of the Union. In the South many of the friends of Gen. Cass, would rather that he had taken grounds more favorable to slavery, as can be seen by referring to the rejected resolutions of the convention on this subject, while many in the North would have been pleased to have seen him taken a stronger stand in favor of its abolition. In the West, a large portion of the democracy are in favor of improving the harbors of the Lakes and rivers. Now these men do not expect to find any man who can reconcile all these conflicting interests, and therefore give their support to Gen. Cass, as the best man that could be selected under the circumstances. But in so doing they do not intend to sacrifice their former opinions, under the penalty of being pushed off the new "platform" of democracy. In a country of so large an extent as our own, there must necessarily be as many conflicting interests as there is variety of soil, productions and climates. To unite these into one harmonious whole, must be the work of compromise and mutual concession. It was this spirit that produced the nomination of Gen. Cass, and under it he must be elected.

We have said thus much, not for the purpose of obtruding our own views on the public, but in justice to ourselves, and in justification of our past conduct and future course in regard to the Presidency.

THE SUPREME COURT have reversed the decision of the court below, which sentenced the eleven colored men engaged in the Carlisle slave riots, to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, on the ground that they were guilty, only of a misdemeanor. The prisoners were all discharged.

THE JOHN DONKEY of Saturday last, is brim full of wit and humor. The illustration of the rival Whig candidates for the Presidency is to the point, but the Whig Convention will soon settle the matter whether "Brag" or "Hold fast" is the better dog.

BLANK DEEDS &c., executed in a superior style, and kept on hand for sale at this office. Having procured new type and material for the purpose, we are enabled to print blanks equal to any printed in the city.

MEETING OF THE BARBARNERS. NEW YORK, June 6. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Barbarners assembled this evening in the Park. Mark Spencer was chosen President, with about fifty Vice Presidents and fifteen or twenty Secretaries.

C. C. Cambreleng read the protest of the Barbarners, and said that the Honkers were the seceders and the Barbarners the true Democracy. He was followed by John Van Buren, who said that the Barbarners would not, under any circumstances, vote for any nominee of the Whig Convention, and that they aimed to preserve the Democratic party intact. B. F. Butler said that he did not recognize the nomination of Gen. Cass; it was not binding on the Democracy, and he would be governed by the Convention to assemble on the 22d of June. That Convention would examine the claims of Gen. Cass, and if he was found to be sound on the subject of the extension of slavery to free territory, that body might nominate him. He concluded by saying that if such a Convention as the one assembled in Baltimore had nominated Mr. Van Buren, Dix, or Slade, or even a Thomas Jefferson, he would not support it. Mr. Butler was followed by Mr. Nye, and after the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting adjourned in high spirits. The Honkers also organized a meeting in front of the Hall of Records, which was also largely attended. No prominent speakers were in attendance.

Extensive Fire in Allentown.—The best part of the Town laid in Ashes.

The town of Allentown, in this State has been visited with a terribly destructive fire—the loss being estimated as high as \$250,000. A correspondent of the Inquirer furnishes the following particulars: ALLENTOWN, June 1st, 1848. The most beautiful and active part of our town lies in ashes. Fire, this awful calamity, has visited our peaceful town, wreaked its vengeance on its very heart, and left it in a deplorable condition. The fire broke out in a frame stable near the centre of the town, at about 3 o'clock this afternoon; there being a strong southerly wind; it spread with awful rapidity in that direction and raging most vehemently until 5 o'clock, when the following buildings were already laid in ruins. The splendid new Odd Fellows' Hall, (which was nearly ready for dedication,) occupied by Weiss & Lochman's shoe and varnished store; Keck's tailoring establishment, and H. Nagle's oyster cellar; G. J. and Quenninger's store; Selfridge & Wilson's store; James Trexler's Hotel; Yeager & Weidner's store; Joseph Weiss' jewelry store; Thomas Ginklinger's tin and stove store;—Gauger's millinery shop and residence; Thomas Newhart's tailoring establishment; Dr. Donnosky's drug store; Metz & Weaver's store; Wagner & Hoover's store; E. L. Newhart's hardware store; the Post Office; Geo. Lucas's shoe store; Nathan Hersh's clothing store; Mrs. Brown's millinery; J. Q. Cole, cedar ware establishment; J. F. Bushe's tobacco store; Reuben Rice's chair manufactory; Charles Sholl's tailor shop; together with the following private residences: Daniel Keiper's, Mr. Keiper's, Peter Hoover's and granary, Joshua Hains', Mrs. Heckman's Dr. C. H. Martin's, Joseph F. Newhart's, Mrs. Catharine Groff's, Dresler & Woodrings, and Mrs. Moyer's. These are all the buildings destroyed as far as I was able to ascertain. A large number of stables and out-houses were also burned down.

The progress of the fire was arrested at about 5 o'clock. Had the wind, after the fire was raging for some time, not taken a more southern direction, the greatest part of the town would probably have been burned down. The loss is immense. The fire spread so rapidly that but very little of the store goods and other movables were saved. The loss must at least be about \$250,000.—The stable where the fire originated is supposed to have been set on fire by boys, playing in it with cigars and fire crackers. About one third of the property destroyed, I understand, is covered by insurance.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL CASS. A committee of gentlemen proceeded to Wilmington yesterday morning in the steamboat Wave, for the purpose of meeting General Cass, and the distinguished members of Congress accompanying him, and escorting them to the city. The train did not reach Wilmington until much after the regular hour, owing to the large number of passengers on their way to the Whig Convention, and further delays were occasioned by the anxiety of the good people of Wilmington and Chester to exchange congratulations with the nominees of the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency.

A crowd commenced gathering at Dock street wharf about three o'clock, in expectation of the arrival of the Wave, and although this was delayed until nearly 7 o'clock, a large number remained to greet the expected visitors. General Cass was received with the enthusiastic cheers of those present, and proceeding to the banquet provided for them, the whole, attended by the committee, proceeded to Jones' Hotel, the crowd following the vehicles and gathering an increase of numbers at every step. General Cass, Vice President Dallas, Senator Houston of Texas, and Recorder Lee rode in the first barouche, while in the second were Senator Allen, of Ohio, Senator Benton, of Missouri, and Andrew M. Stevenson, of Virginia, the presiding officer at the Baltimore Convention. By the time the cortege had reached Jones' Hotel, the whole street was blocked up, and it was with difficulty that the vehicles could drive up to the door. While the barouche containing General Cass was in motion along Chestnut street, hundreds embraced the opportunity of taking him by the hand.

After entering the hotel, General Cass appeared upon the eastern balcony, and bowed his acknowledgments, as a response to the cheers of the assembly. When he retired, a variety of calls were made by the crowd, and Senator Allen, of Ohio, was introduced. He returned, in behalf of Gen. Cass, and the other gentlemen that had accompanied the nominee of the Baltimore Convention thus far on his return home to his native State, their grateful thanks for the enthusiastic reception that had been given. It was hardly necessary for him to say that the State of Pennsylvania was expected to be Democratic, as she always was and always would be found with the party that went for the whole good of the whole people. In alluding to the Whigs, the speaker said that the children of those misguided men would live to see the day that they would bless the Democratic party for maintaining the principles of liberty and free government despite the efforts of their sires. We ask, he said, for equal laws to protect the poor laborer as well as the richest of the land; they want privileges and we want rights. He pledged the word of an honest man that they would never be deceived by the Democratic nominees, if they were elected.

Senator Benton was next brought forward. He said he came only to look, not to speak. He desired to see persons embodying the enthusiasm that had been exhibited and which presaged victory to the Democratic cause.—He looked on with a spirit of exultation at the manner in which the Democracy of Philadelphia had received their nominee. He was followed by Mr. Stevenson. He expressed his certainty that Virginia and Pennsylvania would be united in the coming contest, under the banner of Democracy, as they always had been. He retired with a regret that physical inability prevented more extended remarks, but hoped that another opportunity would be afforded for a fuller expression of his feelings.

Mr. Trist, who, in Mexico, was a distinguished personage and dubbed Don Nicholas, is on his way to Washington, a military authority, to answer for his flagrant abuse of authority in forming a treaty that the government and nation seem to rejoice has been at last ratified. He was at St. Louis about a week ago—having taken the northern route via the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS. The Treaty—Parades—The troops—The Indians—Organization of an American Force from the Disbanded Volunteers, for the Protection of Mexico.

CHAPARRAL, the correspondent of the N. O. Delta, sends the following letter to that paper, which, though communicating no later intelligence, is interesting: CITY OF MEXICO, May 15, 1848. The message of Pena was not very well received in the Congress, and had not the document of Rosa come to its relief, it might have been the subject of much discussion.—This document of Rosa amounted to the presentation of the treaty. It is very long, and I have been told very able.

The health of the whole army is now good, comparatively speaking, and the idea of getting home or into active operations, has roused them from that state into which a life of inactivity for eight months had thrown them. An indirect proposition had sent me to organize a force from the disbanded American army, of from one to five thousand men, whose pay will be guaranteed to them through foreign houses, and when they serve out a term of enlistment, they can either return home, or remain in this country as citizens, with a certain amount of land given them to settle upon. When I say that this proposition came to me, I do not wish you to understand that it was intended for me to organize and command that force, but only to give to it such publicity that it might be known amongst our officers and men. The government at Queretaro are anxious to obtain the services of such men, and I believe Gen. Butler's permission has been asked to let them off, or such as might be disposed to remain in the country. With three thousand men even, remaining here from the American ranks, the government would be secure from the revolutionists or Indians, for neither would like to measure swords with them.—Five thousand Americans, with any party, could rule this country. CHAPARRAL.

[From the Mobile Herald and Trib. Extra.] IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. Peace Concluded.—The Army to be Removed. TUESDAY MORNING, May 30—11 A. M. We received this morning a despatch from the Delta office, containing important news from Mexico, by the steamship Elith, which arrived this morning at New Orleans. Letters from "Mustang" were received up to the 21st ultimo, from the city of Mexico. The Treaty was ratified by the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th ult., at 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M. The vote on it was fifty-one to thirty-five. In the other branch of Congress there is no doubt that it will be approved by a comparatively much larger vote.

Orders had been issued for the calling in of the outposts of the army and they were expected to march for the coast between the 1st and 15th of June. Gen. Porfirio F. Smith has been appointed superintendent for the embarkation of the forces at Vera Cruz, and he was to leave the city of Mexico for the purpose of entering on this duty on the 24th ult. This important news is beyond question, and we take great pleasure in laying it before our readers.

THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA AND THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES.—As some little interest has been awakened in the result of the sailing of these two vessels, we give from the Boston and New York papers the facts in regard to it. The Journal of Commerce says: "The New British steamer Niagara, which left Liverpool on the 20th ult., and arrived at Boston on the morning of the 21st inst., must have made about the same rate of speed as the American Steamer United States, which left Liverpool on the 17th ult., and arrived at this port on the morning of the 31st. The latter steamer had at least a day's greater distance to run, but the former lost part of a day by putting into Halifax."

The Boston Traveller, regretting the loss made in England upon the passage, says: "The United States had three days the start of the Niagara, but one day was allowed her for the difference in distance, so that it was only necessary for the United States, to reach New York 48 hours before the Niagara reached Boston, to have proved her equality with the British steamer. As near as we can calculate it, the United States, taking the most favorable New York accounts of her arrival off Sandy Hook, made the passage in 13 days and 9 hours. The Niagara in 12 days and 10 hours, without detracting her two hours stop at Halifax. The unusually boisterous passage of the Niagara should also be taken into consideration. She had but one day of moderate weather during the whole voyage, in which she made 301 miles in a gale on the 26th ult., at 2 A. M., she shipped a heavy sea which stove in her bulwarks, and washed 4 men overboard, 2 of whom were drowned. Three others were considerably injured, one leaving his leg broken. The ship behaved handsomely during the passage, and exceeded the expectations of all her officers. With fair weather she can probably accomplish the voyage in ten days. The Niagara was welcomed on her arrival by a salute of artillery."

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On our first page is an excellent poem from the pen of Gen. Butler. There is an impression among some that Gen. Butler, though a gallant soldier, is an unlettered man. This is a mistake, Gen. Butler is a good scholar and an able statesman. The weather during the past week, until yesterday, was cool, cloudy and uncomfortable. We understand there has been considerable hail further north. The late rains have greatly improved vegetation.

Mr. Deshong, Mathematician from New York called on us yesterday at our office. We put down a row of 34 figures which he added up in one second.—We placed a row of six figures below a similar row, which he multiplied, and put down the result in one row, about as soon as we could make the figures. Those who would to learn the principal, address P. M. Deshong, New York City.

FOR THE AMERICAN. Mr. Editor:—As the time is approaching for the selection of good persons to fill the various offices at the coming election, for the county of Northumberland, myself and neighbors have come to the conclusion to offer the name of HENRY READER, as an individual they think most worthy to discharge the important duties belonging to the office of Sheriff. We therefore recommend to the consideration of the Democratic Electors of Northumberland County, HENRY READER, of Delaware township, for that office. He understands the GERMAN well, and is a staunch Democrat, and is well qualified for the office. And in accordance with the usages of the democratic party, the other side of the river is entitled to the Sheriff. It has heretofore been customary that this office in particular be given to the different sides of the river, alternately. We do hope that this rule will in future be adhered to. We, in this section of the County, understanding the justness of the claims of the other side of the river, are fully determined to go in heart and hand for the nomination of HENRY READER, as an act of justice to the Forks. Henry Reader is well known as an honest and intelligent German and is just such a man as we ought to have in the office of Sheriff. JACKSON.

Notice to Teachers. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Directors of the Sunbury School District, until Wednesday the 28th inst., from persons desirous of becoming teachers in the several schools of said district, as follows: One male teacher to take charge of the more advanced scholars in Room No. 4. One male to take charge of the second class scholars in Room No. 3 and two females to take charge of the small children in Rooms No. 1 and 2. Proposals must state the number of the room and the price per month. The Schools will commence on the first Monday of July next. (By order of the Board.) W. FARNSWORTH, Sec'y. Sunbury, June 10 1848.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR WARE! ASHEY & ROCAP, Hat and Cap Manufacturers, South East Corner of 4th and Market Street, Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA. I HAVE constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, and FURS. Also an elegant assortment of men's and boys' Leghorns, Panama's, and Palmetto Hats. All of which will be sold at a sacrifice of 5000 in rent, will be sold, while they stand, at the very lowest prices. Country dealers would do well to call as early as possible, as we are obliged to sell at very low rates. June 10th, 1848.—ly

CUTLERY. AN extensive Stock of Pocket and Table CUTLERY, for sale by JOHN M. COLEMAN, No. 32 and 33 ARCADE and 83 North THIRD Street. C omping 500 Dozen Penknives, Scissors and Razors. Also, a choice assortment of Rogers & Sons, Wadsworth's, G. W. & S. Butcher's and Penney's Cutlery. Also, a stock of Dik and Hunting Knives. Also, Guns, Pistols, and Bowie Knives. Also, The American Razor Strap, a superior article well attended to Dealers. Cash—Dealers in Cutlery, will find the above Stock worth their attention, as the Subscriber's chief business is in purchasing and selling Cutlery. Philadelphia, June 10th, 1848.—ly

THOMAS C. GARRETT & CO. IMPORTERS OF Imported and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, and Fancy Goods, and Manufacturers of Jewelry and Silver Ware, 122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Having received by late arrivals a large and handsome stock of English and French Watches, and Marble Clocks, and other fine articles, they must be sold at a low rate, as we are obliged to sell at very low rates. June 10th, 1848.—6m

COMPLEXIONS.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are the best medicine in the world; because they cleanse and purify the body of those morbid humors which, if lodged in the cuticle, are the cause not only of yellow or swarthy complexion and roughness of the skin, but all kinds of eruptive diseases. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, as well as cleanse and purify the blood, and remove all scabs and vitia of the white face, which, as time will, will be sure to give a clear and healthy complexion. Care—To avoid counterfeits, purchase from those only who can show a certificate of agency, representing the landing of William Penn; and compare the labels on the box with the fine sketches on the certificate. To be genuine, they must be exactly alike, signature and all. Beware of counterfeits and impostors.

MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMAN. Sixth Edition. 1846. pp. 250. Price \$1. 25,000 Copies sold in Three Months! Years of suffering, of physical and pecuniary difficulties to many an affectionate wife, and untold misery to the husband, might have been spared by a timely possession of this work. It is intended especially for the married, or those contemplating marriage, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them previous to their marriage. Truly, knowledge is power. It is health, happiness, abundance. The revelations contained in its pages have proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters received by the author will attest. Here, alas, every female—the wife, the mother, the one either budding into womanhood or the one in the midst of years in whom nature commences an important change—can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, to the various diseases which they must be exacted to which her sex is subject. Copies will be sent mail free of postage to the purchaser. Great thousands of copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. Send to the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent (return paid) to any part of the United States. All letters must be post-paid (except those containing remittance), and addressed to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, 211 Bow, New-York City. Publishing Office, 124 Liberty-st., New-York. The "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" is sold by booksellers throughout the United States. June 8, 1848.—