ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA
AT HALIFAX.

Seven days Later News from Europe brought by a Steamboat Express and the Magnetic Telegraph.

The European Times states that "the resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin was openly talked of in Paris, and suspicions are expressed that Lamartine was a party to the movement of the 15th of May. Caussidiere, late Prefect of the Police, charges Lamartine with having supplied the arms to Soubriere, which enabled him to get up the conspiracy. Lamartine's friends all allege that his aim was by making a popular demonstration to avoid a collision in the streets of Paris. M. Thiers is reported as not unlikely to supplant Lamartine in authority."

Russia—The Cholera.

The cholera is again making sad havoc in Russia. According to the Berlin papers there were 155 cases in Moscow, 57 of which terminated fatally.

Austria.—Continued Absence of the Emperior.

We have accounts from Vienna to the 2d inst. The conduct of the Emperor is considered by the Vienese as most extraordinary. A deputation of ladies to present a petition, requesting his Majesty to return to his capital, had been treated with marked rudeness

Ireland.—Fraternization of Repeal and Orange Associations.

The Repeal Association and Orange Confederation have at last fraternized. A new society to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the Irish League.

The sale of Mr. Mitchell's furniture took place on the 5th inst., and attracted an immense attendance, and many persons came from forty to fifty miles in order to purchase some relic. The furniture sold at extremely high prices, especially the small articles, such as books, china, glass, &c. The books, with Mr. Mitchell's autograph, brought in many instances 100 times their original cost. The pike and two swords, which cost but a few shillings each, sold at a guinea each.

NOMINATION BY THE UTICA CONVENTION.

UTICA, N. Y., June 23.

The Convention was convened at 8 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

A number of the telegraph despatches and letters to the President and others were received and read. Among the letters were come from Illinois, numerously signed, one of them closed as follows: "We want Martin Van Buren for our candidate. The slave powers broke him down in 1844—we will break that power down in 1848." Delegates are pouring in from other States, and speeches were delivered by several from Connecticut.

A motion was made to nominate President and Vice President by a viva voce vote, but the motion was amended, by recommending the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by acclamation, which was carried amid unusual bursts of applause, and without a dissenting voice.

Henry Dodge, the United States Senator from Wisconsin, was then nominated for the Vice Presidency.

No sooner were the nominations announced than a mass meeting assembled in the street, which was addressed by Messrs. Washburn, Harrison, Gen. Nye, Rathbun and Baily, of this State, Mr. Taylor of Ohio, Ex-Governor Morton, of Massachusetts, and delegates from Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. The assemblages exhibited the wildest enthusiasm.

The resolutions and address were read in the Convention and unanimously adopted.

B. F. Butler made a speech in Convention in which he declared that Mr. Van Buren cannot and will not refuse to accept the nomination.

An exciting debate then took place upon the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers. A resolution was finally adopted, declaring that the price should be put down so low as to be barely sufficient to cover the expenses of the survey, &c.

The plans for the organization of the party and for carrying on the campaign were then read, considered and approved of, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Ohio Free Territory Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 23.

The Free Territory Mass Convention, which assembled pursuant to previous notice in this place, adjourned last evening. There were about 400 delegates present, who adopted a strong address and resolutions favoring a separate organization and a National Convention to meet at Buffalo on the 9th of August, to nominate a Free Territory candidate for the Presidency.

An Ohio States Electoral Ticket was formed, pledged to the support of the Buffalo Convention. No nomination for Governor was made, so that the contest will remain between Ford and Weller. The Convention resolved to support none but Wilmot Proviso men for Congress or the Legislature.

DIMINISHED PRICES.—A writer in Hunt's Magazine says, when he commenced trade in this country, many years ago, he sold English chintz prints for 75 cents a yard, and a servant girl received for wages fifty cents per week, and paid $1 for a dress pattern; now a girl gets $1 to $2 per week, and yet can purchase a first-rate article for a dress at eighteen cents per yard; This change he attributes to the increase of population, improvement in machinery, particularly the invention of the spindles, competition, manufacturing our own goods, and substituting capital for credit.

A RADICAL PARTY.—The Garret Smith party take the ground that slavery may be abolished by Congress, in both States and Territories. It goes for free soil, an inalienable homestead; against the liquor license system, secret societies, &c.; for universal suffrage—females included; for low postage, the election of postmasters, and all other officials, and against governmental interference in support of schools, making roads, or doing any thing else that the people can do without such aid. This is covering all the disputed topics of the day.

IT IS WORTHY of remak that women must have an "eye" in their dress if they don't wish to have it *hooked!*

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 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 PRESIDENT,

GEN. LEWIS CASS,

of Michigan.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,

of Kentucky.

For Canal Commissioner:

ISRAEL PAINTER,

of Westmoreland County.

☞ We refer our readers to the proceedings of the Democratic Meeting, held at the Court House on Wednesday evening last, to ratify the nominations of Cass and Butler. The meeting was got up on short notice, and was conducted with considerable enthusiasm.

☞ A slight break occurred in the canal near Watsontown, on Wednesday night, which detained the Packet about half a day.

☞ A meeting was held by the citizens of Danville, on Monday evening last, to make arrangements to receive the Columbia Guards, on their return home from Mexico. Volunteers of the neighboring counties are invited to attend.

☞ We are well aware of the *existence* of the Miltonian, but that existence has never given us any great amount of *uneasiness*. We believe, we never, but once, referred to the extent of our circulation, and yet the Miltonian, which keeps a paragraph constantly flying at the head of its columns, boasting of its circulation, presumes to take us to task for "bragging about our circulation." Would it not be advisable to present our friends of the Miltonian with a leather medal, for their extreme modesty. We do not generally make statements rashly, or unadvisedly.

☞ SUNBURY FACTION.—Do the editors of the Miltonian suppose, that the democrats of the Forks are so green as not to understand their object in attempting to frighten them with tha[illegible]rible bug-bear, "the Sunbury Faction." We should like to know if one of the editors is not personally interested in shielding the democrats of the upper end from the wiles and stratagems of this faction, or whether it is from sheer commisseration, under the belief that they are not able to take care of themselves, that they so kindly tender services.

☞ Gov. SHUNK's health has again assumed an alarming aspect. The Harrisburg Intelligencer says his friends have but little hopes of his recovery.

We have since learned from the Harrisburg Union, that the Governor's health is improving.

GEN. CASS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

On our first page will be found a letter from the Hon. Simon Cameron, in relation to the charge against Gen. Cass, of having reduced the pay of clothing allowed to Volunteers, one dollar per month. The act complained of, was, as is evident, intended for the benefit of the Volunteers, instead of injuring them. A wrong construction had been put on the act, which, no doubt, was the cause of the complaints. We were satisfied when we first saw the charge of Sergeant Grael, that there was something wrong in the matter. No one who knew Gen. Cass, would suspect him of such consummate folly, as to support a measure which he knew must bring down upon his head the indignation and ill will of the whole Volunteer force in Mexico, as well as their friends in this country.

LETTER FROM MR. NILES.

Our readers will find, on our first page, a letter from the Hon. John M. Niles, in reply to an invitation from that portion of the New York democracy, called the Barnburners, in which he gives his views on the important question of the extension of slavery, in the new territory ceded to us by Mexico. The letter is clear and explicit, and is important as containing the views of a number of prominent democrats on the subject of the further extension of slavery. Mr. Niles is now a United States Senator from Connecticut. He is a practical man, of good sound sense, and has the reputation of being honest and independent in his course. His views on the subject of slavery, are similar to those of Mr. Van Buren and other democrats of the North.—This subject has been agitated for a number of years by a small portion of the people. But it has now assumed a consequence, that will, most probably make it, hereafter, a hinging point in the election of President. If the Union should ever be dissolved, and such a result is not wholly improbable, it will be brought about by the agitation of this question.

☞ A telegraphic despatch announces that Mr. Van Buren has accepted the nomination of the Utica Convention.

☞ Congress will not, in all probability, adjourn until about the middle of August.

MARTIN VAN BUREN A CANDIDATE.

The Convention held at Utica, the 22d of June, nominated Martin Van Buren as their candidate for the Presidency by a unanimous vote, and Henry Dodge of Wisconsin as Vice-President.

Mr. Van Buren's is called the free soil candidate, and will be supported by the abolitionists generally, as well as a large number of others who are opposed to the introduction of slavery into new territory, and who contend that Congress has the right and ought to exercise it, to prohibit the extension of slavery. What the effect of this nomination will be, is hard to say, at present. He will no doubt, receive a large vote in New York, as well as a pretty strong support from Ohio, and the New England states, which may bring the election into Congress.

☞ THE DAUPHIN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION was held at Harrisburg on Monday last. Judge Dock was nominated for Congress. Simon Sallade and Samuel Klopp for Assembly.

In regard to Senator for the district, composed of Dauphin and Northumberland, no nomination was made, but the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That this Convention will name no candidate for Senator of this Senatorial district, having full confidence that the persons to be named as conferees, will select a candidate acceptable to the people of the district.

Resolved, That Mercer Brown, Dr. Lewis Heck, and Jeremiah Harner, are hereby appointed conferees to meet conferees to be appointed by the Democracy of Northumberland county, to nominate a candidate for Senator to represent the counties of Dauphin and Northumberland.

CASS AND BUTLER MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice given, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of the Borough of Sunbury, was held at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, June 28, 1848.

On motion, GEORGE MARTIN, Esq., was appointed President; JACOB CABLE, GEORGE LYONS, JOHN FARNSWORTH, and GEORGE WEISER, Esqs., Vice Presidents, and *Gideon M. Yorks, Jeremiah Zimmerman*, and *Chas J. Bruner*, Secretaries. On motion a committee of five, consisting of Geo. B. Youngman, Dr. J. B. Masser, J. Pursel, Daniel W. Shindle and Geo. Bright, were appointed to report resolutions, expressive of the sense of the Meeting. After having deliberated together for a short time they submitted the following, which were read and adopted.

WHEREAS, the great Democratic party of the nation, by their representatives assembled in Convention, at Baltimore, have placed in nomination General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, as their candidate for the Presidency, and Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, in the ensuing election: And whereas we are firmly convinced both by reason and experience, that upon the success of the principles of the democratic party, depend, in a great measure, the permanency of our form of government and the safety of our institutions; And whereas we have the utmost confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and sound, unflinching democracy of both our nominees: Therefore

Resolved, That we hereby heartily respond to the nominations and pledge ourselves to give them an undivided and cordial support.

Resolved, That in the person of GENERAL CASS, the American Democracy have a leader of whom they may well be proud. His acknowledged gallantry as a soldier, ability as a statesman, skillfulness as a diplomatist, devotion as a patriot and honesty as a man, stamp him the model of an American citizen, while his success in life—having risen by the force of his own unaided exertions to the exalted position he now occupies in the confidence and respect of his countrymen—affords a bright illustration of the happy operations of our republican system of government.

Resolved, That in Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, our candidate for the Vice Presidency, we recognize a fit associate for the illustrious Cass, upon the banner of democracy. In looking at the history of this sterling democrat, able statesman and gallant officer, we know not which most to admire, his efforts in the legislative halls or upon the tented field; for in both, as in every other situation in which he has been placed, all his energies have been directed to one end—his country's good.

Resolved, That we warmly approve of the nomination of our candidate for Canal Commissioners, *Israel Painter*, and that having full confidence in his democracy and competency to discharge the duties of that responsible station, we will give him a hearty support on the 2d Tuesday of October next.

Resolved, That the democratic party relies now, as heretofore, for its success upon its unchanged and unchangeable *principles*, and that emblazoning them upon its banner, it neither seeks concealment, shuns investigation, nor shrinks from a comparison.

The meeting was then ably addressed by John B. Packer, Esq., A. Jordan, Esq., and Maj. Wm. L. Dewart.

On motion, John B. Packer, Charles J. Bruner, A. Jordan, T. A. Billington and Geo. B. Youngman, were appoited a committee to organize a democratic Cass and Butler Club, and appoint officers for the permanent organization thereof. On motion.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting be inserted in the "Sunbury Gazette," "Sunbury American," "Deutscher Amerikaner" and "Jacksonian."

On motion adjourned till next Wednesday evening.

GEO. MARTIN, President.

JACOB CABLE, GEO. LYONS, JNO. FARNSWORTH, GEO. WEISER, Esq. } Vice-Pres'ts.

ATTEST

G. M. Yorks, J. Zimmerman, C. J. Bruner, } Secretaries.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

The following is an extract from Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Convention of Barnburners at Utica, N. Y., in regard to his nomination for the Presidency. The letter is dated at Lindenwald, June 20, 1848 Mr. Van Buren states that in 1844 he determined to retire from political life, and must therefore, decline the honor of a nomination. He condemns the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention in excluding the New York delegates, and considers them of no binding effect. He says it is not to be disguised, that the Barnburner delegates were rejected on account of their views on slavery. He then proceeds to discuss the question of slavery, which forms the main portion of his letter, as follows:

You desire also my views in regard to the prohibition by Congress, of slavery in territories where it does not now exist, and they shall be given in a few words, and in a manner, which will not, I hope, increase, if it does not diminish the existing excitement in the public mind.

The illustrious founders of our government were not insensible to the apparent inconsistency between the perpetuation of slavery in the United States, and the principles of the revolution, as delineated in the declaration of independence; and they were too ingenuous in their dispositions to attempt to conceal the impressions by which they were embarrassed. But they knew also, that its speedy abolition in several of the states was impossible, and its existence in all, without fault on the part of the present generation. They were also too upright and the fraternal feelings which had carried them through the struggle for independence were too strong to permit them to deal with such a matter upon any other principles than those of liberty and justice.—The policy they adopted, was to guarantee to the states in which slavery existed, conclusive control over the subject within their respective jurisdictions, but to prevent, by united efforts, its extension to territories of the United States, in which it did not in fact exist.

On all sides the most expeditious means to carry on this policy were adopted with alacrity and good feeling. Their first step was to interdict the introduction of slavery into the northwestern territory, now covered by the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. This may justly be regarded as being in the main, a Southern measure. The subject was first brought forward in Congress by Mr. Jefferson. Virginia made the cession of territory upon which the ordinance was intended to operate, and the representatives from all the the slave holding states gave it a unanimous support. Doubts have arisen in the minds of some whether the ordinance of 1787 was authorized by the articles of confederation. A bill was introduced in the new Congress at its first session under the constitution, recognizing and adapting it to the organization, and it has ever since been treated and regarded as a valid act. This bill received the constitutional approbation of President Washington, whose highest and sworn duty it was to support the constitution under which it was enacted. Nor was the north backward in doing its part to sustain the policy which had been wisely adopted. They assented to the insertion of provisions in the constitution necessary and sufficient to protect that interest in the states, and they did more.

The trouble apprehended at the commencement of the government from this source, began to show itself as early as the year 1790, in the form of petitions presented to Congress upon the subject of slavery and the slave trade by the Quakers of Philadelphia and New York; and by Dr. Franklin as president of a society for the promotion of abolition. These petitions were, in the House of Representatives, referred to a committee of seven, all but one of whom were Northern members, whose report, as amended in committee of the whole, affirmed "that Congress have no power to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them within any of the States, it remaining with the several States alone to provide any regulation therein, which humanity and true policy might require."

The perseverance and good faith with which both branches of policy thus adopted have, until very recently, been recognized and carried out, are highly honorable to the whole country. The peculiar liability of the subject to be converted into an element of political agitaton, as well in the slaveholding as in the non-slaveholding States, may have led to occasional attempts so to employ it, but these efforts have been very successfully frustrated by the good sense and good feelings of the people in every quarter of the union. A detailed account of the numerous acts of the Federal government sustaining and carrying into full effect the policy of its founders upon the subject of slavery in the States, and its extension to the territories, and the steps taken, in the non-slaveholding States, to suppress or neutralize undue agitation in regard to it, would be alike instructive and honorable to the actors in them. But it will be readily perceived, that this could not be given within the necessary limits of a communication like the present.

It must therefore suffice to say, that from 1787, the date of the ordinance for the prevention of slavery in the North Western Territory down to and including 1838, at least eleven acts of Congress have been passed, organizing territories which have since become States, in all of which the constitutional power of Congress to interdict the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States, is either directly exercised, or clearly asserted by enactments, which, as matters of authority are tantamount to its exercise; and that at the only period when the peace of the slaveholding States was supposed to be seriously endangered by abolition agitation, there was a spontaneous uprising of the people of the North, of both parties, by which agitation was paralyzed and the South reassured of our fidelity to the compromises of the constitution.

In the laws for the organization of the territories which now constitute the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, slavery was expressly prohibited. The laws for the organization of the territories of Mississippi, Orleans, Arkansas, Alabama and Florida, contained enactments fully equivalent in regard to the extent of power in Congress over the subject of slavery in the territories to the express exercise of it in the other cases. These acts were approved by Presidents Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and myself, all bound by our oaths of office to withhold our respective approvals from laws which we believed unconstitutional. If in the passage of these laws during a period of half a century, and under the administration of so many Presidents, there was anything like sectional divisions, or a greater or less participation in their enactment on the part of the representatives of the slave holding or of the non-slave holding States, I am not apprised of it.

I believe the plan devised by the founders of the Government, including the fathers of our political church, for the treatment of this great subject, and which has hitherto been so faithfully sustained, and which has proved so successful in preserving the union of these States, to be not only the wisest which the wit of man could have devised, but the only one consistent with the safety prosperity of the whole country. I do therefore desire to see it continued so long as slavery exists in the United States. The extent to which I have sustained it in the various public stations I have occupied is known to the country. I was at the time well aware that I went farther in this respect than many of my best friends could approve. But deeply penetrated by the conviction that slavery was the only subject that could endanger our blessed union, I was determined that no effort on my part within the constitution, should be wanting to sustain its compromises as they were then understood, and it is now a source of consolation to me that I pursued the course adopted.

The doctrine which the late Baltimore convention has presented for the sanction of the nation is, in substance, that the laws I have referred to were so many violations of the constitution—that this instrument confers no power on Congress to exclude slavery from the territories, as has often been done with the assent of all. This doctrine is set forth in the published opinion of the highly respectable nominee of that convention, who it is well known received that distinction because he avowed that opinion, and who it is equally certain would not have received it, if he had not done so. It is proposed to give this doctrine the most solemn sanction known to our political system, by the election of its declared advocate and supporter to the Presidency. If it receives the proposed sanction of the people of the United States, the result cannot be doubtful. The policy in regard to the extension of slavery to the territories of the United States into which it has not yet been introduced, which has existed since the commencement of the government, and the consequences of which have been so salutary, must cease, and every act of Congress designed to carry it into effect be defeated by the veto of the executive.

The territories now owned by the United States, and every acquisition of territory that may hereafter be made by the United States, whether obtained by annexation, by cession for valuable consideration, or by conquest, must as long as this opinion is held, and as far as the action of the national Legislature is concerned be subject to the inroads of slavery. And this consequence is to be submitted to on the assumption that the framers of the constitution, with their attention directed to the subject, and with a well understood desire to do so, have failed to clothe Congress with the necessary powers to prevent it. I cannot with my vote contribute to this sanction. I cannot do so, because I cannot concur in the opinion which we are called on to sustain.

Our ancestors signalized the commencement of this glorious government of ours by rescuing from subjection to slavery, a territory which is now covered by five great states, and peopled by more than four millions of freemen, in the full enjoyment of every blessing which industry and good institutions can confer. They did this when the opinions and conduct of the world in regard to the institution of slavery were only different from what they are now.

They did so before Great Britain had even commenced those gigantic efforts for the suppression of slavery, by which she has so greatly distinguished herself. After seventy-four years enjoyment of the sacred and invaluable right of self-government, obtained for us by the valor and discretion of our ancestors, we their descendants, are called upon to doom, or if that is too strong a word, to expose to the inroad of slavery, a territory capable of sustaining an equal number of new states to be added to our confederacy—a territory in a great part of which slavery has never existed in fact, and from the residue of which it has been expressly abolished by the existing government. We are called upon to do this at a period when the minds of nearly all mankind have been penetrated by a conviction of the evils of slavery, and are uniting in efforts for its suppression—at a moment, too, when the spirit of freedom, and reform is everywhere far more prevalent than it has ever been, and when our republic stands proudly forth as the great exemplar of the world in the science of free government.

Who can believe that a population like that which inhabits the non-slaveholding states, probably amounting to twelve millions, who, by their own acts, or by the foresight of others, have been exempted from the evils of slavery, can, at such a moment, be induced, by considerations of any description, to make a retrogade movement of a character so extraordinary and so painful? Such a movement would, in my view of the matter, and I say it with unfeigned deference to the conflicting opinions of others, bring reproach upon the influence of free institutions, which would delight the hearts and excite the hopes of the advocates of arbitrary power throughout the world.

Holding these opinions, you have duties to perform as important as they are delicate.—In the first place you should adhere inflexibly to your opinions, as long as you believe them to be right, and no longer. This you will do. In the next place you should present your views in regard to them, calmly and distinctly, but firmly, to your political brethren of the slaveholding States, with a full statement of the reasons on which they are founded, that those reasons may be controverted if they are not sound. This you have done. In other important respects your positions are unassailable. The movement to advance the principle you desire to promote was commenced in the right place, though perhaps not at the most desirable moment, and was not accompanied by partizan measures, or founded on political designs of any description, as far as I know or have reason to believe. If I understand your course your delegates went to the Convention prepared to accept the nomination of any sound Democrat, who had actually submitted to a test which implicated the well known and repeatedly expressed opinion of your State, without interrogating him in regard to his opinion on this particular question.

☞ Mr. Van Buren was afterwards nominated, which nomination he has since accepted.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1848.

There is no doubt now but that Gen. Taylor will after all said done, visit the Metropolis—perhaps on his way to Frederick, but at any rate to shake hands with his friends, and, in spite of his ungainly person, kiss the women and girls, after the example of his great prototype. This will be a real *Buena Vista* (fine sight) and, should he come as far North as Philadelphia, the finest himself ever saw. Charles XII, if we believe Voltaire, never retreated except before women, and it would be a singular coincidence if the American Charles XII were to *surrender* to them. To quote from the Union, *nous verrons!*

Congress, you will perceive, by the proceedings of both Houses, is really going to work in good earnest, and exhibits an intensity or legislative resolve and genius which is almost alarming. We shall certainly have a cheap uniform postage bill, before the adjournment of Congress, and the probability is that the Senate bill, introduced by Mr. Niles, will be adopted in preference to that reported by Mr. Goggin, in the House. There is not the least doubt that the introduction of the cheap postage system, though it may for the first six months, or perhaps year, cause a respectable draft on the Treasury, will, in the end, increase the revenue of the Post office Department, and render it in conformity with wishes of its present head, independent of the Public Treasury.—Whether the rate (three cents) proposed by Mr. Niles, for all *pre-paid* letters would be as convenient as that of five cents—the smallest silver coin in the United States—may be questioned; but that there ought to be a difference between pre-paid letters and those payble on delivery and that the latter rate ought not to exceed five cents, seems to be pretty generally conceded.

The late debates in the Senate sufficiently justify all I have recently said on the subject of an early adjournment. The Southern Democratic Senators are determined to remain here and legislate for California and Oregon, while there is considerable willingness on the part of the Whigs to return as soon as possible to their families, and to let the territories take care of themselves till after the Presidential election. The Senate being strongly Democratic will, therefore, not easily yield to the House, and the 1st of July being already near at hand, I do not hesitate to say that the middle of August may not be considered as too remote for the adjournment of Congress, and Heaven grant us cool weather; the debates will be exciting enough without the heat of the sun, though rather hardening than melting the hearts of stout adversaries.

Secretary Walker is again indisposed in consequence of his severe application to the business of his department.

COMMUNICATED.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—As the time for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Sheriff, is fast approaching and as a nunmber of gentlemen are named for that office, we take pride in offering to the Democracy of the County, the name of WM. B. KIPP, Esq. of Rush Township, as a gentleman well qualified for that office. Mr. KIPP stands high in the estimations of his acquaintances, as a man, his business habits are such as to make him a desirable candidate, one who will fulfil the duties of the office with care and equity. As a democrat he stands firm and unflinching. The forks have made the plea of rotation in office, and if this is to be the doctrine of the day, why is Rush not entitled to the Sheriff now, as they have had all the important offices of the county in the forks for some time, Congressman, Senators and members and a full share of other offices.

MANY VOTERS OF SHAMOKIN.

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 J. 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 J. 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 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 J. READER, as an act of justice to the Forks. Henry J. 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.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Editor:—I observed in the newspapers that a number of individuals have already been recommended as candidates for Congress, in this district. Among them, I was pleased to see a notice recommending Alexander Jordan of Sunbury. I need not say that it is incumbent on us at the present time, to select our best and strongest man.—One whose character and qualifications are unexceptionable, and who has not been involved in the factions, that have heretofore unfortunately cut up and destroyed the success of the party, in this district. I have nothing to say against the other gentleman named, excepting that none of them would be as likely to succeed, and none of them, I know, are better qualified. Bsides, the other counties of the district, viz: Union, Lycoming and Clinton, have each, successively, had a trial.

It is now due to Old Northumberland that she should have her turn. It is to her, that the democrats always have, and now must look for the large majorities to carry the district.

A UNION DEMOCRAT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

AT the earnest solicitation of a large number of his friends the subscriber hereby offers himself as a candidate for

Register and Recorder &c.

for Northumberland County. He promises, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office, with fidelity and promptness, and he trust, with entire satisfaction to the community.

JACOB HAAS.

Shamokin, July 1, 1848.

Notice

To all whom it may Concern.

THE Subscriber has purchased of Isaac Moore the following property which he has left in the possession of said Isaac, until such time as he shall see cause to remove the same, to wit:

3 head of horned Cattle.
1 grey Mare.
6 Hogs.
1 two-horse Wagon.
9 acres of Rye in the ground.
5 acres of Corn.
1½ acres of Oats.
1 Plow.
1 wood Sled.
1 wooden Clock.

DANIEL ROATH.

Shamokin, July 1, 1848—3t

Notice.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County, in the matter of the exceptions to the account of Catharine and Rebecca Painter, executors of Mary Painter dec'd. hereby notifies all persons interested in said matter, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of Dewart & Bruner, where they may attend if they see proper.

CHARLES J. BRUNER.
Auditor.

Sunbury, July 1, 1848.

LIST OF CAUSES

In the Supreme Court for the Northern District of Pennsylvania, which will commence its annual session, on the 2nd Monday of July next, at the Court House in Sunbury.

CHARLES PLEASANTS,
Proth. S. C. N. D.

Proth. Office, June 14 1848.

List of Causes for argument at the Supreme Court for the Northern District, July Term 1848.

FIRST LIST.

Schr der vs Durken et al,	Bradford county,
Wiman vs Wright's admrs.	Susquehanna,
Moore vs Tyler,	do
Pond, Gilman, & Block vs Bellon & co	Wayne,
Covell vs Maffit,	Luzerne,
Forbes and Bryan vs Sherwell et al,	McKean,
Reynolds vs Philadelphia Bank,	Luzerne,
Cook Anthony & co vs Olmstead,	Wayne.
Workheiser vs Henning	Wyoming,
Road from Newberry Turnpike.	Susq.
Freas et al vs Drinker's admrs.	Wyoming
Freas et al vs same	do
Bush's admrs vs Bush,	Wayne.
Calder vs Commonwealth,	do
Cutler vs Tompkins Co. Bank,	Luzerne,
Moore vs Taylor,	Susquehanna,
Ehler's admrs vs Neuman,	Luzerne,
Lellbridge vs Sartwell,	McKean,
Heinman vs Kent,	Bradford,
Lackawaxen Road comp. vs Com'wth	Wayne
Waters vs Benjamin,	Luzerne.
Tallmadge and Bevy vs Burlingover,	M'Kean,
Freas vs Newberry,	Wyoming.
Roberts vs Smartland & co.	do
Bradford vs Potts,	Bradford,
Spaulding vs Susquehanna,	do
Killew vs Palsten,	Susquehanna,
Williston et al, vs Calkert,	Tioga,
Elliot vs Ackle	Bradford,
Heinman vs Cramer,	do
Gillet vs Ball,	do
Bastido vs Mann,	Wyoming.

SECOND LIST.

Daniel vs Bellas,	Northumberland,
Overseers, Milton vs Overseers, Williamsport.	
Browns Appeal,	Northumberland.
Gales Appeal,	do
Cummings appeal,	Lycoming,
Robb vs Bowen,	do
Godskunst vs Jones,	do
Houtz vs Colbertson,	Columbia,
Baskin & Snyder vs Houser,	Union
Moore vs Murray	Northumberland,
Cooks petition,	do
Stockhouse vs Reese	Columbia,
Raw vs Chappel,	Union,
Wallace admrs. vs Merrill's ex.	do
Doctor vs Baxter	Lycoming,
Aurand vs Will,	Union,
Watson vs Housel,	Northumberland
Houser vs Baskin and Snyder,	do
Overseers Shamokin vs Overseers	North'd
Eagles Appeal,	Union,
Road near Fesslers	do
Wilson, Green & Mitchel vs Hollowell & co.	
Weis vs Willard,	Lycoming,
Cowden vs Pleasants,	Union.
Richters Exrs. vs School Directors,	do
Wagenseller vs Gundrum,	do
McClenahan vs Potter,	do
Knoeble vs Heinman,	Northumberland,
West Br. Bank vs Chester,	Lycoming.
Mans vs Lower & Banan	do
Parmentier vs Gillespie & Jones,	do
Miller vs Miller,	do
Gundrum vs Wagonseller,	Union
Maynard vs Neckervs,	Lycoming
Snyder vs Wagonseller,	Union
Cowden vs Pleasants,	Northumberland,
Dotts vs Fetzer,	Northumberland,
Road in Jackson Township	do
Follmer's Exrs vs Dale,	do
Swaney vs Herr,	do
Byers vs Hock	Union
Parmentier vs Gillespie,	Lycoming
Aurand's Appeal,	Union,
Shoemakers admrs vs Mann,	Lycoming,
Snyder vs Ball,	do
Mans vs Hummel,	Union,
Resrich vs Resrichs Exrs.	do
Taylor vs Baker,	Lycoming,
Shoemaker vs Kellogg,	do
Petition of George C. Welker	North'd
Oyster vs Garnhart,	do
Platt vs Richards	do
Montgomery & Frick vs Buck,	Lycoming,
Paxton vs Henninger,	Columbia,
Stevenson vs Stewarts admrs	Lycoming,
Watsons assignee vs Packer,	do
Olivers exrs. vs West Br. Bank	do
Elicott vs Gudykunst	Union,
Ritter & Kline vs Gundrum	do.