

SUNBURY AMERICAN AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

From France the news is interesting. Investigations are in progress in relation to the late insurrection.

The villain who shot the Archbishop of Paris has been discovered.

We see nothing in the papers of the preparations for the visit of the Queen of England to Ireland.

The whole of Europe still continues in a state of great excitement. In spite of the reiterated statements that Denmark and Germany had arrived at some specific adjustment respecting the duchies, up to the last accounts no appearance of a settlement of the dispute were visible, but considerable forces were being marched to the seat of war.

In Berlin great excitement prevailed up to the 1st inst. Continual assemblages of the people kept the Prussian capital in agitation, pressing upon the Minister some impossible request.

The most important event which has taken place in the German Parliament at Frankfort has been the election of Archduke John as Lieutenant General of the German Empire. The Prince had 436 votes recorded in his favor; Baron Von Gagern, the President of the Constituent Assembly, 52. The Archduke is a liberal in politics, and thoroughly practical man.

The decision of the Assembly was celebrated at Frankfort with great rejoicing. The committee of international affairs has pursued a moderate course, and declares the repeated proposals of members and corporations to enter into an alliance with France and the United States.

The German and Saxonian quarrel seems to increase in intensity. The Germans and the Illyrians have also had a sanguinary engagement at the Weiskirchen.

At Bucharest all business suspended on account of the cholera. This fatal scourge has now appeared in the capital of St. Petersburg, under circumstances calculated to inspire very considerable alarm.

Rome continues in a distracted state. Mobs have assembled, with cries of "down with the Ministry," and with difficulty tranquillized were restored.

(From the N. Y. Herald's Telegraphic Despatch.)

Affairs in England.

[From the London News, July 8.]

The London correspondent of the New York Courier says:—A general expectation is entertained that there will be a considerable fall trade with the United States and Mexico. A vast influx of specie is still pouring into the vaults of the Bank of England, and the Collingwood, from the Pacific, is expected almost daily, bringing an addition \$1,000,000.

The apportionment of the new loan, taken on English account, was generally anticipated, as it has been advised by the Academicians. Within these few days several statements have been made in public to the effect that the potato disease has reappeared in many parts of the country, and that it will affect that produce to a very great extent.

It is said that the grain crop in the south of England will be under an average; the barley not so good as last year, and the oats bad generally; peas and beans indifferently good. Within these few days after the rain, the weather has been intensely sultry, and as far as I can judge will go far to neutralize the bad effects of the bad effects of the long continued wet and gloomy weather.

The Latest from France.

A telegraphic despatch from Liverpool to the New York Herald, gives the following as he latest intelligence from France:

In Paris we find that it was considered necessary on the day of the funeral procession, (Thursday,) to disarrange a large portion of the Faubourg St. Antoine, in consequence of a plot made to assassinate Generals Cavaignac and Lamoriciere. Notwithstanding the contradiction given, such a plot some to have been in existence.

General Oudinot has been elected President of the Council of War, in the place of General Bedane, whose declination of the post before affairs has been complied with.

M. Thiers has made another speech in the session on the constitution. He is an advocate for a senate as well as a House of Representatives. He argued that a republican government, with only one chamber, would be all the harshness and rudeness of a despotic government. Under a feeble President we may be that worst of despots—the spottism of a single Assembly. Under an energetic President, supported by popular favor, there would be the despoticism of a favorite of the multitude; and if neither was disposed to yield, there would be a death duel between the President and the Assembly, about an intermediate body to soften and alleviate the contest.

A second Assembly, discussing, and even using the decisions of the first, would justify itself; for it would be examination, action and discussion. He knew, he said, every new power felt an instinctive aversion to whatever opposed its will. Napoleon did not endure a hereditary Senate; and Louis Philippe, when in 1830, "was proposed to him an hereditary age, was as much opposed to it as M. Carroll." It was because Louis Philippe and Emperor Napoleon knew well that a secondary Assembly, if endowed with hereditary power, would become the most resisting of all.

It is, however, to be understood that hereditary be the principle of a peerage must be the principle of a senate republic."

or this singular revelation—for it was said that the peerage for life was forced Louis Philippe—M. Thiers proceeded to that resistance saved governments instead of causing their fall. Neither Charles Louis Philippe had fallen because of having been prevented doing what they had—they had fallen because they had not sufficiently powerful contradicts.

An exorbitant temerity of Napoleon, troglodyte spirit of Charles X., or the extreme prudence of Louis Philippe—will compress the spirit of liberalism until it in his hand—if these had been probed, neither the one nor the other have met with catastrophes. He therefore propose that the new sovereign

reign power—that of the people—should be obliged to reflect, and not allowed to execute its wishes, or follow its phantasies at the moment of their conception.

M. Thiers dwelt much upon the example of the United States, where the Senate had done so much good; and he declared that he had been urged by several eminent Americans—his personal friends—to come forward and urge the absolute necessity of two Chambers, if they would really found and enduring republic.

M. de Lamartine has addressed a letter to the *Constitutional*, giving an indignant denial to all the insinuations dealt out against him of complicity with the insurgents.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1848.

H. B. MASSEY, Editor and Proprietor.

F. W. CARR, Sun-biting, 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.

THE late heavy rains have been unprecedented for many years. Much damage has been done to the public works. The aqueduct below Liverpool has been carried away by the sudden and impetuous torrent. The Junta canal we learn has been very much injured; also some parts of the grading of the Pennsylvania Railroad which has been swept into the canal.

The Judges of the Supreme court have extended the session at this place, for one week, giving us four weeks in order to bring up if possible the list which is rapidly growing every year.

EARLY.—Ripe peaches grown in the neighborhood have already made their appearance in this place.

DEATH OF GOV. SHUNK.

We are called upon for the first time in the annals of the history of Pennsylvania, to record the death of a Governor. The death of Gov. Shunk, though daily expected for some time, cast a gloom of melancholy over the whole state. In the universality of this feeling all partisan feeling was merged and forgotten. All who knew Gov. Shunk must attest his integrity, and honesty of purpose. His most violent political enemies have never saidught against his character as a man. Gov. Shunk died in comparatively poor circumstances. His estate has been estimated at only about \$1,000. He leaves behind, a widow and five or six children. His wife is a daughter of the late Gov. Findlay. His two eldest daughters are married. The oldest to Judge Chapman of Montgomery county, the other to the Hon. Charles Brown of Philadelphia.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR SHUNK.

HARRISBURG, July 20, 10 o'clock, P. M.

I regret to announce to you the death of Governor Shunk, which took place at seven o'clock this evening.

For some days past, although he has suffered little or no pain, he has been able to take no sustenance of any kind. The vital power could not long endure this total want of nourishment, and about noon yesterday he began to sink. This has continued ever since, and his family and friends have several times been assembled to witness the last scene.—This, however, did not occur till this evening, when he breathed his last without a struggle.

This solemn event, although long looked for has cast a profound gloom over our town. Political differences are all forgotten, in sympathy for the sufferer, and all seem willing to mingle their tears with those of his afflicted family.

THE RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.—The citizens of Northumberland made ample preparations to receive the Danville Company of Volunteers returning from Mexico, in a suitable manner, on Wednesday last, at which place they were expected to remain over night. They did not, however, arrive until Thursday morning. They were handsomely entertained during their short stay.

As the Danville Company of Volunteers were passing in the canal on the opposite side of the river, they were greeted by the heavy roar of cannon, on the bank of the river, at this place. The reverberating echoes of the numerous discharges, as they came booming across the broad bosom of the Susquehanna, gave notice of their approach and brought together a large concourse of people.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT SELINSGROVE.

Our friends at Selinsgrove were greatly disappointed in their late arrival at that place. They had made preparations to give them a splendid reception. An excellent dinner had been prepared at three of the Hotels. The soldiers did not arrive until late at night, or rather until about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning owing to the breach in the canal.

The kind and liberal hospitalities of our Selinsgrove friends could not be refused. They remained about two hours, took an early breakfast, and left between 4 and 5 o'clock, and arrived at Northumberland after 6, when they were again breakfasted by our Northumberland friends.

The booming of the cannon at Selinsgrove, in the night, gave notice of the their approach, which was soon after answered by the cannon planted on the river bank at this place.

Louis Napoleon professes to be a staunch republican. So did the other Napoleon, till he found it safe to be an Emperor.

RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS AT DANVILLE.

Thursday last was a great day at Danville. The Columbia Guards, a volunteer Company that had left that place about 18 months ago were received by their friends and relatives on their return home. They were accompanied by the Wyoming Artillerists. And such a reception as they had, must have fully compensated them for all the privations and hardships during their services in Mexico. And well did they appreciate it. Their hearts were full and their emotions so great that they could only give vent to their suppressed feelings, in many cases, by a copious flow of tears down their bronzed and manly cheeks. We will not attempt, nor have we room to describe all we saw. The whole surrounding country seemed to have emptied itself into the town, and it is but just to say that the hospitalities of its citizens were freely tendered, to strangers and visitors. The streets and buildings were handsomely decorated with arches, wreaths, &c. A number of military companies and officers were present. Among the latter we observed Gen. Abbot Green, Gen. Watson and others.

The volunteers having left Northumberland between 7 and 8 o'clock, where they had been handsomely received and entertained, arrived near Danville about 11 o'clock, when the procession was formed. After moving through the principal streets, the procession assembled before the old court house, where a staging had been erected, and from which John Cooper, Esq., addressed the volunteers and citizens in a speech appropriate for the occasion. At the conclusion of the address, a song written for the occasion, was sung by a number of ladies assembled in one of the rooms of the Monion House, immediately opposite. After this, the multitude dispersed, for the purpose of taking refreshments, which the heat of the day and the great crowd rendered doubly grateful. Our old friend Col. Brindle, of Muney, Maj. Bowman of Wilkesbarre, and Capt. Frick of Danville, looked remarkably well, considering the amount of unshaved material that had grown spontaneously on their faces during the last eighteen months. Capt. Frick was so completely monopolised by his relatives and neighbors, with whom he is a great favorite, that we did not get an opportunity to congratulate him on his safe return. Captain Dunn of the Wilkesbarre company appeared robust and hearty, as also did Lieut. Reed of this county, but Lieut. LeClerc appeared weak and much emaciated from sickness.—The Wyoming Artillerists left the same evening for Wilkesbarre, where their friends and fellow citizens are anxiously expecting them.

On Wednesday evening, the Wilkesbarre Band and Danville Barge Company, accompanied by a number of citizens from Wilkesbarre and Danville, paid our Borough a visit, and enlivened the evening by discoursing elegant music. They had come to Northumberland to meet the volunteers.

Gov. Johnston was sworn into office, in the Governors rooms, at the Capitol, on the 26th by Gen. Packer, the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Townsend Haines of West Chester, has been appointed Secretary of State. The Hon. James Cooper will be offered the Attorney Generalship.

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS AT PHILA- DELPHIA.

The Vo volunteers met with a glorious reception at Philadelphia on Monday last. They arrived at Harrisburg on Saturday, remained at Lancaster on Sunday, and arrived at Philadelphia on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.—They were met by an immense multitude of citizens and about forty companies of Militia, and after a procession through some of the principal streets, proceeded to the Hall of the Chinese Museum, where there was prepared a splendid festival, by McKenzie & Ferguson, of the Columbia House. John M. Scott delivered an oration, suitable to the occasion.—After which came toasts and speeches from Gen. Patterson, Col. Wynkoop and Surgeon Reynolds. Gen. Cadwalader and Col. Black were absent. During the evening the streets were splendidly illuminated, many of the public places containing splendid transparencies and various designs.

The Ledger furnishes the following, as some incidents of the day:

INCIDENTS OF THE PROCESSION.

From the moment the troops at Coates street every step they took was marked with some most moving incident. A vast number of persons were gathered at Fairmount at an early hour and awaited the coming of the volunteers. There were mothers, sisters, wives and children, fathers, brothers and friends, all mingled in one dense, excited and expectant crowd. As the cars approached the enthusiasm became more intense, and it was almost impossible for the soldiers to leave the cars, every side was beset with a clamoring, wild and eager crowd, straining their eyes and seeking anxiously for friends and relations. Women and children were mixed up in the mass and bore the jostling, pushing and crowding without a murmur, intent only upon recognizing some loved one.

Fond eyes were strained searching for the looked for form—eager hands were stretched out to grasp them, and the whole scene was most moving and affecting. At length the soldiers got from the cars, and once upon the ground, the swelling tide of affection could be no longer restrained, and the greetings were fervent and fond. Here was to be seen the mother, embracing once more the bronzed and stalwart form of her noble boy—whilst tears, joyous tears, streamed from her aged eyes at the happiness of the meeting, and she shook with emotions of transport. Here was to be seen the matron dancing with smiles; happy, thrice happy, at once more greeting her long absent partner. Brothers grasped brothers by the hand, and warm and hearty welcomed them home again. Friends eagerly sought for friends, and with glad words hailed their return. It was a most moving and affecting spectacle—on every side the work of congratulation was going on—children were kissed rapturously by long absent fathers—and tears, copious tears, were abundantly shed.

DEATH OF VOLUNTEER.—William Whitcomb, Henry Richards and Robt. F. Walter, of Pottsville, and Peter Haas, of Lewistown, members of Captain Nagle's Company, died on board the steamboat, while on the passage to Pittsburg. The melancholy intelligence was telegraphed to M. Huntington, of Pottsville, by Lieut. Kaercher,

COL. FREMONT, by resolution of the Senate is to have eight dollars a day while engaged in making a map of Oregon, &c.

ALTERED RELIEF NOTE.—There are a great number of altered Pennsylvania relief notes in circulation, altered from one's two's and five's. This is effected by pasting over figure '1' and the word 'one,' and the figure '5' and the word 'five,' and so with the two's, and is done in many cases very neatly.

Mr. Clayton, (chairman of the committee,) in reporting the bill, made a statement of the proceedings of the committee, the several propositions discussed and rejected, &c. In reference to the particular propositions adopted by the committee, he remarked:

"I do not expect, sir, that this or any other proposition which the wit of man can possibly suggest, will prevent agitation on this subject; which is now daily spreading throughout the country, and I fear dividing it into geographical parties. If the Missouri compromise of 26 deg. 30 min. should be adopted, the agitators would immediately raise the

ever.—We know that, sir. They will agitate after the passage of any bill. But this bill resolves the whole question between the north and the south into a constitutional and a judicial question. It only asks of me, of all sections to stand by the constitution, and suffer that to settle the difference by its own tranquil operation; if the constitution settles the question either way, let those who will make the decision vent their indignation against their ancestors who adopted it. We offer no bill to introduce slavery by congressional enactment, into any free territory. If, as the south contends, the constitution gives the right to carry their slaves there, then they will maintain that right. If, as the north contends, the constitution confers no such right, they will vindicate their claim. And Oregon will be at once organized as a Territory, with power to elect their own legislature—a power which the committee think cannot now, with my propriety, be conferred upon the population of the two other Territories."

JUST SO.—In 1840, our Whig friends went altogether for the juice of the apple—the harder the better; but, this year, their only cry is for the grape—"a little more grape."

DEATH OF JOHN S. INGRAM.—John S. Ingram, Esq., for several years Editor of the "Pottsville Emporium," (who volunteered in the service of his country, and marched to Mexico under Capt. Binder of the city) died at the Hospital of Perote, on the 22d April, last; this was one of the most touching occurrences of the day, so fruitful in touching scenes.

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