

THE CLAY AND FILLMORE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Clay nominated for the Presidency. The meeting advertised in the Henry papers for the purpose of a very large Clay for the President...



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.

H. B. MASON, Editor and Proprietor. E. W. CAREY, Sun building, N. E. Corner of 3d and Dock streets, Philadelphia...

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, GEN. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky. ELECTORS. SENATORIAL. WILLIAM BOLLER, of Connecticut.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. For Governor, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, of Montgomery County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS. CONGRESS. Gen. WM. A. PETRIKEN, SENATOR.

EDWARD Y. BRIGHT, ASSEMBLY. GEORGE A. FRICK, SHERIFF. JAMES COVERT, PROTHONOTARY.

JOHN FARNSWORTH, REGISTER & RECORDER. JOHN P. PURSEL, COMMISSIONER. CHARLES WEAVER, AUDITOR.

DANIEL P. CAUL, CORONER. FRANKLIN A. CLARK. On our first page is an interesting sketch of Morris Longstreth, our worthy candidate for Governor.

ROBERT M. FRICK, the whig candidate for Senator, must be awfully green himself, or suppose his readers to be very soft, if he thinks he can injure Mr. Bright, by mutilated extracts from the proceedings of the Legislature, published in his paper.

JOSEPH CASEY, Esq., of New Berlin, has received the whig nomination for Congress, in this district. Mr. Casey is a very clever man, but our whig friends must excuse us, we can afford to oblige all their clever fellows, without great detriment to some very clever men of our party, who seem to think that we have been already, quite too generous, in allowing the whigs, the representation of this district, for years past.

DAVID WILMOT, Esq., has been nominated for Congress in his district. Tioga was instructed by Robert G. White, Esq.; but Susquehanna and Bradford were strong for Mr. Wilmot. A Free Soil Van Buren meeting was held at Towanda, which was eloquently addressed by Mr. Wilmot. This district will poll a strong vote for Van Buren and most probably give him a majority, as a large majority, whig and democrats, are in favor of the Free Soil principle.

MR. DIEFFENBACH, one of the Conferees from Clinton county, says, that the conferees of this county played the part of the dog in the manger, in nominating Gen. Petriken. Our conferees think the same of Mr. D., only a little more so.

Does the Miltonian suppose Mr. Bright is green enough to answer the questions of every needy adventurer, calling himself a democrat, who may choose to interrogate him through the columns of that paper.

THE CITY ITEM does not reach us, of late, as regularly as we could desire. We miss it much, very much friend Fitzgerald. To whom shall we lay the blame, Fitz? yourself or that obstinate, uncompromising, broad shouldered old chap, Cave Johnson.

OMINOUS!—One of the Dauphin county lococofo Senatorial conferees was Dr. Mercer Brown, President of the Middleton Bank.—Miltonian.

STILL MORE OMINOUS.—One of the Dauphin county whig conferees was E. C. Williams, a book binder, whose partner said they could go for no man whom they could not use in getting a share of public plunder.—See the letter of a "Lewis Whig," in another column.

CAPT. BRAGG.—A public dinner was recently given in New York, to the gallant Capt. Bragg. He gave a description of the battle at the critical period when Gen. Taylor came riding up and requested him to give the enemy "a little more grape."

Every soldier gave involuntarily utterance to his feelings. Old Zack came—and in fifteen minutes the tide of battle turned. Four thousand five hundred men repulsed twenty thousand—and to the influence of that presence, under God, I think I am alive here to dine with you this day.

Gentlemen. How often did you discharge your pieces that day? Col. Bragg. About 250 rounds to each gun. Another Gentleman. How near was the enemy to your pieces, at any one time? Col. Bragg. Within fifty yards at one time, when we mowed them down.

Another. Where was General Taylor? Col. Bragg. Within forty yards. We make room for the following letter from a Correspondent from Lewis Township, exposing the trickery which was resorted to, in order to effect the nomination of R. M. Frick, at the recent whig Convention at this place.

The writer is one of the ablest, and deservedly one of most popular whigs of northern Pennsylvania. His character and high standing, is to us a sufficient guarantee of the truth of his statements, and would preclude the idea of misrepresentation. As our whig friends have no organ in this County, but the paper published by Mr. Frick himself, we feel bound to give publicity to the Communication, in order to expose the shameful duplicity and treachery that was evidently resorted to, in order to thwart the wishes of the majority of the whigs in this county.

Lewis Township, Sept. 11th 1848. MR. EDITOR:—I have just seen the Miltonian, containing an account of the proceedings of our whig delegates and also the opinion of Charles B. a correspondent, that it passed off "without much goading." I cannot tell what Charles calls you, but he must allow me to say, he is mistaken: my opinion that Mr. Frick's nomination was effected altogether by going, from Harrisburg to Lewis Township—is worth as much as his based upon the circumstances I shall state, which belong to the public to know. First in the list of Delegates I see the name of Wm. S. Montgomery, Frick's dear cousin, how in the name of the gods can he see into the temple of honor!!! I will tell you.

Montgomery, intended to be a delegate but finding he could not be elected, procured Samuel Shannon, Esq., to elect in his stead; nineteen citizens met, and those who desired some other candidate than Frick, voted a different ticket. The result was that Squire Shannon and James Tweed, were chosen delegates; they differing in opinion as regarded the Senatorial candidates. After the delegates were chosen, a vote was taken and S. Hunter was recommended for Senator, 2 dissenting voices; and James Armstrong, Esq., for Congress, the same number dissenting, the delegates therefore, were so instructed, 14 persons were in the room, when the instructions were voted.

After the meeting adjourned, Mr. Shannon approached the other delegate (Tweed) and stated that it did not suit him to go to Sunbury, he had no horse, and he would not have consented at all to go only that he did not like to have such a "Blathering fool as Montgomery," sent into the Convention. That their going would effect nothing, as he would not obey the instructions they would balance each other, and proposed that they should not go at all and he would pledge his honor to the observance of the arrangement Mr. Tweed consulted a few of those who elected him and acceded to Shannon's proposition. On the following day (Sunday) under the droppings of the sanctuary where he was preparing for a solemn act, he again pledged his honor, if he had honor in him, that he would not violate the arrangement. But what follows!! He started like a thief in the night, took his blathering fool and they proceeded to Sunbury! And this accounts for the same of W. S. Montgomery appearing as the sole representative of Lewis. How did he as an honorable man, knowing the circumstances of a seat? The answer to this is in Charles B.'s communication. They went to

Sunbury to act as circumstances required, and they found before 12 o'clock that the forks by such trickery could nominate Frick. I do not see Shannon's name in the list of delegates—no matter he had his seat supplied. And a "Blathering fool" as he exposed his colleagues to be, will find men of his own depth often exert a greater influence than any other. Did Mr. Shannon not exert an influence before 12 o'clock? himself! It is not just that his betrayed colleague should know what took him to Sunbury.

While it is within the scope of probability that Frick was nominated by this trick it is equally so that Mr. Armstrong lost the vote of Northumberland county. Had Shannon and Tweed been in the place assigned them on the first ballot, Armstrong would have had 12 votes and Quay 10, which would have been a strong leader in favor of Armstrong. It is therefore not improbable that this treachery gave a cast to the Congressional as well as the Senatorial nominations.

I am not sufficiently versed in the mythology of the pagan nations to define the reasons which gave rise to the belief of, some of them, in the transmigration of the spirits of dying men and animals into those just beginning to live, but I take it, that it was by observing a similarity of action between animal and animal and not unfrequently between men and animals. Perhaps they had politicians and county delegations and such trickery, which is quite likely from the fact that Aristides was ostracised and banished because he was an honest man. Be all this as it may, if there is any thing in the dogma alluded to, a pair of contemptible dogs must have yelped their last at the birth of the Lewis ambassadors to Sunbury.

As I made Harrisburg a point, as well as Lewis, let me refer to it before I close. There happened to be a firm established near the State Capitol for binding and stitching state papers and selling stationary, quills, &c. and a board placed over the door with Clyde and Williams on it, I know not whence they came, but they made money and I believe both have military titles; they are also adepts in nautical science such as is practiced in the Latitude and Longitude of our commonwealth which admirably fits them to take the command and set the Black beard of a lumbering crew. It is not a little surprising by accident, that one of the firm has been appointed Senatorial conferee ever since Dauphin and Northumberland became a district. Three years since Mr. Williams was the conferee from Harrisburg—with this preamble, I will let you see the clue I have by the end.

Between the 14th and 20th April 1845 a distinguished citizen of Harrisburg, at the instance of a friend, called at the office of Clyde & Williams, to ascertain their disposition in regard to a candidate proposed by Northumberland county. Mr. Williams, the conferee; was not in but Mr. Clyde, in great confidence I suppose, stated his views. He agreed that it would be best to give the candidate to Northumberland, provided a suitable one could be had, said he, you know we make our living out of the Legislators and we are resolved to go for no candidate in Northumberland or elsewhere unless we know that we can use him, and you know well that the candidate proposed by Northumberland, if elected cannot be used and so we will support any other candidate whom we don't know rather than he.

This same Mr. Clyde, happened, perhaps by accident, to be one of the conferees who nominated Mr. Frick. Mr. Frick was one of the conferees who met the partner of Mr. Clyde, in 1845, and although he may be a tall man with a big nose, and neither swart, drink, gumble nor given in marriage, as Charles B. writes, he can and has dealt treacherously to the injury of his friend. It is proper that the public should be informed, whether any understanding took place between him and a certain individual, in Harrisburg in 1845, which indeed his treachery at the time. And what arrangements he made with Mr. Clyde, about the 5th of July last, a few days after Mr. Clyde was appointed conferee, when he visited Harrisburg, and had an interview with him. Unless Mr. Clyde has changed his views, they talked much about the mutual advantages which would accrue to both by using each other as occasion might require.

ARRIVAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS IN BELFAST. About half-past twelve o'clock to-day (Saturday) the Government screw steamer Trafalgar landed fourteen at the state prisoners at Danbar's Dock, where a large attendance of police, with Mr. Jenkins, R. M., at their head waited their arrival. The quay was densely thronged with spectators, but no word expressive of feeling pro or con escaped from the crowd.

They entered the prison van, and were escorted to the new jail by a few police and a troop of the Carabineers. The crowd followed the van a short distance from the quay, but the driver having received orders to move quicker, drove off at a rapid pace, and left the spectators behind.

The prisoners, with one exception, are young men of manly appearance and robust constitution, looked the persuasion of good health, and seemed quite cheerful. They came in charge of Sub-Inspector Mathew and seven policemen.—Belfast Vindicator.

IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION (says the Belfast Chronicle) the prisoners are privileged to remain during the day in a large room together, but at night each one retires to a cell allotted to himself. They are supplied with writing materials, we understand, and have, therefore, the liberty of corresponding with their friends the letters, of course, subject to a rigorous surveillance. The corps of officers belonging to the house have been strengthened by the addition of a sergeant's guard of the 13th regiment.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL says:—The startling prospects of the supply of food have caused the question of prohibiting of distillation from corn to become again the subject and finds many advocates. The large stock, and unprecedentedly low price of sugar, present facilities for the purpose and any measure which will tend to increase the available stock of food for the people of this country, deserves serious consideration.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL states that Mr. Richard O'Gorman, one of the leaders in the rebellion in Ireland, has been landed at Brien, near Brest, by a fishing boat.

EFFECTS OF PASSION.—A very distressing accident happened at Alexandria, Va., on the 7th inst. A lady named Patterson, undertook to chastise her little son, but unfortunately struck him the first blow upon the temple, when he instantly fell dead. The mother has become entirely deranged.

ARKANSAS ELECTION. LOUISVILLE, Ky, Sept. 11. We have full returns from the Arkansas election. The Democrats have 76 Representatives, and the Whigs 23. The principal interest attached to the election has been the question of United States Senators. Of the members of the Legislature elected, Borland has a large majority friendly to him; Oldham has also many supporters, but Sevier seems to have lost his influence.—Phila. Ledger.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.—Schuylkill county against the World.—A Mrs. Dress, wife of Michael Dress, of this township, was delivered of four children, two girls and two boys—three of them are living and doing well. She is now the mother of 24 children and is only 38 years of age. Be that child if you can.

COL. FREMONT left Washington on Saturday, on a third expedition to the far West. His present enterprise is said to be a private one.

FIRE IN POTTSVILLE, PA. At ten o'clock on Sunday night last, a fire broke out in a depository of hay and straw on the Norwegian railroad, at the corner of an alley, opposite the large boiler shop of Haywood & Snyder. By midnight, excepting three frame houses, the whole block was consumed, extending from Foster & Daley's store, opposite Market street, to the next alley north, and sweeping through to the Norwegian railroad. By the well directed exertions of the fire companies, aided by a large number of citizens, and favored by a still atmosphere, the fire was confined to this limit, which is about 230 feet square.

The buildings were nearly all frame, and of very slight construction; but they were mostly stores, on both fronts, with stables well stuffed in the alley between.

The loss of real estate is supposed to be covered by insurance, and the goods doubtless also. Through the aid of numbers, most of the goods and even the furniture was saved, in such a condition of breakage, &c., as may be expected on such an occasion. Many families, however, are cast out of their homes and places of business in a village that never has an unoccupied building to offer as even a temporary substitute.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. So many rumors are floating respecting it, that it would be unsafe to quote any of them. We sincerely hope, for the credit of humanity, that it may, after all, be found to be the result of accident, and that this place may be relieved from the stigma of harboring that foulest of fiends, and incendiary assassin.

Yesterday morning the site of the fire presented a blackened mass of smoldering ruins. Around on all sides furniture is scattered in confused heaps, and boxes of goods mixed up and loosely tumbled in heaps.

The principal places destroyed are Fox & Brothers' store, F. W. Nagle's confectionary, Daniel Aund's store and dwelling, Curry's hotel and stables, Fogarty's grocery store, Thomas Howard's beer house Leib's hat shop Hoffman's confectionary, Glenn & Stine's feed store, Thos. Foster's shoe store; Epling, confectioner, T. Pollock, J. Weaver, W. H. Hill, Cochrain.

[From the Limerick and Clare Examiner.] MR. RICHARD O'GORMAN, JR. The Dublin Evening Post will be happy to hear that Mr. Richard O'Gorman was in the hands of Mr. Little, R. M., who, however, the Post will be mortified to learn, let him slip through his fingers, or more properly, from his arm. Before the steam boat was searched at the quay of Kilmish as we have already stated, Mr. Little and the police were standing on the stones, devouring with their eyes every male passenger who happened to be on the deck of the vessel. The plank was put out and the passengers disembarked, stepping out on the landing with considerable alacrity, and walking the gauntlet between the files of police. There was an old lady, however, of so low complexion, and dressed, sans say, in black, who got out with some difficulty; and tottering a good deal, and complaining not a little, was striking her way up the slip to where Mr. Little, R. M., happened to be standing. His attention was attracted, his gallantry was roused, and he courteously descended, offered his arm, and led the feeble old lady up to the landing. Little did he know who the lady was. We are positively assured she was Richard O'Gorman—that he was among the passengers numbers now asserted, and that information to that effect was furnished Mr. Little, is perfectly obvious from his presence on the spot. He is said to have acted the spire with great dignity, condescending to the old lady as she muttered, "Oh, dear," and bidding her adieu, when she was extricated from the crowd.

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JOHN C. CALHOUN AND THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.—Under date of September 1st, Mr. Calhoun thus writes to the editor of the Charleston Mercury. It will be seen that Mr. C. is neither a Cass man, nor a Taylor man, but that he is now what he has ever been a Calhoun man.

"There is, I think, but little excitement as to the Presidential question in this quarter. I fear it is not the case with you. I see after all the pains I have taken to be distinctly understood as to my position, I have not escaped misconception; which I attribute to party zeal. If my friends, on both sides, would regard me as taking no part between the two candidates, and as standing on independent ground, ready to support or oppose the successful, as his measures may or may not accord with the principles and views of policy which have long governed me, they would avoid all misapprehension. I see much to condemn and little to approve in either candidate."

CALIFORNIA AGAINST SLAVERY. While the North and the South are discussing the question of slavery in the new territories, and exhibiting a degree of violence and feeling unequalled for by the subject, the people of the new territories are settling the matter for themselves in a way that will be very effective. The people of Oregon said it should not exist, and the people of California are coming to the same determination. The California Star takes strong ground against it, and as this is the only newspaper in that quarter, it is most likely reflects public sentiment upon the subject. It says, at the present time "there is not a slave in California, and the power of the Home Government is inadequate to their introduction into that territory. Those who attempt to transfer their slaves from the east to the west of the Rocky Mountains, will meet with the inevitable loss of their property. They might as well attempt to remove them to New England or to Canada." It is said, that the simple recognition of slavery here would be looked upon as a greater misfortune to the territory than though California had remained in its former state. It declares that neither the soil, the climate, nor the productions of California, are suited to slave labor, and that they could not be held in bondage there. It says that Congress has no right to bequeath such a calamity to the country, contrary to the wishes of the people. Such sentiments as these are the most effectual barrier to the introduction of slavery. They will make California a free soil in spite of all the clamors and obstructions raised by a faction in the South.—Phila. Ledger.

Later from Hayti—More Executions—French Interference. BOSTON, Sept. 11. By an arrival at this port yesterday, dated have been received from Jeremie to the 23d ult. The political executives continuing, the French Consul addressed a remonstrance to the government against its course, and threatened the President with French military interference in case a stop was not put to his cruelties. He also sent to Matinque for a French frigate, which was daily looked for at Jeremie.

Considerable excitement prevails among the inhabitants. It was also feared that an outbreak had occurred at Port au Prince.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A CHURCH.—On Sunday afternoon, there was a frightful accident at the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic Church, corner of Eighth st. and Avenue B. N. York. It had been announced the Herald says, that Rev. Bishop Hughes would perform the services of the laying of the corner stone of a new Catholic Church, to be erected at the corner of those streets, and this drew a large crowd together to witness the ceremony. The walls of the basement had been built, and the floor laid over the timbers. About 4 o'clock, from eight hundred to one thousand persons collected on this floor when one of the walls about eight inches thick and not very strongly built, gave way, and was pressed out by the great weight upon it precipitating the mass of human beings into the basement below, a distance of twelve feet, and against the front wall, amidst the falling brick and timber. The scene of confusion and despair that followed can more easily be imagined than described. About fifty persons were taken more or less hurt. Some were very seriously injured. Two were taken immediately to the City Hospital. One man, named Patrick Kelly, was so much crushed that what he had eaten for dinner was forced out of his mouth. Although there were no outward bruises, yet he died soon after, probably from some eternal injuries. One boy had both legs broken, and there is very little reason to believe that he will recover. Jane Burns had her right leg badly fractured. Hector McDougall also had his right leg badly fractured. Another man injured in the spine.

FREE SOIL IN ILLINOIS.—The Free Soil men in Illinois have brought out a full electoral ticket. So have the Free Soilers of Virginia, though the Richmond Inquirer says only three persons were present at the meeting which formed it.

THE FREE SOIL PARTY, of Allegheny, have nominated a ticket; Geo. W. Jackson is their candidate for Congress.

A SPLENDID SCHEME OF SWINDLING in soldiers warrants, is said to be on foot. The plan, the St. Louis Republican says, is to get blank claims with the accompanying letter of John L. Edwards printed in the same kind of type and upon the same paper as those printed at Washington, and then to fill them up in strict accordance with the original and genuine certificates. Some of these cannot be told from the original.

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the relief of Albany have been collected in New York Brooklyn, which has since become a victim to the same calamity by which Albany suffered, contributed \$5,000 to the relief of the latter.

THE RICE HARVEST in Georgia has been unusually fine.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF MR. MORSE.—The New York Express is informed that the Court at Lexington, Ky., has sustained Professor Morse in his claim to the exclusive right to use the magnetic telegraph instruments.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—Considerable sickness prevails in Mobile. The "break bone" fever and yellow fever are the principal diseases.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY. I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER at the ensuing election, and praying (if elected) to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity. EMANUEL KAUFMAN. Lower Augusta pt. Sept. 16, 1848.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, ss. IN the Court of Common Pleas of said County of August Term A. D. 1848. In the matter of partition of the estate of Thos. Mayhew, dec'd, Sept. 1, 1848. The Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said dec'd, to be and appear on the first day of next Term, to accept or refuse the estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold. Of which the aforesaid heirs and legal representatives are hereby required to take notice. THOS. A. HILLINGTON, Sheriff. Sheriff's office Sunbury, Pa. Sept. 16, A. D. 1848.

To the Voters of Northumberland County. BELLOVUE CITIZENS.—Having been encouraged by a large number of friends, the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a candidate at the approaching election for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER AND Clerk of the Orphan's Court. If he should be deemed worthy of that office, and if elected with a majority of votes, no effort will be spared to perform the duties thereof with fidelity, and as he trusts, to the interest and go-aral a felation of the people. Respectfully your fellow citizen. JOHN H. BROWN. M. Co., Sept. 9, 1848.

SHERIFF SALE. BY Virtue of a certain Order of Sale, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, to me directed, will be sold at 1 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1848, at the Court house in the borough of Sunbury, the following described property, to-wit: A certain tract or piece of Land, situate in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, bounded by land of Wm. Reed, Peter O'Connell, John W. Winton, land surveyed in the name of Elizabeth W. Winton, and known by the name of the Jordan tract, containing 100 acres, more or less. A. B. LEBLANC, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Sunbury, Pa. Sept. 9, 1848.

A certain other tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the Susquehanna river, the Mansion Farm of Thos. Gaudin, dec'd, and land of John W. Winton, and known by the name of the Dutch tract, containing 50 acres, more or less. THOMAS A. HILLINGTON, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Sunbury, Pa. Sept. 9, 1848.

AGENTS. WANTED FOR SOME NEW AND POPULAR WORK, in every COUNTY throughout the United States. To Agents, the most liberal encouragement is offered—with a small capital of \$25 to \$100. A chance is offered, whereby an Agent can make a good (not a bad) week. For further particulars, address (post paid) WM. A. LEARY, No. 158 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1848—6m.

LINN, SMITH & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 213 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DRUGS & MEDICINES. PAPERS, OILS, GLASS, DEY-FRUIT, VARIOUS KINDS OF C. & C.

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER in the World. NEW VOLUMES OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE Publishers of the Scientific American respectfully give notice that the FOURTH YEARLY VOLUME of their Journal will be commenced on Saturday, Sept. 12th. This publication differs entirely from the many magazines and papers which flood the country. It is a Weekly Journal of Art, Science, and Mechanics, having for its object the advancement of the INTERESTS OF MECHANICS, MANUFACTURES and INVENTORS. Each number is illustrated with from five to TEN original ENGRAVINGS OF NEW MECHANICAL INVENTIONS, nearly all of the best inventions which are patented at Washington being illustrated in the Scientific American. It also contains a Weekly List of American Patents; notices of this progress of all Mechanical and Scientific Improvements; practical directions on the construction, management and use of all kinds of MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c. Essays upon Mechanics, Chemistry, and Architecture; accounts of Foreign Inventions; advice to Inventors; a Rail Road Intelligence together with a vast amount of other interesting, valuable, and useful information. THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the most popular journal of the kind ever published, and of more importance to the interest of MECHANICS and INVENTORS than any thing they could possibly obtain. It is printed with clear type on beautiful paper, and being adapted to binding, the subscriber is possessed, at the end of the year, of a large volume of FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTYEEN PAGES. Illustrated with upwards of Five Hundred Mechanical Engravings. AND AN INDEX.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, in advance, or, if desired, one dollar in advance, the remainder in 6 months. TO CLUBS.—5 copies, \$5; ten copies, \$15. Those who wish to subscribe have only to enclose the amount in a letter, directed to Munn & Co. Publishers of the Scientific American, New York. ALL LETTERS must be POST PAID. VOLUME THIRD bound, \$2.75, or in sheets, \$2.40, for sale. They may be sent safely to any part of the country. Patents secured. Mechanical Drawings executed at the cheapest rates, at the office of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. September 9, 1848—4t

CAUTION. NOTICE is hereby given, that my wife Susan A. Leary, has left my (and her) sole and separate property, without my provision. Therefore caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by her from that time. ALLEN AUCHMUTY. September 9, 1848—3t

PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN N. Y.—ACCIDENTS.

New York, Sept. 10, 10 o'clock, P. M. The flames raged with the greatest fury from 11 o'clock last evening, until 8 o'clock this morning, when they were finally extinguished by blowing up several houses on Concord street.

The number of buildings destroyed will nearly reach two hundred, covering an area of about fifteen acres, in the very heart of the city. The loss is estimated as high as one million of dollars.

The crowd on the Fulton ferry bridge was so great that it gave way and many were precipitated into the water. One fireman was drowned and others were severely injured. Edward Crowley, of Company 22, was run over and instantly killed.

The Post Office, with part of Sunday's mail was destroyed. A Mr. Hirley and a child were killed by a falling upon them. Another child had its legs awfully crushed by an engine running over them. A detachment of mariners and sailors was sent from the Navy Yard, which rendered most efficient service.

The names of 200 occupants of stores and dwellings have been ascertained. The sufferers are mostly mechanics, laborers and storekeepers. A number of thieves have been arrested and imprisoned for stealing at the fire.

The fire originated in Riley's Crockery Store, from the explosion of a camphine lamp. General George Washington, when quite young, was about to go to sea as a midshipman; every thing was arranged, the vessel lay opposite his father's house, the little boat had come on shore to take him off, and his whole heart was bent on going.—After his trunk had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell, and saw the tears bursting from her eyes. However, he said nothing to her; but he saw that his mother was distressed if he went, and perhaps never be happy again. He just turned round to the servant and said, "Go and tell them to fetch my trunk back.—I will not go away to break my mother's heart."—His mother was struck with his decision, and she said to him, "George, God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe he will bless you."

CARGO OF ORPHANS.—The ship Finland, from Liverpool, which arrived at New York on Friday, had on board thirty-five orphan children, entirely destitute of means. They were placed on board by some persons unknown.

A GREAT DROUGHT prevails East as well as here. On Cape Cod the excessive heat and dryness of the weather has now been prolonged to a period of seven weeks.