

DEATH OF CAPT. JAMES BIDDLE, OF THE NAVY.

We regret to learn that Capt. James Biddle, of the Navy, recently returned from the command of the Pacific Station, died in this city on Sunday night last.

In 1810, he took charge of the Syren sloop-of-war. In 1811, he went to France as bearer of despatches. When the war of 1812 broke out, he joined the Wasp, Capt. Jones, and after the capture of the sloop-of-war Frolic, was ordered to take charge of the prize, but he crippled condition made her and the Wasp an easy capture to a British 74 the Poitiers, which he had in sight.

Upon his exchange he was promoted to the rank of master-commandant, and commanded the gunboats in the Delaware, to protect the bay from the incursions of the British. He was appointed to the command of the sloop-of-war Hornet, and was one of those blockaded so long in New London.

It was during this voyage that on the 23d of March 1815, the Hornet engaged His Britannic Majesty's brig Penguin, and captured her after a gallant action, in which Captain Biddle was wounded.

From the year 1838 to 1842, he was in charge of the Naval Asylum on the Schuylkill. He recently was in command on the Pacific station, and returned to this city in March last, in bad health, from the effects of which he never recovered.

New York Episcopal Convention.—This body closed its deliberations at a late hour last evening. It had been expected (says the Herald) that protracted debates would have arisen on several important topics, such as Bishop Onderdonk's case and the St. Philip's (colored) church case.

Reference to the case of Bishop Onderdonk, it was, after considerable debate, resolved that the trustees of the Episcopal Fund be directed to pay to the Right Rev. Bishop T. Onderdonk, D. D., out of the income of the said fund, (excepting the portion set apart for accumulation,) the sum of \$9,500 annually, until the further order of this convention; to take effect from the first day of the sitting of this body.

AN EXCELLENT PLAN FOR PREPARING GLUE.—Ma. Editor.—I hereby send you a plan of preparing and keeping Glue in solution, which I have found to be truly good.

JUDGE COVE has been fined eight hundred dollars for his assault upon Hon. Mr. Stephens.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848.

H. B. MASSEB, Editor and Proprietor.

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

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, GEN. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS. SENATORIAL. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield. DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY 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. PURSELL, COMMISSIONER. CHARLES WEAVER, AUDITOR.

DANIEL P. CAUL, CORONER. FRANKLIN A. CLARK.

THE MORALIST AGAIN. Bobby Frick, the redoubtable editor of the Miltonian, and would be Senator of this district, does not seem well pleased with our statement, contradicting his charges against Mr. Bright's moral character at Harrisburg.

AN ALIBI. The Miltonian thinks we would do very well to prove an alibi. If we are not greatly misinformed, Mr. Frick might afford to give something handsome, for an alibi, to prove he had never been in Dauphin county.

THE NEW COUNTY. Will Mr. Frick, the whig candidate for the Senate inform his reader which he is most in favor of—a new County to be cut out of Northumberland, Dauphin and Schuylkill; or one to be cut out of Northumberland, Lycoming and Columbia, with Milton for the County seat, or is he in favor of both? One would suppose him to be most in favor of the latter county, but circumstances seem to indicate, that he would be most likely to give away a slice of the lower end. It is well known that Mr. Gratz was elected to the Legislature, from Dauphin County for the express purpose of forming a new county out of Northumberland, Dauphin and Schuylkill, with a view to make Gratztown, the residence of Mr. Gratz, the County seat. A bill was reported last winter for this purpose, but was defeated. Mr. Gratz devoted nearly his whole time to this subject. And now when it is known that Mr. Gratz is extremely anxious for Mr. Frick's election, and that he has been travelling all through Dauphin county with him, what other inference can be drawn, but that Mr. Frick would not be unfavorable to his favorite project. Every winter there is some bargaining for new counties, and what security have our taxpayers if Mr. Frick should be elected. If Mr. Bright should be elected, they know they are perfectly safe as he materially aided in killing the bill last winter.

MR. BRIGHT'S VOTES & THE MILTONIAN.

It is hard to believe that any other than an apostate could be guilty of the perversion of facts which we find in the Miltonian upon the public acts of Mr. Bright. Presuming upon the ignorance of the people of this county, the assistant editor of the Miltonian, who, by the way is a patent democrat, has endeavored, in several of the last numbers of that paper, to misrepresent our candidate for Senator upon questions which came up before the legislature whilst he was a representative.

The first charge is that Mr. Bright voted against a tariff resolution, offered on the 6th of February, 1846, by Mr. Burrell, a democratic member of the House of Representatives. The editor fails to give his readers the facts in the case, which are necessary to a proper understanding of this vote. We shall do so for him, and substantiate our assertion that he has published garbled extracts from the journal. On the 6th of February, 1846, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on a resolution from the Senate "relative to the tariff." The resolution, as reported by the Senate, approved of the principles of the tariff act of 1842. Mr. Burrell, not looking upon that act with much favor, offered an amendment to the original resolution, which Mr. Bright very wisely opposed, to have an opportunity to cast his vote for that which more correctly reflected the sentiments of his constituents. The amendment was lost, after which the vote was taken upon the original resolution, and it was carried by a vote of 79 to 13, with Mr. Bright's name recorded in the affirmative. (See vol. 1, House Journal, p. 183.) No comments are necessary on the above facts, showing the dishonesty of the charge against Mr. Bright with hostility to a measure which he has ever faithfully stood by, and of which fact nine-tenths of the voters of this county are well aware.

The second charge is that "the voted assisting instructing our Senators and members of Congress to vote against a United States Bank and the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands." After the vote had been taken on the tariff resolution above alluded to, and immediately before it was prepared for the third reading, Mr. Piollett made a motion "that the resolution be committed to a committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same" by inserting the instructions which are made the basis of this charge. Against this motion Mr. Bright voted, but the question being decided in the affirmative, and the committee reporting in favor of the amendment, he voted on the final passage of the resolution in its favor. (See vol. 1, House Journal, p. 183.) Here, again is exhibited the editors' propensity for torturing facts which are now recorded as a matter of history.

The third charge we shall notice, is that he voted to advertise for sale the public works of the state, "in direct opposition to the views of the majority of the Legislature." The perversion of truth will again be seen by referring to page 622, vol. 1, House Journal, on this charge. The section referred to does not authorize the sale of the public works, or require them to be advertised for sale, as is falsely stated by the Miltonian, but refers merely to receiving proposals through the Canal Commissioners, which proposals, and other information, were to be submitted to the next legislature for their future action, when it was for them to say whether, or not, they should be sold. The evident intention of the editor was to deceive his readers, by making them believe Mr. Bright voted for the sale of the public works instead of voting for a section which was intended to ascertain their value, &c. Mr. Bright has always been opposed to their sale, while Mr. Frick, on the other hand, favored such a measure.

In regard to his vote on the Oregon question, Mr. Bright voted to substitute the people of the U. States, instead of the President alone, who is included, and no democrat will find fault with that vote. See page 56.

We deem it unnecessary to offer any further remarks upon the subject. No voter in the district, Democrat or Whig, can justify a man in such willful and palpable attempts at misrepresentation. Let every independent voter, then, show his abhorrence of this base attempt at deception, by casting his suffrage against the candidate who makes use of it to promote his own selfish ends, at the expense of justice as well as moral honesty.

WHICH IS THE GAMBLER? Our readers will no doubt, be surprised to learn that Robert M. Frick, who professes to have such a holy horror of gamblers, is, or has, but lately, himself been guilty of this vice. We ask him if he did not, within two years past, gamble for money in this place, at a certain house on Water street, not a half a dozen squares from the Court House?

We had occasionally heard it asserted, that Mr. Frick, was not wholly free from the vice which he unjustly charged on Mr. Bright, but it was not until a day or two since, that we were informed by a responsible person—an eye-witness, who saw the transaction at the time and place above mentioned.

Mr. Frick will no doubt, call this a slander got up for the occasion, but we think those who know us, will not accuse us of making such a charge without sufficient grounds. Nor would we have done so, with the fullest knowledge of the facts, had not Mr. Frick made the charge against Mr. Bright.

THE PORT GIBSON HERALD published at Port Gibson, Miss., has been enlarged and handsomely improved. It is a well conducted Taylor paper. Wm. H. Jacobs editor and proprietor, and Wm. F. Eiseley, formerly of this place, publisher.

DEMOCRATS, COME TO THE POLLS!

The result of the election on Tuesday next, will depend on the turn-out of the Democracy. If every good democrat will attend on that day, our majority, in this County, will be of the old fashioned character of 900 to 1000. Longstreth, our standard bearer, is worthy of the support of the democracy, and will no doubt receive it. Israel Painter, our Canal Commissioner, must also be elected, as the whigs have already one member in the board, which is all they are entitled to. A desperate effort will be made to defeat Mr. Bright by fair means or foul, but it can't be done if his friends are wide awake. The other candidates will also require your attention to swell their majorities.

THE MILITONIAN makes a most lame and miserable attempt to excuse itself, for having stated that Mr. Bright's majority in 1845, was only about 300, and suppressing the fact, that there were two democratic candidates in the field, to divide the votes. Mr. Frick says, that if Wilson had not been a candidate, Straub, the whig candidate, would have been elected. This logic, we presume, is on the principle that no one man can be expected to beat two run by the opposite party. What a wonderful Senator Mr. Frick would make! If elected, he would defy the majority in the legislature, by dividing the whig forces into two or three distinct parties, and thus lick the democrats in every contest.

Mr. Frick of the Miltonian, will find out after the election that his personal slanders have recoiled with terrible effect on his own head. Mr. Frick ought not to forget the proverb of persons living in glass houses. There are some individuals we know of, and of the same politics with Mr. Frick, who have an opinion that Mr. Bright's character would not suffer any in comparison with Mr. Robert M. Fricks, in regard to certain practices.

A large and respectable meeting was held at the house of C. Bouschlag, Esq., at Elysburg, in Shamokin township, on Saturday last. We had intended to be present, but circumstances prevented our attendance. We understand, however, that the meeting was well attended notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance of the weather in the forenoon. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Jordan, Frick, Packer, Martin and Bruner.

The steamship Herman has arrived. Louis Napoleon has been elected to the National Assembly. Ireland is still in a state of disturbance.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the mail line running west from that city, by way of the Columbia Railroad, which has hitherto started out at 12 o'clock, midnight. The 8 o'clock morning line and the 11 o'clock A. M. lines will be continued as heretofore.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—With the exception of the thrilling news from Ireland, the intelligence brought by the steamer America is of most unimportant nature. The following brief summary of the New York Commercial registers it unnecessary for us to add one word by way of additional illustration: "France again seems approaching a state of disturbance, and Prince Louis Napoleon once more figures on the scene. Naples and Sicily are in renewed conflict. Lghorn has been the theatre of an *enquete* according to the stale pattern. Spain is disturbed with her chronic Carlist risings. The Schleswig-Holstein affair is as far from a settlement as ever. The friends of German unity are all at sea. Prussia is without a ministry, and the Italian question is still doubtful and threatening."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Johnson has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature of South Carolina, in order to enable that State to cast her vote for Electors of President and Vice President.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—Both Houses of the British Parliament, in answer to the numerous petitions of Temperance Societies, have passed a bill prohibiting all sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday morning and forenoon.

FAMILY DIGNITY.—The old residents of Philadelphia must remember the story of "Michael Morgan O'Brien," who married the mother of William Bingham, who built the Mansion House Hotel, in Third street above Spruce. Mr. Bingham appeared deeply mortified that an Irishman should have married his mother; but Mr. O'Brien was the party really mortified, and meeting Mr. Bingham he thus addressed him: "I understand, Mr. Bingham, that you think yourself dishonored by my marrying your mother, but, sir, which ought to be the party disgraced, myself, Michael Morgan O'Brien, the son of a Prince of Munster, or you, the son of a woman, whose father was a London breeches maker in the city of London?"

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS of the New York and Liverpool line, are in rapid progress of construction. They are to be five in number, and the proprietors and agents of the line, Messrs. Collins and Co., have selected Ocean names for their Ocean Steamers. They are to be called the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Arctic, the Adriatic, and the Baltic. The first two will be launched about the 1st of December and two others in time to keep up the line. They are to be of about 2,900 tons each, and built in the best manner and with all the improvements which experience both at home and abroad has suggested.

ELOPEMENT IN FASHIONABLE LIFE.

Great Excitement in a Small Way!! The Cincinnati Commercial says a transaction in the matter of Love and dollars of considerable importance, in certain circles has just transpired in our city. It appears that not long since two young gentlemen, sons of Mr. G., were each courting two fashionable ladies of our city—the widow L. and her daughter—the latter being some fifteen, the former some forty years of age. To break up the union of the daughter with the young man she was sent into the interior of the State to school, and her lover to Texas, where he died! The other brother continued to court the mother until a recent date, although absent on duty, for he belonged to the army.

Well, during the young lady's term at school, she heard of her lover's death in Texas, and for grief, determined on entering a Convent! This matters stood when the elder brother, the one that was courting the mother, returned to our city. He was still true to the widow, and she went so far as to buy her wedding clothes, and the young man was heard to say that he could do with the said widow as he pleased—which meant that he would marry her if he would.

This he told in a public bar-room! Some scandal, entirely unfounded in truth, got out; the gentleman that conducted the business in the place of the young courier, was discharged, but on the return of the elder brother, he took charge again and went on with the widow as usual. On Saturday last, the daughter returned to her mother's from school; she having been sent for, and got home through a great deal of persuasion; her disposition having been bent towards a Convent. On her return home she saw again and conversed with the brother of her late lover! He was soon to be her father! He told her, no doubt, to be a good child, and forget the notion of a Convent. Her charms, during these interesting conversations took possession of the young man, and he regretted his pledge to the mother. It was a triumph of seventeen over forty! The young man declared his new-born passion—the young girl accepted the brother of her lover, and her father that was to be! On Tuesday last they eloped! What course they took it is yet impossible to tell. The mother was last seen in her carriage in hot pursuit after the young would-be-sun and her recently was to be husband! It is a mixed up affair, and the "end is not yet."

It may be interesting to know that the family of widow L.—is worth some eight hundred thousand dollars, and that the young man is worth some sixty thousand!

A CONVENTION for the purpose of influencing the public opinion of the Christian and civilized world in favor of substituting some other and more rational mode of settling international differences than an appeal to brutal force, was held at Brussels on the 20th, 21st and 22d ult. The three particular points brought forward for consideration were international arbitration, the establishment of a High Court of Nations for the settlement of international disputes, and the General Disarmament of the world. The latter was in consistent with the spirit of Christianity.

THE CHOLERA.—It is contended in England that the cholera does not attack persons who live near breweries or mineral springs, in consequence of the counter influence of carbonic acid gas evolved there. All the watering places with springs that emit this gas escaped the pestilence, in Germany, Spain and England. Balston and Saratoga, it is said, also escaped.

DISEASES FROM INTemperance.—Dr. Darwin speaking of disease in London, says it is remarked that all the diseases arising from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary, even to the third generation; and gradually to increase, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct.

PRESIDENTIAL VETOES.—The veto power says the Virginia Recorder, has been exercised twenty-five times since the formation of the government.—By George Washington, twice; James Madison, six; James Monroe, once; Andrew Jackson, nine; John Tyler, four; James K. Polk, three times—total number of vetoes, twenty-five. The whole number of acts passed and approved since the origin of the government, is about 7,000, which will make 280 acts to one veto.

THE FREE SOIL DISNER, to be given at Gainesville, Alabama, to which John Van Buren was invited, was a hoax played off upon that gentleman. Alabama is not yet the soil to encourage the principles for which the Van Buren party are fighting.

NEW DEPOT IN POTTSVILLE.

The Reading Railroad Company are negotiating for the purchase of the "American House," owned by Jacob Gejes, Esq., and now occupied by Capt. Israel Reinhart, in Pottsville, with the view of erecting a Depot for passengers and merchandise in its immediate vicinity, in accordance with the provisions of a late act of Assembly, requiring them to establish a Depot in the Borough, within two years. This will be a great convenience to the citizens of Pottsville, and to travellers to and from that Borough. It will do away half a mile of Omnibus riding, over a road that is almost knee-deep with dust in summer and mud in Winter, at an extortionate addition to the Railroad fare, of 25 cents per passenger. We are pleased to note the disposition of the Company, to comply with the wishes of the Pottsville folks, and the spirit and intention of the Act of Assembly.—[Read. Gaz.

AMERICANS GUARDING THE HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS.—Capt. White having been authorized by the Mexican government to raise a regiment of one thousand men to act as a guard to sustain the present government, has opened a recruiting station in New Orleans for that purpose.

SCIENTIFIC MURDER.—Michael Connan, the porter at Willard's Hotel in Washington city, came to his death on Friday last, in consequence of a dose of 15 grains of morphia, administered to him by Dr. Thomas of that city, a physician of high reputation in his profession.

THE CREEK INDIANS.—From a statement in the Boston Reflector, it appears that a season of unusual religious interest has been enjoyed in connection with the Baptist mission to this tribe: "Within seven months ninety-three have been received for baptism; among the number Gen. Chilly McIntosh, the most talented chief in the Creek nation. His son has been an active member, and has a good English education; he is an excellent interpreter, and I expect to have the pleasure of making known that he has commenced preaching. There are now seven Baptist churches in the Creek nation, with 559 members. There are five native preachers."

THE SIERRA MADRE MOVEMENT.—It is surprising, after all the talk about this affair, that every officer whose name has been mentioned in connection with it repudiates it. Col. Kinney, who was mentioned as one of the leaders, says he never would lend his name to such an object, while our country is at peace with Mexico. He thinks the people of the United States have no right to meddle with Mexican quarrels, till a State formally declares her independence, then they may volunteer their aid to maintain that independence.

THE WILD MAN.—Dick Martin, Esq., being at Greenwich Fair, was led, by a very superstitious curiosity to exhibit "a wild man." There, assuredly, he saw a very wild looking individual, with his head and face covered with hair, and his body naked, and with a chain about his waist.—But Mr. Martin, upon observing that the savage seemed to display towards him some uncouth and uneasy signs of recognition, was induced to examine him more closely; and the result was, he recognized in the "wild man" one of his own tenants, and shouted out, with all the indignation becoming a legislator in favor of animals, "Why, then, Flaherty, you blackguard of the world, what is it you're about there, at all making a beast of yourself entirely, entirely?" "Earning the rent for your hour," was Mr. Flaherty's proprietary, and, to an Irish landlord, unanswerable, reply.

THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.—The Hungarians, in addition to the plague of war and sickness, are now visited with the plague of locusts threatening them with that of famine. The Argum Gazette states that swarms of locusts have passed over the frontiers from Turkey, and that they are committing frightful ravages in numerous places.

ENCKE'S COMET can now be seen with an ordinary telescope. It may be found near the bright star Capella, about a degree north-east, in the constellation Auriga. Probably it will be visible to the naked eye in about three weeks.

THE DECEASED HON. J. W. GRAVES, Whig Elector of Kentucky, was long a member of Congress, and was engaged in the unfortunate duel, which ended in the death of Mr. Gilley, of Maine.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

WHEAT.—Fair to prime red sells at 110 & 115c; prime white is held at 118 a 120c. RYE.—Penna. is worth about 63 a 70c per bushel. CORN.—We hear of no sales. OATS.—Sales at 38c. WHISKEY.—Sales in bbls at 27c, in hhd 26c.

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Office of the HAYWARD AMERICAN, Oct. 5. GRAIN.—The supply of Wheat at market to-day is small. Sales of good to prime red were made at 105 1/10c, and of ordinary to good at 95 a 105 cts. Sales of Corn at 58 a 60 cts. for white, and 64 a 66 cts. for yellow. We quote Oats at 28 a 30. WHISKEY.—The stock is light, and the demand not very active. Sales of hbls. were made on Saturday at 27 cts., and that price is demanded to-day.—Limited sales of bbls. at 27 1/2 cts.

PRICE CURRENT. Corrected weekly by Henry Moore.

Table with columns for commodity and price. Includes items like Wheat, Rye, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Flour, Tallow, Hops, Flax, Hacked Flax, Dried Apples, Do. Peaches.

Dickinson Seminary, WILLIAMSPORT, PA. THE Trustees are able now definitely to announce the organization of the institution. It will open on Thursday the 14th of September 1848, with ample provision for the accommodation and instruction of youth—both male and female—in the department of learning pursued in the best Academies.

ADJUDGED SHERIFF'S SALE. BY Virtue of a certain Order of Sale, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, do hereby direct, that the following described property, to me directed, will be sold at 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 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 a line of Wm. Reed, Peter O'Connell, John Wilverton, land conveyed in the name of Elizabeth Wallis, and surveyed by the name of the Jordan tract, containing 100 acres, more or less. ALSO: A certain other tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining the Schuylkill river, the Mansion farm of Thomas Grant, dec'd., and land of John Wilverton, and known by the name of the Darch tract, containing 50 acres, more or less. With the estate of Thomas Grant, dec'd.

THOMAS A. BILLINGTON, Sheriff of the County of Schuylkill, D. S. 7, 1848. GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS & PENCILS. G. & E. M. SMITH, (Late of the firm of A. G. Bagley & Co.) MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS AND PENCILS. No. 16 Maiden Lane, New-York. WE, the Subscribers, offer to the trade, and the public generally, our different styles of Gold Pens, which are warranted against all imperfections by fair usage, and also to be superior in every respect to any others made. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, we are determined that no pen shall be delivered from our establishment unless it is perfect. We also keep constantly on hand our superior Gold Pencils and Pen-holders with Pen, which we are enabled to offer at the lowest rates. All orders addressed to the undersigned, will be carefully and promptly attended to. G. & E. M. SMITH, No. 16 Maiden Lane N. Y. Oct. 7, 1848.—3m