THE PRIZE FIGHT--DEFEAT OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8—9 o'clock, A. M.

The fight between Hyer and Sullivan took place last evening, about five o'clock, on Rock Point, in Kent county, ten miles below Pool's Island. There were but sixteen rounds fought, occupying twenty-one minutes. Sullivan had the advantage on the first three rounds, and knocked Hyer down on the third round, which was the only leveller that occurred. The blow inflicted was a severe one in the neck. Hyer drew the first blood from Sullivan, and on the fifteenth round wrenched his right arm. Both of Hyer's eyes were bruised, and Sullivan's right eye was terribly hurt. Hyer, on the sixteenth round, caught Sullivan's head under his arm and punished him until he was satisfied that he was done for, and then dropped him. Sullivan was then forcibly taken from the ring by his friends, his face presenting the *appearance of a butcher's block*, Hyer claiming the victory, as he did not come up again in time. It was terribly cold, and both suffered from it, as well as from the race they had from the authorities during the day. The struggle was nearly one continued fight.

There were but few spectators to witness the brutal exhibition. There is a dispute between the judges and referees, but there seems to be no dispute as to the fact that Hyer was too much for Sullivan.

Soon after the parties left the ground, Hyer proceeded to Frenchtown in his boat. He is not much disfigured about the face, except the disfiguration of his right eye.

The steamboat Boston, with the military on board, is still ashore on Pool's Island.

Further particulars of the $10,000 Prize Fight—The result—Incidents—Arrest of the Seconds—Sullivan not Expected to live!

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8—A. M.

This shameful affair is settled, despite the efforts of the police to the contrary. Hyer and Sullivan having been tracked to and surprised at Pools Island by a large police force, headed by the sheriff, succeeded in baffling the officers and went to Rock Point, which is about twelve miles below, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The ground was selected by the Seconds, and at a few minutes after 4 o'clock all the arrangements were completed, and the two men stepped into the ring ready for action—each confident of his superior powers.

Sullivan was over sanguine and wasted his strength in expectation of making a short fight of it. During the first one or two rounds he struck some tremendous blows, but they did not seem to tell. On the third round he made a slight feint and fetched Hyer a heavy blow on the left temple, which laid him flat. In an instant Hyer rallied with much determination, striking Sullivan over the mazzard and throwing him on the ropes. He recovered before he fell, and as he came up he got a blow between the two eyes which shut the left one. This disconcerted him and he began to fail—Hyer perceiving this kept him up to quick time, dealing heavy blows about his head.

On the last round Sullivan came up slowly, evidently bewildered, and received a blow on the face which lifted him entirely off his feet. He fell to the ground, striking his head severely, like a sack of sand, and was picked up by his second in a state of insensibility and completely blinded with blood! Restoratives were applied, and in a few minutes the parties left in their boat. Sullivan had to be carried off by his friends. Hyer left for Frenchtown. He did not appear to be much hurt, though his face was covered with blood.

What may appear amusing, the owner of the ground on which the fight took place had left home on the previous day to go to Baltimore to see the sport.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW MOUNTAIN PASS.—A Texan hunter gives the following account of a new pass through the great chain of mountains which traverse the continent:

He states, according to the Houston Telegraph, that there is a broad pass between the vast ranges of the Anahuac Mountains on the south and the Rocky Mountains or Cordilleras of the north, that extends quite across the continent, from the valley of the Rio Grande to the valley of the Rio Hiaqui. This pass, he says, resembles the Southwest pass discovered by Fremont, and the ascent to the summit of the table lands of Mexico is there so gradual that is appears like an extended plain, and carriages and loaded wagons can pass from the valley af the Rio Grande to the valley of the Hiaqui as easily as they can past over the undulating prairies of western Texas.—The distance from one valley to the other he estimates at only five hundred miles. The pass he says, about in the latitude of twenty-nine degrees extends between the valley of Monclova and the Cochos.

A Mr. Baldwin, of London, has discovered a method by which even the thinnest paper may be split, without injury to the parts. The Directors of the Bank of England, to test his skill, recently submitted to his operations an old bank note of very thin paper, which was returned the next day split perfectly, without the slightest injury to the parts. Mr. Baldwin refused to give any information about the process by which it was accomplished.

A VAPOR BATH for persons ill in bed, is easily produced by wrapping a small lump of unslacked lime, in a very damp towel, and this in a dry one. A copious and humid vapor is disengaged, producing a free perspiration.

BRANDY PEACHES.—An exciting question has been raised by a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune—"Can a person who has taken the teetotal pledge, eat brandy peaches and drink the syrup consistently with his obligation?"

MISS ELIZABETH BLACKWELL has received the diploma of M. D., at the Geneva Medical College. On receiving it she is reported to have said "I thank you, sir. With the help of the Most High, it shall be the effort of my life to shed honor on this diploma."

Our most perfect emotions are like birds of Paradise, which if once they fall to the earth, can seldom rise again.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

THE AMERICAN.
SUNBURY.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1849.
H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

☞ Persons indebted to the office of the American up to April 1848, are notified to make final settlement with H. B. Masser, in whose hands the books of the late firm are left for collection.

☞ REMOVAL.—We have removed our office to the white frame building, recently occupied by Dr. J. B. Masser in Market Street nearly opposite the Post Office, where we shall be happy to see all our friends and patrons, and as many new subscribers as can conveniently enter, single file, between this and next Christmas.

The first room below will be occupied as a law and editorial office, from whence we shall endeavor to dispense legal, as well as political opinions, that will be satisfactory we trust, to the candid and liberal minded of all parties, especially to the winning party.

☞ OUR NEW SIGN.—Having removed our office, we have thought proper to procure a new sign, with the portrait of Franklin, the distinguished representative of the art in this country, in the centre. On the back ground is a Printing Press—the Pennsylvania Coat of Arms—a Globe—Telescope, books, inkstand, &c. The design is a good one and has been well executed by the artist, Mr. Hillen of New Berlin. We trust the "outward sign will prove a *token* of good works within," and become profitable, pecuniarily as well as otherwise, to ourselves as well as our readers and patrons.

☞ The Superintendent of the Common Schools, at the request of the Legislature has reported the amount due to certain non-accepting school districts, on the first day of November 1845. The whole amount due the different non-accepting districts in the State is $297,772 85.

We find the following sums due the non-accepting districts in this County, viz:

Coal (South)	$168,92
Jackson	1,923,30
Little Mahonoy	451,97
Upper do	2,838,10
Lower do	2,794,20
	$8,176,49

This now amounts to a handsome sum and would be sufficient to build a number of excellent school houses if the districts could manage to get possession of it.

OUR SENATOR AND THE ERIE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

It is with feelings of regret and mortification that we are obliged to refer to the course of Robert M. Frick, our Senator, in relation to this important improvement. Our readers will recollect, that in opposing the election of Mr. Frick, we stated that there were important improvements, in which we were interested, that required the services of a capable and experienced Senator. We referred at the time to the Railroad from this place to Harrisburg to connect with the road from that place to York, now in progress, which would connect us with Baltimore by Railroad. This once accomplished, the railroad to Pottsville would soon follow. After which the great Railroad project from this place to Erie would not long slumber. Although we were aware that Mr. Frick could not aid us in accomplishing these important measures, we did not expect that he would directly oppose them, by lending himself to that huge corporation, the mis-called Central Rail Road, that has been brought into existence to ruin our main line of canal, and thus increase the state taxes of our already over burdened citizens. This corporation and its friends, having refused to secure the immense trade of the lakes, by a road to Erie, have got up a bill to repeal a law, authorising the people of Erie to make a road Westward into Ohio; and in favor of this wicked and most unrighteous bill, Mr. Frick has voted, in opposition to nineteen-twentieths of his constituents, at least from Northumberland County. But probably Mr. Frick does not consider himself a Representative for this county. They know that Erie is probably the most important harbor on the Lake, and that it is entitled by every sense of justice to an outlet for its trade. Philadelphia, though unwilling to secure this great trade herself, is determined that no one else shall, and insists on the repeal of this bill, because New York will be benefited. Can any thing be more unjust. The Senator from Erie, Mr. Ball says they are determined to make the road, repeal or no repeal, and that one of its citizens, worth two and a half millions, will devote nearly the whole of his means to the work. Let it be done, and Philadelphia will find that after wasting her energies in the Central Road, she must make the Sunbury and Erie road in self-defence. Hundreds of patriotic Whigs who voted with reluctance for Robert M. Frick, on the grounds of electing a U. S. Senator, will regret that they aided in electing a Senator to misrepresent us.

☞ An extract of the report of the Mine Hill rail road Co., will be found in another column.

☞ THE PRIZE FIGHT.—The cities of New York Philadelphia and Baltimore, have been, during the last week, laboring under a great degree of excitement. The fight that came off between Yankee Sullivan, and Tom Hyer, both celebrated pugilists from New York, had for a time, completely eclipsed the California Gold mania. Yankee Sullivan is an Irishman who never was whipped before. Hyer is an American, a most powerful and athletic man. Though Sullivan had more science, as it is termed, he was no match for the powerful and active frame of the American pugilist. In another column our readers will find an account of the fight. The Governor of Maryland has made a requisition for the arrest of the parties concerned in this disgraceful transaction. Hyer has been arrested and taken to Baltimore. Sullivan made his escape down one pair of stairs as the officer was going up another, in his tavern at New York.

☞ In consequence of making preparations for the removal of our office, we have been obliged to curtail our editorial and other matters, this week.

☞ A WORK FOR EVERY BODY.—V. B. Palmer's Business Mens' Almanac for 1849.

Under the above title, Mr. V. B. Palmer of Philadelphia, has published a most valuable little work that should be in the hands of every one that values useful information condensed in a small space. The Almanac contains 64 closely printed pages and all for 12½ cents. A few copies can be had at the Store of H. Masser, Among others, there are Articles or Tabular Statements on the Tariff, the Coal Trade, Railroads, the Postoffice, Rules for Business-Men, Partnership Laws, the Iron Trade, Population, Patent Laws, Mechanical Inventions, Routes and Distances, the Newspaper Press, &c., and Systematic Advertising.

☞ THE AMERICAN LAW JOURNAL.—This work seems to be rapidly growing in favor with the faculty. The February number has been received by us. In looking over the list of contents, we find much that is useful and interesting to the profession. Published by Thomas Cowperthwaite & Co., and T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, and Hamersley & Co., Lancaster.

☞ THE GOLDOMETER.—We publish this week the advertisement of the Goldometer, which will be found in another column. Such an instrument would be valuable in those regions, abounding in valuable minerals.

MINE HILL AND SCH. HAVEN R. R. COMPANY.

We have received the 20th Annual Report of this Company, and glean from it the following:

The tonnage of the Road for 1848, was 609,350 05 tons, being an increase over the former year of 25,739 tons.

The amount received for tolls and motive power was $144,123 79 cts.

The whole tonnage of the road from the opening, has been, 4,345,199 15 tons.

The Company have 9 Locomotives of the larger class for transporting Coal, and a small engine for a Passenger Train,—which runs daily between Schuylkill Haven, Minersville and Tremont.

The Company are making the necessary arrangements to change a portion of the location of the Road so as to avoid the short and dangerous curves which exist at present.—Some of the grades have also been lessened, and rendered more uniform.

The Company decline accepting at present, the law passed at last session, authorizing them to increase their capital and extend the road from Coal Castle, to the town of Shamokin; because the rates to be charged for tolls and motive power, to which they are limited in said bill, their present experience satisfies them, is not sufficient to authorize the expenditure—and also, because the state of the money market is such, that the necessary sum required, (about $1,100,000) cannot be raised, and under no circumstances could it be obtained under the provisions of the act in question.

The Company, however, caused a survey of the route to Shamokin to be made during last year, by Solomon W. Roberts, Esq.—This Report is accompanied by a map of the route, and is appended to the Report of the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Company.

From this Report, we make the following extract:

"The distance from the present terminus of your road to the Gap at Ashland, is 13½ miles by our route, and I estimate the cost of the road, for this distance, completed with a double track of heavy edge rails, and with the requisite machinery at the inclined planes, at $566,000. This includes the crossing of that formidable barrier, the Broad Mountain, and would advantageously open the Mahonoy Coal Field at Ashland.

From the point of commencement near Coal Castle, to Shamokin, the distance is 25 4-10 miles, and I estimate the cost of completing that connection at $1,040,000. The distance from Sunbury to Philadelphia, by this route, will be 144 miles.

Considering the great importance of the line, I think that it should be graded and bridged for a double track; but, by laying down a single track for a part of the distance in the first instance, a reduction may be made in the first outlay, of $9500 for each mile of double track omitted. To complete, ready for use, a good double track connection between Coal Castle and both Shamokin and Ashland, may fairly be estimated at eleven hundred thousand dollars."

The engineer states that the adoption of the planes would be the best plan at present, for the mere accommodations of the Coal Trade and other traffic of the Coal Region—but as soon as the road should be extended north and west for a general thorough

fare, the plains can be avoided by extending its length about 7 miles around the base of Seitzingers mountain, with no heavier grades then are encountered on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which have proved to be no serious obstacle to the passage of locomotives.

The same act has again been introduced into the Legislature, by parties interested in its completion, with some amendments—but we are authorised to state that the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company has no agency in its introduction— nor are they advocating or opposing its passage. Should an act be passed with such provisions which would warrent the raising of the money, they may be induced to accept it, and comply with the anxious desires of their fellow citizens in opening a communication with the Susquehanna. The act of last session was not introduced into the Legislature by this Company, nor was it advocated by them. They, however, felt it a duty they owed to the public to have the route investigated, and at considerable expense procured the services of Solomon W. Robers, Esq., an experienced engineer, with several assistants, to make the necessary exploration of the route, from whose report an extract is inserted above.—This report shows the entire feasibility of the route, but it satisfied the company that the rates of toll which this act authorised them to charge, were inadequate to compensate for the heavy expenditure which would be required to construct the road, and to carry the trade of the region north of the Broad mountain, over an ascending grade to the summit.

Officers for 1849.—President—John C. Cresson.

Managers—James Dundas, Wm. Richardson, Adam Everly, Samuel Mason, John Liverzey, Edward Lowber, Jeremiah Hacker, Joseph Cresson, Mordecia L. Lawson, Jacob O. Ewing.

Secretary and Treasurer--Samuel Mason.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1849.

DEAR SIRS:—We have had a singular session this day. Not much was done, but a great deal said--much, indeed, that had better have been left unsaid. The bill to repeal the Ohio and and Erie Railroad, was the topic of the day, and Philadelphia and Erie shivered lances against each other in a most furious tilt. Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Swartzwelder, of Pittsburg, moved to suspend the orders of the day for the purpose of taking up the bill to repeal the charter of the Erie and Ohio Railroad. The yeas and nays were called upon this, and resulted--68 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. Ball, of Erie, then took the floor, and in a most deliberate, emphatic, and solemn manner, entered his protest against the repeal. He warned the House of the probable consequences. He declared, that let the action of the Legislature be what it might, the Railroad would nevertheless be made. The people of Erie county had pledged themselves to each other, to stand shoulder to shoulder and purse to purse, and complete this improvement. They conceived they had the right, and they would exercise the right to make the road, on their own soil and with their own money, and not all the power of the Legislature nor of the State could prevent it. They were ready to abide all the consequences—ready to resist, if needs be, any effort to compel them to desist from carrying into effect the law now about to be in such hot haste repealed. It might be that citizens of the Commonwealth, from other sections, would be sent among them to force compliance with this mandate of Philadelphia and the Central Railroad. But the people of Erie county had made their determination, and would be ready to meet the issue in any shape it might be presented. They were a quiet, sober, law-abiding community—such was their known character—and deep would be the responsibility of those who forced them to assume any other character, by thus trampling upon their rights, and sacrificing them, not to the preservation of the interests of the State, but to local, sectional, and rival prosperity.

Mr. McCalmont followed on the same side. He deprecated the manner in which the bill was being hurried through the House; before it was even printed, and members had an opportunity of examining it, or the bill it proposed to repeal He spoke of the interests of the Northwestern section of the State as having continually met the opposition of Philadelphia, and alluded with alarm to the growing influence of the Central Railroad Corporation, for the benefit of which mammoth monopoly there was danger that the interests of every section of the State would be successively sacrificed.

Mr. Swartzwelder said that in making his motion he had not expected to start so violent a discussion.

Mr. Smith, went into a recapitulation of the arguments in favor of the repeal; but as they have already been so often given in the Philadelphia press during the discussion in the Senate, I shall not repeat them.

Mr. McCalmont made some further observations in opposition to the repeal; and was then followed by Mr. Ball in a speech "against time," occupying over an hour and a half, in opposition to the repeal. It was an odd medley, and varied most truly "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." He said a great many good things and some very dull ones. He was very severe on Philadelphia, and especially upon Philadelphia borers, one of whom he characterized as "the spectacles of the Central Railroad." He dipped into the Bible, talked about the Indian wars, excoriated Mr. Tyson for saying that "Erie was the gate of the Lakes, and the gate must be kept closed," said that Philadelphia thought Erie the chimney top of Pennsylvania--a kind of devil's play ground, &c.

Mr. Ball talked until the hour of one arrived, when the Committee of the Whole rose, and on the question, "shall the committee have leave to sit again?" the yeas were 39, the nays 48.

The friends of repeal voted yea, and those opposed voted nay. This is too close for comfort. Five votes of a change would defeat the repeal.

The friends of the North Branch have no disposition to abandon the orignal bill for its completion. It will be urged through, without regard to the bill for the bank loan of two millions. The North Branch is able to stand upon its own merits, and there is no occasion to link it with any other measure.

THE BATTLES IN MEXICO.--A writer in the Charleston Courier draws a variety of comparisons as to the numbers, relative strength, losses, &., of the opposing parties in the battles of the Mexican War. If we compare the loss with the numbers engaged in the different battles, he says the numbers will stand thus:

In the battle of Molina del Rey, Worth's loss was	1	for every	4
Taylor's loss at Buena Vista	1	"	7
Scott's loss at Cerro Gordo	1	"	20
" at Cherubusco & Contreras	1	"	8
" in battles Sept 12, 13, & 14	1	"	7
At those of Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterey, about	1	"	12

Another view is presented, in the comparison of the American with the Mexican force:

Taylor, at Bueua Vista, fought	1 to 4
Taylor, Palo Alto and Resaca	1 " 3
Taylor, at Monterey, fought	2 " 2½
Scott, at Cerro Gordo, fought	1 " 2
Scott, at Churubusco and Contreras	1 " 4
Worth, at Molina	1 " 4
Scott, on the 12th, 13th and 14th, estimated	1 " 8

Another comparison is to be found in the position. In all the battles, except Palo Alto and Buena Vista, the Americans were the assaulting party, and the Mexicans had choice of position, and there is no instance where the most experienced General could have chosen better. This *strength of position* was more the occasion of the immense loss at Molina, than the great disproportion in numbers.

INCREASE OF THE TOWN OF READING.—There were 348 houses built in the town of Reading during last year. Of the above 77 are three-story brick houses, 75 frame buildings, and the majority of the remainder two-story brick dwellings. An evidence of prosperity that is quite gratifying.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—A petition, signed by 15,000 citizens of New York, asking for the suppression of the sale of liquor on the Sabbath, has been presented to the Mayor of New York

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A PREDICTION.—John Randolph of Roanoke predicted that "the time would come in Virginia when the masters would run away from their negroes, and the negroes would advertise them in the newspapers."

MARRIED,

In Bloomsburg on Wednesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rudrow, B.F. RHODES. Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss HELEN M. PETRIKIN, daughter of the late Hon. David Petrikin, both of Bloomsburg, and formerly of that place.

DIED,

At the residence of his brother, Hugh Brady, Esq., in Brookville, Jefferson county, of Pulmonary consumption, ROBERT BRADY, aged 52 years. The deceased when nine years of age was afflicted with a disease which caused him the loss of his hearing, consequently his speech.

In Danville, on Wednesday the 7th inst., Mrs. SARAH BICKLEY, sister of Dr. Wm. H. Magill, of that place, aged about 61 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1849.

WHEAT—Red is worth 108 a 110 cents; white is held at 113 a 114c.

RYE—Pennsylvania is worth 68c.

CORN—New Penna. yellow is held at 57c., white 52c., weight.

OATS—Southern is held at about 30 a 33c.

WHISKEY.--Sales in hhds at 23c and in bbls at 25 cents.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Henry Masser.

WHEAT.	100
RYE.	56
CORN.	50
OATS.	37
BUTTER.	14
EGGS.	10
PORK.	5
FLAXSEED.	125
TALLOW.	10
BEESWAX.	25
FLAX.	8
HECKLED FLAX.	10
DRIED APPLES.	75
Do. PEACHES.	200

Assignees' Sale
OF THE
PAXINOS FURNACE.
(BY ADJOURNMENT.)

THE subscribers assignees' of Dengler, Haas, & Co., will expose to sale by public vendue, on Thursday the 8th day of March, 1849, on the premises,

THE CHARCOAL FURNACE,

known as the PAXINOS FURNACE, situate on Shamokin Creek about 11 miles east of Sunbury and within one forth of a mile of the Danville & Pottsville Rail Road, together with coal house, two dwelling houses, saw-mill and other improvements, and with all the necessary implements, necessary to work said Furnace. There are also, cut and in rank, two thousand cords of Wood, which will be sold at the same time. The location is a fine one and the country is well surrounded with good timber.

The Furnace is built on a perpetual lease at a rent of $300 per annum for three years from April next, after which time, the rent may be raised to $400, per annum. The Furnace will be kept in blast until the middle of Jan'y next. Any persons wishing to view the same can do so by calling on the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscribers. W. & R. FEGELY.

Sunbury, Nov. 17, 1848.—18.

Notice

THE public are hereby notified that I heve purchased at Constable sale, on the 10th of February, 1849, the following articles sold as the property of Abraham Ruch, and that I have loaned him the said articles until I see proper to remove them:

12 Acres of Wheat and Rye (more or less) in the ground,	$25 00
One Wagon,	11 00
One gray Horse,	61 50
One dark gray Horse,	50 00
	$147 50

DANIEL KEIFFER.

Up. Augusta twp., Feb. 17, 1849--3t

WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, for sale by
HENRY MASSER.
Sunbury, Jan 27th, 1849—16

CALIFORNIA GOLD!
DISCOVERED BY
SIGNOR D'ALVEAR'S GOLDMETER!
THE
GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE!
OR
Secret Art of finding Mines of Gold, Silver. Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, and other Mineral Riches.

THE first discovery of Gold in California was made by DON JOSE D'ALVEAR, an eminent Spanish Geologist, Chemist and Natural Philosopher, by means of a newly invented Magnetic instrument, called

THE GOLDOMETER OR GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE!

Signor D'Alvear has just arrived at New York, from the Gold regions of California, by way of Panama, Chagres, and New Orleans, bringing with him a very large quantity of Gold ore, valued at nearly one million of Dollars, which he collected there, long before the existence of the Gold mines became known to the residents of California generally.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY!

Signor D'Alvear went out to California nearly two years ago, in consequence of certain information which he had received of the geological character of that country, with the firm belief that vast mines of precious metal would be revealed there upon careful investigation. He was encouraged to this enterprise, also by his confidence in the powers of a certain Magnetic instrument which he had invented, called "Goldometer," by whose aid he expected to be directed at once to the "Gold Placers." if any such existed. Nor were his expectations disappointed. His scientific calculations proved to be found in truth and profound wisdom, and his new instrument, the "Goldometer," fulfilled his highest hopes. In less than two months after reaching California, he struck upon one of the richest gold mines in that country, upon an obscure branch of the Sacrato river in a gorge of hills extremely rockey and difficult of access, and seldom visited by the native Californians. Disguising his object under the pretence of purely scientific research, he obtained the aid of some fifteen or twenty simple and faithful Indians, and steadily pursued his task, collecting often more than $2,000 worth of gold in a single day, which he concealed in a deep ravine, without exciting any suspicion whatever, until after the discovery of gold at Captain Sutter's Mill, when the mountains were ransacked by gold seekers, and Signor D'Alvear's "gold placer," the richest in all California, was beset with greedy adventurers. It is now found that the real mines or sources of the gold, lie in the gorges of the mountains, and not in the beds or sands of the rivers. Previous to leaving California, Signor D'Alvear sold his instrument, the Goldometer, a very imperfect one, for $3,000. The person who purchased it confidently expected to make a handsome fortune, by simply finding "gold placers" and selling out the right of digging to the gold workers.

MANUFACTURE OF THE GOLDOMETER PUBLICATION OF THE GUIDE.

Signor D'Alvear, in compliance with the request of numerous scientific gentlemen has commenced the manufacture of his new Magnetic Instrument, the Goldometer, which he now offers for sale, in the United States at the remarkably low prine of $3 each, accompanied by full instructions for use, and a variety of Philosophical hints drawn from the ancient and modern science or the

ART OF FINDING MINES OF GOLD!

Silver, Platinum, Quicksilver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other Mineral Riches, the whole being given in a publication called the

GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE!

This new work, and the Goldometer, are both now ready for sale.

The Goldometer is so simple an instrument, that a child may learn to operate with it in five minntes. It is not affected by climate, moisture, or any other known cause, (except the natural magnet,) and will retain its power of pointing out mineral riches in the earth for any number of years. By the aid of the Guide any person may use the instrument at once with perfect success.

FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS.

Farmers and Land Owners throughout the United States, who have reason to suspect the existence of any kind of Mineral riches upon their lands, should avail themselves of this opportunity to test that fact, by the surest of all known tests, before the abundance of discoveries in all parts of the country shall have lessened this source of wealth in their estate.

ADVENTURERS TO CALIFORNIA.

Persons going to California cannot make a better investment than by purchasing one of these instruments which will not only be worth fifty times its value there, to sell again, but will be of inestimable worth to those who go in search of Gold, as has been proved by the most abundant experiment both in California and the United States

TESTIMONIALS.

Signor D'Alvear does not does not deem it necessary to encumber this notice with a long list of testimonials, in proof of the value of his GOLDOMETER and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE. The brilliant results of his labors in California, and the discovery, this very week, of fresh veins of Gold in Virginia, and beds of Coal in Rhode Island, by it use, are alone sufficient to stamp it as the greatest discovery of the age. Nothing but the extreme cheapness of the instrument, and his desire to see it used for the benefit of mankind induces him to dispose of it at the low price of which he offers it. Besides this, his own desire for wealth is nearly satisfacfied.

The following Testimonials, in proof of the value of the Goldometer, selected from a great number equally satisfactory, must suffice for the suffice for the present:

ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1848.

The undersigned, having this day withessed the practical operation of Signor Jose DeAlvear's newly invented magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, feel entirely satisfied that it posseses the extraordinary power of desecting Mineral ores hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and have no doubt that it will prove invaluable aid in the discovery of the Mineral resources of the United States and the world.

J. R. DRAPER, Jr., Chemist,
L. S. TIEMANN, Magnetic Ins. Maker,
G. S. DANA, Geologist.

LOS ANGELOS, California, Aug. 1848.

This may certify that the undersigned is fully convinced that Signor Jose De Alvear was the first discoveror of the Gold desposites of California and that this discovery was made by the aid of a Magnetic instrument called the Goldometer, which I have seen successfully applied to the discovery of veins of Gold ore, places where no indications of the earth.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Lieut, 3d Artillery, U. S. Army,

NO AGENTS.

In consequence of the dificulty of finding faithful agents, and of preventing frauds, where articles of this nature are sent out for general sale, Signor De Alvear has determined to sell none of his works or instruments unless ordered by letters sent directly to him, when the desired publication, or instrument, will be forwarded under his signature and seal, so that all doubt as to its genuineness may be removed.

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☞ The GOLDOMETER and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE, will both be sent by mail, closely enveloped and sealed, and heretofore, not subject to inspection by Post-masters for the sum of THREE DOLLARS, sent post paid to SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR, Box 2713, New York City. The instrument is very light, and the Guide is printed on thin paper—so that the charge by mail or express will be very small to any part of the United States.—The Price of the GODD SEEKER'S GUIDE alone, is ONE DOLEAR, sent as above. Address,

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☞ OFFICE for the sale of the GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE and GOLDOMETER, No. 38 Centre Street, New York City, where visiters may see several casks of California Gold, in the rough state, as extracted by Signor D'Alvear from the Sacramento Mines, and also witness the operation of the GOLDOMETER, when held within the Magnetic influence of the precious metal, and unerring manner in which it indicates the presence of that and other metallic substances.

February 17th, 1848.

RAISING BLOOD
And Consumption, Pain in the side and Night Sweats, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis,
PLEURISY AND CONSUMPTION!

Mrs BAGGAS, a lady upward of 70, residing 88 Sheriff, has for years been subject to attacks of Pleurisy, Raising of Blood, severe Cough, Shortness of Breath, Pain in her Head and various parts yf her body. Her friends believed her.

PAST RECOVERY.

The All-Healing Balsam relieved her at once of all her alarming symptoms, and now she is able to attend to her work.

ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 95 Christie-street; L. S. Beals, 19 Delancey street; Wm H. Youngs, 75 Walnut street, know the value of this great remedy.

Ask for Sherman's All Healing Balsam, and see that his written signature is on each bottle.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Worm and Cough Lozenges sold as above.

SHERMAN'S
POOR MAN'S PLASTER

has cured more cases of Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Side and Chest, Lumbago and Weakness, than any application that has increased, hundreds of unprincipled rascals have attempted to counterfeit it, and palm it off upon the community as the genuine. ☞ Beware of Deception. ☜ Remember that the true and genuine Plaster is spread upon reddish paper made expressly for the purpose and every case the signature of Dr. Sherman is printed upon the back of the Plaster, and the whole secured by Copy Right. None others are genuine. Therefore when you want a real good Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, call at the office, 106 Nassau street, and you will not be disappointed.

Remember principal Office 106 Nassau-street, New-York, where all Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are sold. His Agents are Mrs. Hays, 139 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Rinson, Williamsburg; and Redding & Co., Boston, and

JOHN YOUNG, Sunbury.
M. A. McCAY, Northumberland

February 17, 1849.—ch e3m—1y

SORES CAN BE CURED.
Burns, Scalds and all kinds of inflamed Sores Cured.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, is the most complete Burn Antidote ever known. It instantly, (and as if by Magic) stops pains of the most desperate Burn and Scald. For old Sores, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c. on man or beast, it is the best application that can be made. Thousands have tried and thousands praise it. It is the most perfect master of pain ever discovered. All who use recommend it. Every family should be provided with it. None can tell how soon some one of the family may need it.

☞ Observe each box of the genuine Ointment has the name of S. TOUSEY, written on the outside label.—To imitate this is forgery.

Boatmen, Livery Men, Farmers, and all who use Horses, will find this Ointment the very best thing they can use for Collar Galls, Scratches, Kicks &c., &c., on their animals Surely every merciful man would keep his animals as free from pain as possible. Tousey's Universal Ointment is all that is required. Try it.

BITES OF INSECTS. For the sting or bite of poisonous Insects, Tousey's Ointment is unrivalled—Hundreds have tried it and found it good.

PILES CURED! For the Piles, Tousey's Universal Ointment is one of the best Remedies that can be applied. All who have tried it for the Piles recommend it.

OLD SORES CURED. For old Obstinate Sores, there is nothing equal to Tousey's Ointment. A person in Manlius had, for a number of years, a sore leg that baffled the skill of the doctors. Tousey's Ointment was recommended by one of the visiting physicians, (who knew its great virtues,) and two boxes produced more benefit than the patient had received from any and all previous remedies. Let all try it.

BURNS AND SCALDS CURED. Thousands of cases of Burns and Scalds, in all parts of the country, have been cured by Tousey's Universal Ointment. Certificates enough could be had to fill the whole of this sheet.

VIOLENT BRUISES CURED. Testimonials on testimonial in favor of Tousey's Ointment for curing Bruises have been offered the proprietors. Hundreds in Syracuse will certify to its great merits relieving the pain of the most severe Bruises. All persons should try it.

SCALD HEAD CURED. Scores of cases of Scald Head have been cured by Tousey's Ointment. Try it—it seldom fails.

SALT RHEUM CURED. Of all the remedies ever discovered for this most disagreeable complaint, Tousey's Universal Ointment is the most complete. It never was known to fail.

CHAPPED HANDS CAN BE CURED.—Tousey's Universal Ointment will always cure the worst cases of Chapped Hands. Scores of persons will state this.

SORE LIPS CURED. For the cure of Sore Lips there was never anything made equal to Tousey's Ointment. It is sure to cure them. Try it.

It is a scientific compound, warranted no to contain any preparation of Mercury. ☞ Price 25 cents per box. For further particulars concerning this really valuable Ointment the public are referred to Pamphlets, to be had gratis, of respectable Druggists and Merchants throughout the United States.

Prepared by S. TOUSEY, Druggist, No. 106 Nassau Street, New York.

AGENTS—JOHN YOUNG, Sunbury, M. A. McCAY, Northumberland.

February 17, 1849.—1y

THE GRAND PURGATIVE,
FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Giddiness,
Rheumatism, Piles,
Dyspepsia, Scurvey,
Small Pox, Jaundice,
Pains in the Back,
Inward Weakness,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Rising in the Throat,
Dropsy, Asthma,
Fevers of all kinds,
Female Complaints,
Measles Salt Rheum,
Heart Burn, Worms,
Cholera Morbus,
Coughs, Quinsey,
Whooping Cough,
Consumption, Fits,
Liver Complaint,
Erisipelas, Deafness,
Itchings of the Skin,
Colds, Gout, Gravel,
Nervous Complaints,

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, AND OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

Experience has proved that nearly every Disease originates from Impurities of the Blood or derangements of the Digestives Organs; and to secure Health, we must remove those obstructions or restore the Blood to its natural state.

The aversion to taking medicine is most effectually removed by CLICKNER'S VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS, being completely enveloped with a coating of pure white Sugar, (which is as distinct from the internal ingredients as a nut shell from the kernel) and have no taste of medicine.

But are as easily swallowed as bits of candy. Moreover they neither nauseate or gripe in the slightest degree, but operate equally on all the diseased parts of the system, instead of confining themselves to, and racking any particular region. Thus, if the Liver be affected one ingredient will operate on that particular organ, and, by cleansing it of an Excess of Bile restore it to its natural state. Another will operate on the Blood and remove all impurities in its circulation; while a third will effectually expel whatever impurities may have been discharged into the stomach, and hence they strike at the root of disease remove all Impure Humors from the body, open the pores externally and internally; separate all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood may be thoroughly pure—thus securing a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs and Liver and thereby they restore health even when all other means have failed.

The entire truth of the above can be ascertained by the trial of a single box; and their virtues are so positive and certain in restoring Health, that the proprietor binds himself to return the money paid for them in all cases where they do not give universal satisfaction.

Retail Price, 25 cts. per Box.

⁂ Principal office No. 66 Versey st., N. York,
Sold by JOHN Y. YOUNG, Sunbury.
M. A. McCAY, Northumberland.

☞ Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the inventor of the Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of until he introduced them in Jude, 1843. Purchasers should, therefore always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Pills, and take no others, or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

February, 17, 1849—1y

GEORGE J. WEAVER.] [EDWIN H. FITLER.

George J. Weaver & Co.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS & SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 19 N. Water St., and 11 N. Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA

HAVE constantly on hand, a general assortment of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope, Italian Rope, Bale Rope and Twine, Tow Lines, for Canal Boats, Bow and Stern Lines, for do. Hemp and Cotton Seine Twine, Linen and Cotton Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Candle Wick, &c. Grain Bags, Linen and Cotton. Tar, Pitch, Rosin, and Oakum, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Halters, Traces, &c., all of which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Ropes of any Size or Description, Made to Order, at short notice.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1849.—1y.

REMOVAL.
C. C. MACKEY,
AUCTIONEER,
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HAS removed from No. 31 North 3d street to No. 206 MARKET Street above 6th St. 2 doors above the RED LION HOTEL. He respectfully invites the attention of Country storekeepers visiting the city to his EVENING SALES at which will generally be found a large assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, and a great variety of Miscellaneous goods suited to the sales of country storekeepers.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1848—3mo.

☞ Lycoming Gazette, will copy.

PATENT Trusses of all kinds, Harrison's writing and indellible ink, Cotton yarn and laps, just received and for sale by

J. W. FRILING.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848.

DADD'S celebrated Horse and Cattle Medicine for sale by HENRY MASSER.

Sunbury Jan. 27th, 1849—tf.

BAY RUM.—An excellent article for sale by HENRY MASSER.

Sunbury Jan. 27th, 1849—tf.