

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALADONIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. CONTINENTAL EUROPE—FRIGHTFUL CONFLICT.

The whole of Continental Europe seems ready to burst into one general conflagration. The quarrel between the Parliaments throughout all the various divisions of Germany, and their respective Princes, has reached the highest pitch; and in Saxony a frightful conflict has already taken place.

On the 7th, the battle was again renewed at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the most deadly warfare was going on in the streets, by the latest advices, up to 6 o'clock of that day.

Intelligence from Dresden, on the 8th, states that hostilities still waged between the royalists and insurgents, to the disadvantage of the latter, without any immediate prospect of their termination.

The members of the Provisional government have been outlawed and rewards offered for their apprehension.

Disturbances at Leipzig.—At Leipzig, also, disturbances have broken out, but after a short struggle between the military and the populace, they were suppressed.

Insurrection at Breslau.—Accounts from Berlin to the 8th, state that an insurrection had broken out at Breslau on the 6th. On the 7th, the troops and the people were fighting in the city.

It is also rumored that an insurrection had broken out at Coblenz.

SUCCESS OF THE HUNGARIANS—AUSTRIAN EMPIRE ENDANGERED.

While these convulsions are taking place the Austrian Empire is in actual danger of dissolution by the continued successes of the Hungarians. They are in possession of Granul, Raab and Birmah.

RUSSIANS MARCHING AGAINST THE VICTORIOUS HUNGARIANS.

In the meantime Russia is advancing a large body of troops against the victorious Hungarians. But all accounts concur in representing the excitement of the Hungarians as raised to the highest pitch, and that something more than the united forces of Russia and Austria will be required to quell this natural insurrection.

REVOLUTION COMPLETED AT GALLICIA.

Active endeavors are being made to create a revolution in Gallicia, and in fact from Posen to Pesth the whole country is involved, or on the brink of actual hostilities.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DISAPPROVAL OF RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

The important fact is stated in the London papers of the 11th instant, that a joint note, the production of the Courts of Great Britain and France, has been addressed to the Court of Petersburg, intimating their disapproval of the intervention of Russia in the Austrian Hungarian disputes, and insisting that such interference be withdrawn.

THE ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH TROOPS IN ITALY CHECKED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

In Italy the advance of the French expedition towards Rome has been checked by the resistance of the Republicans of the Roman States.

In two encounters the French were driven back, with great loss, and Captain Oudinot, a relation of the General, was taken prisoner. General Oudinot, unprepared for such a reception, has withdrawn his troops four leagues from the city, and there waits for reinforcements and further instructions from his government.

The French had lost 180 in killed and 400 wounded.

OPPOSITION TO THE FRENCH TROOPS BY THE ROMAN ASSEMBLY.

On the 26th, the Constitutional Assembly resolved to adhere to their resolution of opposing the entrance of the French.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

Orders have been issued to undermine Milan, on the approach of the French to the side of the sea-land. Canon are planted on the road and the gates and streets that lead to Civita Vecchia. The long covered gallery erected by Pope Borgia, between the castle of St. Angelo and the Vatican Palace, has been blown up with powder, and the materials used to block up the entrances to the city.

PROTEST AGAINST FRENCH INVASION.

A deputation of the Central Committee had protested against the invasion, and informed Gen. Oudinot that Rome would resist his entrance by force, and blow up the Quirinal, the Vatican, and St. Peter's, which were already undermined.

Gen. Oudinot's Reply to the Roman Deputation.

The French General replied, that his instructions were imperative, and that he would enter Rome by force, if not quietly received.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. OUDINOT.

It is said that in the attack on Rome, Gen. Oudinot was nearly taken prisoner, the Italian combatants having caught hold of him, and it was with great difficulty that he was rescued by his men.

THE CALIFORNIA FEVER has seized upon the Mexicans, and produced such a thirst for gold that whole towns are deserted by the men, leaving their wives and children to the mercy of the wild Indians.

Several cases of cholera are again reported in Baltimore.



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1849.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

NOTICE.—As the late firm of Masser & Eisely was dissolved in March 1848, and the books left in the hands of H. B. Masser for any balance due for advertising or subscription to the American.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices.

The Hon. JAMES COOPER, in connection with DEAN CAMERON, Esq., a son of Gen. Cameron, have opened a law office at Pottsville. Their card will be found in our advertising columns this week.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of W. M. & J. E. MAEL, No. 30 North 2d street Philadelphia, who keep one of the best establishments in the bonnet line, that can be found in the city. They have always on hand stock of the best quality, of the latest style and at the lowest prices.

The card of A. G. CATTELL, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, successor to James M. Bolton, will be found in our advertising columns. This old and well established house requires no commendation where it is known. Mr. Cattell and those associated with him in the business, are obliging, active and enterprising business men.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER.—This is a most excellent article, but lately introduced, and is useful for many purposes. We refer our readers to the advertisement. For sale at this office.

LAMES & Co.—To persons visiting the city, and who may want Laces, &c., we refer to the advertisement of Cornelius & Co., who have the most extensive assortment in the city.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

We are authorized to announce Gen. DAVID CURRY WATSON, as a candidate for Brigadier General for this county at the Military election to be held on Monday the 4th of June. Gen. Watson was elected to that office in the fall of 1847, under the old law, and has by his gentlemanly conduct and military bearing given general satisfaction.

GOLD DOLLARS.

Our country contemporaries as they come in possession, or get a sight of this much coveted article, are passing their judgment thereon, some condemning and others approving of the new currency. These opinions, of course, are as various as they are sometimes singular.

Col. Tate of the Bloomsburg Democrat, for instance, thinks "its appearance is not the most commanding—being rather small." The Colonel forgets that size does not always command respect, and that some of our greatest commanders were small men. Napoleon for instance, and Gen. Taylor himself, when compared with Scott, in size, is pretty much as a dime to a dollar.

Another says they will not answer, and that they have stopped coining them. Now this is a mistake. The officers of the mint have nothing to do but to execute the law, — not their opinions,—and shell them out. We happened to be in Philadelphia when they were first issued. There was a great run by the bankers, brokers and the curious, but Col. Snowden, the obliging Treasurer of the mint, kept a small stock in reserve for his country friends, and obligingly furnished us with a small handful, which we circulated among our friends. Those who think they will not answer the purpose, are most egregiously mistaken. There will be, it is true, great difficulty in getting a hold of them, but this is not so much an account of their size as their value. Another difficulty is in keeping them when you have them, on account of their slipping through the fingers, especially when they get into the hands of editors.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last Mr. Benjamin Persing, a young man about 18 years of age, one of the hands employed in the lime quarries of Mr. Hendrick's, about two miles below this place, met with a most melancholy death. Mr. Persing was preparing to leave for his dinner, and incautiously went under a bank of overhanging earth, about ten feet high, which fell upon him just as he was leaving. He was taken out in a few minutes, but the weight of the earth had crushed him on some of the quarried limestone, and he breathed his last as he was taken up.

MILITARY ELECTION.—Under the new Militia Law the first Monday of June is the day for holding elections for Brigade and Field officers. It requires each company organized and uniformed, to meet at their usual place of meeting and hold an election. Each county is now erected into a single Brigade, and is therefore entitled to one Brigadier General and one Brigade Inspector. No person is allowed to vote unless a member of some uniformed company. The uniform of the U. S. Army must be adopted in all cases.

BANK OF DANVILLE.—The Commissioners appointed to organize the Bank of Danville, give notice that the books for the subscription of stock will be opened at Danville on the 18th of June inst. We understand that a number of capitalists are ready to take a large amount of stock in this new institution. If the Iron business should revive, of which there is some hopes, the Bank will no doubt do a profitable business.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

If Poets and others had not so long been accustomed to sing of the beauties, and the balmy breezes of May, we would strongly incline to assign to it, judging from the past month, a character more fickle, damp and ungenial, than any of the spring months. We have certainly, in some seasons, enjoyed more pleasant weather in March than during the "merry month of May" just past. The weather has been cold and cloudy, with frequent attempts at rain, during at least half the month. This we consider worse than those climes where Winter, lingering, chills the lap of May. Or in the language of another poet: When Summer's lovely tresses of winter stay, And winter's coolness, spite of Summer's rays.

This kind of weather has a most unfavorable effect upon the mind, as well as the constitution of man and woman. Shopkeepers, confectioners, and others, who have been providing for warm weather, have been sadly disappointed. Ladies in the city, to our certain knowledge, were prevented for three successive Sundays in showing the latest style of bonnets. June is now fully upon us and if we mistake not, will give us a warm reception.

Having stated what the month of May has been, we will conclude in the language of a poet to show what, according to the muses, it should have been,

The merry May both pleasant hours, and drowsily they glide, As if they floated, like the leaves, upon a silver tide. The trees are full of crimson buds, the woods are full of birds, And the waters flow to music, like a tune with pleasant words.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Letters of a later date than the one published in our last paper have been received from Wm. J. Martin, Esq., and Mr. E. M. Hall, dated at Rio Janeiro. The Captain and first mate of the Xylon, the ship in which they embarked for California from Baltimore, through the intervention of the American Consul at Rio, have been discharged for brutal treatment of some of the passengers and sailors. The conduct of the Captain is represented to have been most inhuman, and such as to deserve something more than a discharge. The American Consul has appointed in their places two persons from another vessel as officers, who, it is hoped will prove better specimens of humanity, than the officers who were discharged. The Xylon has proved herself a fast vessel, having made her passage to Rio in 46 days—a less time than any vessel that had arrived there. There were quite a number of vessels in the harbor from the states, on their way to California. The Gold excitement, they say, is even greater at Rio, than in the states. We shall publish some interesting extracts from these letters next week.

BATTALION DAY.

The Battalion of Volunteers that assembled at this place on Friday last, the first under the new law, came off quite as well, if not better than we had a right to expect, considering the state of the weather. It did not rain much, but the clouds wore a most threatening aspect from early dawn until night, and deterred a great many from leaving home. Had the weather been settled, a vast concourse of people would have been present. As it was, the companies present made quite a display, though their number was small. Brigadier General Watson, with his aids in full uniform, were present. The Volunteer Companies were, the Scott Infantry, Capt. Frymire, from Milton. The Rush Grays, Capt. Hoffman from Rush township. The Shamokin Grays, Capt. Case, from Petersburg. These Companies notwithstanding the unfavorable weather made a handsome appearance.

MAHONNY BATTALION.—Our Mahonny friends were determined not to be deprived of their annual military trainings, and therefore, in despite of the new law, held a Battalion at the house of Mr. Smith, in Jackson township on Tuesday last. Notwithstanding the bad weather, the Battalion was well attended. Capt. Drumheller's Volunteer Company was out in uniform. Our German population has more military spunk and spirit than any other class of citizens.

WE MENTIONED LAST WEEK THAT A STRIKE HAD TAKEN PLACE AMONG THE MINERS AT SHAMOKIN. WE HAVE SINCE LEARNED THAT ALL THINGS WERE AMICABLY ARRANGED AND THAT THEY WENT TO WORK THE NEXT MORNING.

SCENE IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

The Association of the Medical Superintendents of the American Asylums in session at Utica, visited the State Asylum there, with Dr. Bingham, and were invited by the patients to the Chapel, where they were most handsomely received by a congregation of 300 of their number. An original ode of welcome was sung by the whole Asylum choir, with an organ accompaniment by a lady. After which a clerical patient addressed them with much feeling, expatiating with much beauty and propriety upon the great benefits of these institutions. Dr. A. W. White, the President of the Association, made an impressive reply. Several sentiments were then read by Dr. Bingham, which gave rise to speeches by Drs. Bell and Kirkbride. The agreeable evening of the day was concluded with a handsome entertainment.—Phila. Sun.

Dr. A. W. White mentioned, in Dr. Wm. M. A. W. a native of this place, who after having completed his medical education, left here and settled in Columbus Ohio, and has been for a number of years, the principal of the Ohio State Lunatic Asylum. He enjoys a high reputation in his adopted State.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—We understand that an editorial convention of the editors in the 13th Congressional district, is to be held at Williamsport on the 20th inst. Major Bailey, the Clinton Democrat says, offers a free passage on his line, to all editors. Major Bailey is just the man to do the nice thing in such matters, and we doubt if Col. Kapp, will be a whit behind him. We shall endeavor to attend, but we fear we shall have to be absent in another quarter at that time.

GEN. KEIM.—The removal of Gen. Keim as Marshall of the Eastern District, was probably more regretted than any other removal made at Philadelphia. We were in the city at the time and heard the necessity of his removal regretted, even by his political opponents. The General has a host of friends and but few enemies.

THE REPORT OF THE CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA, published in our last paper, has proved to be incorrect.

VANCOUVER'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—We have received the June number of this Detector, and again recommend it as the best arranged work of the kind published in Philadelphia. Published monthly at \$1 per annum.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER & MAGAZINE.—We have received the first three numbers of this most valuable publication. It is conducted by Judge Stryker, of Philadelphia, who is eminently qualified for the task. The Register, we know, is patronized by a large majority of the most eminent and distinguished men in the country, and is, in fact, a work not only useful but almost indispensable. We append the following commendatory notices from among a large number of the same character:

"THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER," CONDUCTED BY JUDGE JAMES STRYKER.—This is a valuable summary of documentary, statistical, biographical, and scientific articles, well digested information, which ought to be in the library of every scholar-like statesman, and every educated man of our republic. It is a repository which, in coming years, will make it a reference-book. It ought to be placed, in bonnet volumes, in our district school libraries, and in the hands of industry that mark articles relating to the present state of the world indicate that this "Register" will be a resort of the future historian. The statistics of commerce, of education, of manufactures, of internal improvements, are so fully given, that we are inclined to think that this will become a book of authority with persons connected with all these several interests.—Journal of Education.

"We have given the title in full of a new, and what we are convinced, from examination, to be a very excellent and valuable periodical. Undertaken, as this highly commendable enterprise has been, by so able a writer and compiler as Judge Stryker, we have no doubt he will amply succeed in the plan he has marked out in his preface."—N. Y. Express.

THE INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE, PARTICULARLY IN ITS POLITICAL ASPECTS.

The chief item is the French have been resisted in Italy, and that reinforcements, in consequence, are to be sent to Gen. Oudinot. This occurrence is most unfortunate. The sympathies which the people of France have felt heretofore for the Roman republicans, will now be absorbed in the desire to assert its national honor, disgraced by the repulse of the French army, and the cause of freedom may suffer in consequence. If the Parisian government had really desired, as so many journals here have asserted, to check the diffusion of liberal principles in Italy, it could not have asked a conjunction of circumstances more favorable than that which is now presented. We trust, however, that Louis Napoleon will be just, and not suffer the advantages of his position to tempt him to the betray of liberty. Our opinion of his republicanism will depend very much on his course in Italy.

THE OTHER ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE ARE THE RIOTS IN GERMANY—the continued success of the Hungarians—and the rumored protest of England and France against the interference of Russia. It would seem as if nothing but the very best management, or the best fortune, could arrest a general war in Europe.

THE OVERFLOW AT NEW ORLEANS. Arrival from Congress—More Confirmation of the Abundance of Gold—Col. Fremont in California—Distressing Accident—Six Lives Lost.

BALTIMORE, May 28—9 o'clock, P. M. The Southern mail this evening brings Charleston papers, containing despatches from New Orleans to the 22d. The Courier states that Saucy's crevasse is still unchanged. Canal street to Dauphin is overflowed on both sides. The crevasse at Tunis, on the opposite side of the river, continues to widen, and the water is pouring in at a fearful rate. It is now about 150 feet wide. The barque Florida has arrived at New Orleans from Chagres. Mr. Beall, of the U. S. Navy, is among the passengers. He says that the accounts of the abundance of gold in California are not the least exaggerated. Mr. Beall has in his possession a single lump of the precious metal worth \$2000.

Col. Fremont and his party have arrived safe in California. A boat belonging to an American steamer, upset opposite Mobile, the other day, and six persons were drowned.

CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY. WASHINGTON, May 28. It is stated upon good authority, that Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, has been appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury, in place of McCulloch.

DAMAGES TO GEN. TAYLOR'S PLANTATION BY THE OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The overflow of the Mississippi has injured Gen. Taylor's cotton plantation to the extent of thirty thousand dollars.

FROM THE N. O. COURIER 19th. FROM CALIFORNIA AND VALPARAISO.

The Alta California, on the 2d of March, had been received. The number of the 15th says that many persons had left for the placer. On account of the good weather which had prevailed during the two weeks preceding the one immediately previous, it was thought that the winter had terminated, and large caravans left San Francisco. Without doubt, however, their progress must have been interrupted by the rains and snows which fell subsequent to their departure. A merchant of San Francisco, writing under date of March 9th, among other things, has the following: "It appears that in the great extent of the placers there is scarcely a spot where gold is not found, and there are places where a bushel of earth yields a pound of gold. In this port the circulation of money is astonishing. All things are high, but principally transportation and manual labor. The freight of a boat from here to Santa Clara, three leagues this side of San Jose is worth \$400 to \$500. Here bad horses bring \$150, and in San Jose \$100. Here horses bring \$75 per day for one person. From this place to San Jose is twenty leagues by land, and from there to Forbes' quicksilver mines four; to the placers six."

A letter dated March 9th, from Mr. Thibault, formerly of this city, to his brother Francis F. Thibault, of the firm of Dubosey, Carrow & Co., says: "The poorest man in this place can show from \$500 to \$1500 in gold dust, that he has gathered by his own hand in a month or so. Some have found in three months' time as much as \$15,000 to \$20,000; but they have been fortunate. No one with the least labor, finds less than \$15 to \$20 per day; and by persevering and the least good luck, one may find from \$50 to \$100. This is truth. I could tell you of names of persons innumerable, who, eight months ago, were not worth \$100, who are now worth \$100,000. Some, by good speculation, have amassed from one to two millions in that space of time. There are not many of the latter, but there are some instances."

The New York Tribune adds the following: "THE GOLD COMING.—Col. D. Griffin, of 192 Broadway, has shown as a letter from Mr. F. C. Whitehead, dated 'City of Mexico, April 15,' in which we find the following additional testimony that the California gold is coming this way: 'There are three men here on their way home from California with three hundred thousand dollars worth of gold with them, which they have made in one year, and which they showed us. The news they bring is better than ever, and our spirits are first rate, and our courage equal to anything that may come. Two or three of our party have the fever and ague, and I have been doctoring them with the Tonic mixture, which cures them right off. There is money enough to be made there if a man has sufficient capital. We have received further advices from San Francisco; though not later than those we have already published, there are one or two items of interest. One letter says the California would sail on the 8th of April, and another on the 10th. Com. Jones was making every exertion to recover her deserted crew; he had arrested one of the assistant engineers and several men, and them in irons on board the Ohio. Gold is said by our informants to be more plenty at San Francisco than it had been. Nearly all the people waiting there were about setting out for the mines."

FROM THE LIBERTY (Mo.) TRIBUNE. CALIFORNIA SCENES.

We are under obligations to Col. Doniphan for the following extract from a letter addressed to him by Peter H. Burnett, Esq: "SCOTT'S FORT, Upper California, Feb. 2, 1849. Col. A. W. Doniphan: I am here at this point, having been attracted hither by the unlimited gold region of California. Men are here nearly crazy with the riches forced suddenly into their pockets. I have had some opportunity, in the course of my life, to study human nature; but the school here is upon a grander scale than you or I ever saw before. Perhaps a few anecdotes may illustrate the state of things, afford you some amusement. An honest, close-fisted shoemaker, by the name of Spee, came from Oregon to California about a year ago. After the gold was discovered he went into the mines, and was soon making his hundred dollars a day. A quizzical, shrewd fellow from Philadelphia met him one day: "Well, Mr. Spee, how do you get along?" "First-rate, sir. I would not be a member of Congress with his eight dollars a day, nor the President of the United States. I can make more money than they."

"Well, Mr. Spee, I suppose you will make no more shoes?" "Our shoemaker thought himself insulted, and indignantly replied: "No, not I. Let those make shoes who will, I make no more."

He is now a merchant, and deals in goods, wares and merchandise. I was here during the Christmas holidays, and saw great numbers of young men who had never worn a cloth coat before with at least \$1,000 worth of finery upon them.—They were almost loaded down with trinkets. I saw one fellow dressed in a splendid suit of black, over which he wore a superb black cloth coat, and instead of drawing his cloak around him to shelter him from the cold wind then blowing, he was careful to let it be unfurled, like a flag, to the passing breeze, that he might catch the admiring gaze of the passersby. Another gay fellow, dressed equally as well, saw the cloak, was strutting up and down before the door of a large tavern. In his right hand he held a large ball, and at short intervals he would stop and tingle his bell, as much as to say: "Look here! this is me!" Another dandy went into a store and took out a fine silk handkerchief and commenced wiping the mud off his boots. The merchant said "you will spoil your handkerchief, sir." "Oh that's no difference, I have another, I wipe my boots with one and my nose with the other." Some time during the last autumn a young man was at work in the mines, who had his heart set upon marriage. Whether he had courted the fair one, and she had refused his offer, or whether he had always considered himself too poor to take upon himself the support of a family I do not know. At all events he had one day rolled aside by means of levers and props, a large stone, under which there was a deposit of several hundred dollars of pure gold, in small pieces, the size of flax seed. The moment he cast his eye upon the shining treasure, he threw himself flat upon his back, in an ecstasy, among the rocks, clapped his hands, kicked up his heels, and exclaimed, "A married man by gosh!" Colonel, you have been through Mexico, and elsewhere, but you never saw anything like the state of affairs here. The accounts you have seen of the gold regions are not colored. About 25 dollars per day is the amount of the produce of one hand. I was in the mines forty days, and was careful to make an accurate estimate. The gold is positively inexhaustible! One Hundred Millions will be taken annually in the course of two years. Town lots at San Francisco are worth \$10,000 for the best, and no title at that, Yours, &c. PETER H. BURNETT.

YORK AND CUMBERLAND RAILROAD.

We are gratified to learn from the York Republic, that the President and Directors of this company have awarded the contracts for constructing it complete, including the road-formation, superstructure, rails and all materials, to Messrs. GODDARD, BENNETT & CO., for the sum of \$525,000. The price to be paid is considerably below the estimate of the Engineers. The Contractors, says the REPUBLICAN, are men of skill and experience in this kind of work, and no doubt know what they were about when they made their proposals. The time limited in the contracts for the completion of the road is we believe, eighteen months.

The route adopted is that generally known as "The Middle Route," which crosses the Colons about Small's mill—passes up through the farm of John Emig, Jr.—intersects the Harrisburg turnpike at Kohr's—re-crosses it near Jacob Hake's and Adam Free's—follows on in the rear of Liverpool—strikes the river at Hough's mill, below York Haven, and then pursues the bank of the Susquehanna to the junction with the Cumberland Valley Railroad at the Harrisburg bridge. The damages on this route are estimated to amount to \$30,000, and they have been for the most part adjusted with the landholders.

We further learn, that the enterprising contractors have agreed to accept in payment of their contract \$100,000 of the stock of this road. Aside from its intrinsic value, derived from the earnings of the road, the City Company of Baltimore, as an inducement to capitalists to invest in this stock and contribute to the construction of the road, have passed an ordinance by which for a term of 15 years they are to receive dividends on \$50,000 of stock held by the city in the Susquehanna Railroad, running between Baltimore and York. For every dollar of stock taken by the contractors in their road, they hence receive the interest on near two dollars in another road, which after next year will probably pay 6 per cent, thus yielding them about 10 per cent, in addition to whatever the new road may divide. This stock is hence equal to cash.

Great Speech by Senator Benton on the Power of Congress to Prohibit or Admit Slavery into New Territories.

St. Louis, May 29. Senator Benton made a speech at Jefferson City recently upon the subject of slavery; the first part of which only is published, and occupies several columns of the paper in which it appeared.

Mr. Benton goes into a lengthy exposition of Mr. Calhoun's inconsistency upon the subject of slavery. Mr. B. is very explicit. He says that it is absurd to deny that Congress has the power to legislate as it pleases upon the subject of slavery in Territories; it has never used the power; and with the sanction of all the authorities, State and Federal, from the foundation of the Government to the present time, Congress has had the power to prohibit or admit slavery, and no one else. It is not in Territories, or their governments and its deputies, or the creatures of Congress.

No citizen of any State can carry any property derived from a law of that State, an inch beyond the boundary line which creates it. Slave property, for this reason, cannot be removed to California or New Mexico. Nor can any legal establishment of slavery be looked for in either Territory. The only effect of carrying slaves there would be to set them free. The people of both Territories were unanimous against it.

The Missouri resolutions were copied from those offered by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate of 1847, and to know their design, you must know his was aimed at the harmony and stability of the Union, and that the members from slaveholding States would not hold the lead, myself especially. These are the views in brief of the Senator, as far as published.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir: As the time is rapidly approaching, when the people will be called upon to make choice of one of the citizens to fill the office of Brigade-Inspector, we would cheerfully recommend Major WILLIAM H. KASE, for that station in the military ranks, believing his promotion to that station, would have a tendency to raise again the spirits of military men.

MANY IN THE FORKS.

In this place, on Thursday last, Mrs. SUSAN MARTZ, wife of Wm. Martz, aged about 30 years.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET. MAY 30, 1849. WHEAT—Prime Pennsylvania reds are held at \$1 04, and white at \$1 09. RYE—Sales at 56 a 58c. CORN—Sales of flat and round yellow 59 a 60c, white 58 a 59c. OATS—Sales of Southern 29 a 31c; Penna. 34 a 35c. WHISKEY.—Sales in hhds at 21 c and in bbls at 21 1/2 cents.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, May 28, 1849. GRAIN.—Wheat in scarce and raised.—Sales of good to prime Md. reds at 12 1/2-12 1/4 cents, and two cargoes of Penn'a. reds at 10 1/2 cents. Sales of Corn at 49 cts. for white and 55 1/2 cts. for yellow. Oats are dull at 25 1/2 cents. WHISKY.—The demand is very limited. We note small sales of bls. at 21 1/2 cents.—No transactions in hhds.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Henry Masser. WHEAT. RYE. CORN. BUTTER. EGGS. POKE. PLASTER. TALLOW. DRESSING. FLAX. HICKED FLAX. DRIED APPLES. DO. PEACHES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House in Sunbury, on Monday, the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a certain lot of ground on the South side of Blackberry street, in said Borough, No. 234, bounded East by lot 233, West by lot 232, on which are erected two log dwelling Houses, a small shop and a log Barn. To be sold as the property of Daniel Hoffman, dec'd., by Henry Masser, his administrator. Conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale. MARTIN IRWIN, Clk. O. C. Orphans' Court office, Sunbury, May 28, 1849.

SAMUEL HART & CO.

160 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Importers of French, English and German Fancy and Stable Stationery. PAPERS, Sealing Wax, Ink, Draft and Back-ground Boards, Tape, Inkstands, Dominoes, Gillot's and other Steel Pens, Folders and Wove Papers, Paperweights, Gold and Silver Press Cases, Bristol Boards, Whatman's Drawing Papers, Envelopes, Bond's and Arnold's celebrated Inks for making Linen, Portfolios, Dissecting Maps and Games, Chessmen, Cards, Gold Pens, &c. Philadelphia, June 2, 1849.—BREA CAMERON.

COOPER & CAMERON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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