

## Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE  
NIAGARA.

THE BARRON ELECTIONS.

SOCIALISTS AND MODERATES ELECTED.

French Army still Outside of the Holy City.

Debates in the French Assembly on the Italian Question—Resignation of Ministers.

Napoleons again Defeated—Hungarians Marching towards Vienna—Expected Battle between Hungarians and Russians—Another Insurrection in Sicily—The Danish Insurrection—Acceptance of British mediation by Denmark.

Canadian Outbreak before the British Parliament—Elgin Sustained—Renewed Disturbances in Germany—Advance in American Securities—A Better Feeling in the Flour Market.

ST. LOUIS, N. B., May 31—2 P. M.

Review of the News.

The Flour and Corn markets have slightly improved.

The Havre Cotton market has been more animated since the elections, and prices are well sustained.

The elections in France on the 13th passed off without a single violation of good order.

No definite opinion can yet be formed as to the relative success of parties. No doubt is entertained but there is a large majority in favor of peace and order.

The French expedition to reinstate the Pope had not effected an entrance into Rome at the last advices. The Neapolitan army has not been more successful, having been defeated in an attack on the 15th inst.

The war in Hungary assumed no new feature, the fighting goes on unrelentingly, and the fortunes of the Hungarians are reported to be in the ascendant. They are said to be within a few days' march of Vienna, to which point the Russians are passing forward as rapidly as possible. It is thought that the strong protest of France, seconded probably by England, may have the effect to check the advance of the Russians.

Sicily is again in a state of insurrection for the hundredth time.

It is stated that the Danish question is all but settled, the only positive facts are, that the Danes have suffered another defeat, and that Lord Palmerston has intimated that the attention of the British Government is still directed to that quarter, with a view to effect a restoration of peace.

The Daily News asserts that Denmark has accepted the propositions made by Lord Palmerston, but what these propositions are, does not appear.

The plot gradually reveals itself in Germany. The Sovereigns have evidently combined for the overthrow of the Liberals.

There has been a formidable disturbance in Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, but it has been suppressed. At Frankfurt the riot was becoming more revolutionary and anarchical every day. All the moderate men have, in consequence, left it.

Ireland continues quiet and as miserable as ever. No further action has been had in the House of Lords in relation to the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The Lords were to go in Committee on the bill on Monday.

Notice has been given by Lord Stanley and others of amendments to be offered, and it is considered quite possible that Ministers may be beaten in Committee, and the bill be so mangled as to induce its authors to resign and retire from office.

Details of the outbreak in Canada were laid before Parliament on the 15th, which elicited some discussion of no importance, beyond the fact that the Government evinced a determination to sustain Lord Elgin. Earl Grey, in alluding to Lord Elgin's dispatch, said it would show that he acted throughout with his accustomed judgment, moderation and good sense, that he was fully prepared to justify and take the responsibility of any step of Lord Elgin.

No formal discussion of Canadian affairs would be had, until after the receipt of later intelligence, which reached Liverpool probably on the 20th, in the Cambria.

France—Discussion of the Italian Question.

The closing meetings of the National Assembly were taken up by discussions on the Italian Question, in which the Ministry finally obtained a majority of 38.

It would seem from the statements made on the subject that M. Odillon Barrot did not give any instructions to Gen. Oudinot, recommending the occupation of Rome at all, and it had been determined that the expedition should proceed to Civita Vecchia and there remain as a moral check on the advance of the Neapolitans and Austrians, and only march onward in case of absolute necessity.

The Ministry were not, however, unanimous in this; and it is feared that General Oudinot was influenced in his conduct by the advice of a certain faction, of which M. de Falloux is the head.

On Saturday, in reply to an attack by M. Flocon, it was stated, that as soon as the government heard that the Russians were to interfere in Germany, they wrote at once to London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna. They considered it a circumstance which must be deplored. They would endeavor to annul it by diplomatic means, and if they should fail, the government would then apply to the National Assembly for its advice and countenance.

In consequence of a vote of censure by the Assembly, M. Leon Fouché, Minister of the Interior, resigned his portfolio into the hands of the President, and it said that several others of the present Ministry will resign as soon as they can do so without embarrassing the President.

France—The Elections.

The French elections occurred on the 13th. The Constitutional states that the election in fifty-two Departments known on Thursday night, gives the following result:—453 Representatives, of which 298 are moderates, 81 democrats or socialists and 75 friends of the Constitution.

Italy—Defeat of the Neapolitans.

The Austrians entered the Papal States on the north, and Marshal Winpian threatened

with fire and sword all those who resisted him. In the South the Neapolitans were advancing for the same purpose, but their vanguard was met at Albino by the Romans and defeated. The Neapolitan force consisted of a body of 10,000 troops, and, after a short conflict, they threw away their arms and fled.

The Romans had taken 50 prisoners and two pieces of artillery, with which they entered Rome on the evening of the 5th inst.

A private, who was from Rome on the 18th inst., announces the landing of the Spaniards at Firmian on the previous day.

A Roman division, commanded by Roselli and Mazzaroppe, is said to have entered the Abruzzi and carried it. Garibaldi is believed to have arrived at another point of the frontier, ready to support that movement.

The Neapolitans are fortifying Valletti.

Request of the Pope to withdraw the French Forces from Rome.

Pope Pius, on hearing of the resistance of the Romans, is said to have declared that he would not return to Rome at such a price, and to have sent a message in consequence to Naples and to Gen. Oudinot, to induce them to withdraw their forces.

Reinforcement to Gen. Oudinot.

In the meantime Gen. Oudinot has been reinforced by many thousand troops, and he has now probably a well appointed army of 200,000 men under his command, but the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest pitch, and if a single or combined attempt to bombard and take Rome by storm could be made, the defence of the city by means of barricades and by the courage of the people will be so well maintained, that the Austrians are by no means certain of success.

All accounts concur that it will be impossible to restore the Imperial power of Papacy in any form.

Massacre of Priests by the Populace.

We have before us most frightful details of priests being dragged forth by the populace from their hiding places, and put to death. Their bodies have been hacked into the smallest pieces and thrown into the Tiber.

Determination of the Romans to put down Church and State Authority.

The combined powers of Europe will scarcely be able even to set up his Holiness again on the throne of the Vatican. The tide of feeling has overflowed him, and the Romans seem bent on excluding sacerdotal and political authority forever.

Despatch from Gen. Oudinot.

Intelligence by telegraph has been received from Gen. Oudinot to the 13th inst., at which time there was a strong probability of the French troops being permitted to enter Rome without opposition.

In the despatch the Gen. says: "Serious propositions of submission are made to me.—Already, the anchors of safety to the Romans, the 700 French prisoners at Rome were accompanied to the Pale with all possible joy."

Spaniards Marching towards Rome.

A letter in the Times announces the landing at Finisisco, of a Spanish force which was marching towards Rome.

Resistance to the Neapolitans.

A fresh attempt is being made at Palermo to get up an armed resistance against the Neapolitans, but it appears of doubtful success.

Disturbed State of the Country.

Tuscany and Modena are now more or less disturbed by these hostile proceedings.

At Leghorn and Florence all is fighting and confusion. The Tuscan troops, having been supported by the Austrians, entered Modena on the 14th inst.

Expected Surrender of Bologna—The Ultimatum of the Pope.

The Austrians had not entered Bologna at the date of the last accounts. They had possession of some of the gates, and the surrender was hourly expected. The Bolognese defended themselves nobly. They had offered to acknowledge the Pope, on condition that he would consent to dismiss all the Priests from his government, but the Austrian commander replied that subjects could not be permitted to dictate conditions to their sovereigns.

At Venice, Gen. Radetzky had gone further than this. The Venetians asked for an armistice, in order that they might obtain the mediation of France, to which they had applied. He answered that the Emperor was master, and would never permit a foreign power to interfere between him and his rebellious subjects.

Another Austrian Defeat.

The Austrians were repulsed on the 8th inst., in an assault, and the Venetian accounts state that they made a rally and took 800 prisoners, which needs confirmation. Russian troops were on the march to assist the Austrians.

The Emperor of Russia reached St. Petersburg from Moscow on the 1st inst.

The troops had already marched into Galicia, en route for Hungary, to the assistance of the Austrians. Their force consists of 120,000 men, 350 pieces cannon and 26,000 cavalry.

Gen. Rem is well prepared to give them a warm reception in Transylvania, and there will be hot work before it is over.

Gorsey has posted about the notices that whoever refuses to take bank notes shall be branded.

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

AUSTRIA—PESTH BOMBARDMENT.

A Vienna paper, Lloyd's, publishes a semi-official article, in which it is stated that 106,000 Russians troops, under the command of Prince Paskiewich, are marching to the assistance of the Austrian army; that 17,000 of them crossed the Austrian frontier on the 4th inst., and that 23,000, one half being cavalry, followed the next day. The article proceeds to state that 15,000 Russians crossed the Austrian frontier at Tarnograd on the 8th, and that another corps of 26,000 entered the Austrian dominions at Brody, while 17,000 men were destined to enter on the 9th inst. At Woloszye, and 9,000 on the 11th at Husiatyn. The Generals Rodiger and Tshedakoff are the next in command under Paskiewich.

The Imperial army has not removed from its late position, with the exception of a corps of 10,000 men, which it was thought advisable to encamp near Odenburg.

The long inaction of the Hungarian army, of which nothing has been heard for the last fortnight, seems to countenance the notion that the Magyars are gathering their strength for some great blow.

## ADDRESS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The following is the address of the Constituent Assembly of Rome to the Government and Parliaments of France and England:—

The day came when the Prince abandoned us, and we were left without Government; all attempts at conciliation failed; messages and messengers from the Parliament and the municipality were rejected; the people awaiting their time with patience, but the emigrant Government no longer proffered a single word of liberty or love; it stigmatized three millions of men with the guilt of an individual, and when we deliberated on employing the only means which remained to us for constituting an authority which the Prince had in fact abdicated, the priest pronounced a malediction upon us.

It is well known that our Assembly had its origin in universal suffrage; that Assembly, exercising of necessity an imprescriptible right, decreed the dethronement of the monarchy for ever, and proclaimed the Republic.

No one opposed it. The only voice of complaint arose from the theocracy which we had overthrown.

And yet it is to this voice that Europe is willing to listen, and seems to forget the story of our woes, and to confound what lies within the province of spiritual authority with that which is purely temporal.

Ecclesiastics were exempted by privilege from appearing before the civil tribunals, while the laity were subject to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical tribunals, all which constituted a condition of things so far removed from real liberty or civilization, that any free nation must prefer the alternative of waging ten wars to enduring a single one of them. And how can Europe, so often thrown into commotion by the sacerdotal power which launched the thunders of the Church against her States, how can she expect three millions of men to submit at the present day to an authority which not only exercises its political right of temporal punishment against the offender, but even threatens damnation to his soul? Europe cannot reason herself into the belief that free institution can be fully carried out under a priest who can, under cover of his political power, turn the enormous authority of the priest to perplexing and disturbing consciences.

We trust that England and France, so justly jealous of their own independence, will never willingly consent that there should exist in the centre of Italy a people, neutral with respect to other nations, made serfs for the sake of the rest of the catholic world, excluded from the rights of nations, and made a mere appendage for the clergy. The Roman people claim to be masters of the Roman state. And if catholic nations may intervene in behalf of their religious affairs, surely they have no right to interfere with our political rights, or our social pact.

HEALTH IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.

Thirty interments have taken place in this city during the forty-eight hours ending noon yesterday. Seventeen of the deaths were caused by cholera, and thirteen by other diseases.

CINCINNATI, June 5.

Seven cases of cholera and one death had been reported at noon yesterday, since Saturday.

To-day, twenty-three cases and five deaths were reported to have occurred since yesterday noon.

NEW YORK CHOLERA CASES.

NEW YORK, June 3.

Fifty-four cases of cholera have been reported by the Board of Health for the forty-eight hours ending noon to-day. Eighteen of the cases proved fatal.

The ship Powerton arrived from Liverpool this afternoon. The steward and nineteen passengers died on the voyage with cholera.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Thirty-nine cases of cholera and eleven deaths have been reported since yesterday.

THE CHOLERA.—At St. Louis, Mo., for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 25th ult., there were 33 interments, 22 of which were deaths from cholera. The New Era of the 26th says that the disease does not appear to decrease.

The St. Louis Republican of the 26th ult. says:—

The cholera is prevailing to some extent at Quincy, Ill. The Whig notices ten deaths among a party of German emigrants during the week ending the 20th. They all belonged to one family. One of the cases was peculiarly distressing. A young man died of the disease and was buried. His widow was sadly afflicted by the event and expressed a desire to die also. To this end, she is said to have wrapped herself up in the blankets, in which her husband had died, and on the day after his burial she was seized with the disease, and next day was a corpse.

The Cincinnati Commercial gives the following case of mortality:—

A man, named Flynn, died on Saturday of cholera, and was buried on Monday. His son and daughter both attended the funeral—the son was taken on the same night and died before morning and the daughter died yesterday.

Sergeant David Patterson, of the U. S. Marines, who lately arrived in the U. S. ship Independence, died of cholera at the Marine Barracks, Gosport, Va., on the 31st ult.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—CHOLERA.

RICHMOND, Va., June 5.

The Legislature of Virginia have adjourned to Fauquier Springs.

The Board of Health of this city report five cases of Cholera and four deaths, during the forty-eight hours ending Monday evening.

FROM OREGON.—The Alta California, of the 22d March, states that General Lane had reached Oregon city, and issued his proclamation as Governor of that territory on the 3d of March. The Provisional Legislature had adjourned on the 16th of February, after passing fifteen acts and one resolution. One of the acts was for the establishment of a mint at Oregon city.



SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

NOTICE.—As the late firm of Masser &amp; Eiseley was dissolved in March 1848, and the books left in the hands of H. B. Masser for collection, persons are hereby notified to settle with and pay over to the said H. B. Masser any balance due for advertising or subscription to the American.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

Business Notices.

SUNBURY FOUNDRY.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. George Rohrbach, who has taken the exclusive charge and control of the Sunbury Foundry.

In another column will be found the list of retailers of Merchandise as classified by the appraiser of mercantile taxes.

We are indebted to the Hon. Simon Cameron, for valuable public documents.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of JAMES M. COLEMAN, Nos. 32 and 33 Arcade, and 85 North Third street, Philadelphia, who deals extensively in articles of Cutlery. Mr. Coleman, keeps an excellent assortment and is an obliging and liberal minded business man.

DANIELS &amp; SMITH, at the North West Corner of 4th and Arch streets Philadelphia, have about as extensive an assortment of new and second hand books as can be found in Philadelphia. Persons in want of books would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. See their advertisement.

The warm weather has now fairly set in, which reminds us of an excellent thermometer, presented to us by our old friend John C. Baker, who keeps a Drug Store No. 100 North 3d street Philadelphia. Friend Baker, also prepares an excellent article of Sarsaparilla, which can be had at the store of Henry Masser in this place. Price 50 cents per bottle.

GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS.—The price of this valuable remedy for dyspepsia has been reduced to one dollar per bottle. For sale by Henry Masser.

THE AMERICAN LAW JOURNAL.—The June number of this periodical is published. In glancing over its varied contents, we find much that will interest and instruct the professional man and the student—such as abstracts of decisions of our Supreme Court, and extracts from decisions of the Courts of other states. Harners &amp; Co., publishers Lancaster, Pa.

NEW SIGN.—Mrs. Wharton having made certain improvements in her excellent house, has also procured a new sign, designating her hotel as the "Washington House." The fact is travellers cannot well go amiss at either of our Hotels. Their exterior is not very imposing, it is true, but their interior accommodations will compare advantageously with many finer buildings.

THE CHOLERA.

The appearance of this disease in New York and also in Baltimore and Philadelphia, has induced the authorities of those cities to use every precaution against the spread of the disease. In Philadelphia, committees have been appointed, whose duty it is to see that every portion of the city is kept clean, and that all rubbish and filth is removed. Cleanliness is conducive to health under all circumstances, but in the cholera season especially, it seems absolutely necessary.

We do not think it probable that the cholera will reach us, but of this there is no absolute certainty, and it would be well guard against its approach, by removing all kinds of rubbish or filth, which is calculated to engender disease—by whitewashing and the free use of lime, and by ventilation or keeping a free circulation of pure air. If the cholera should not visit us, these precautionary measures will not be thrown away, as their beneficial effects will contribute to the general health of the community.

We have already noticed the fact that the town of Columbia, Tennessee, escaped the cholera in 1832, by the distribution of lime throughout the town, when the whole surrounding country was suffering by the ravages of this dreaded pestilence. But this was not the only good effect. It improved the general health of the place and the fevers and other diseases were less frequent and less fatal in their result.

We have been requested to call the attention of the Borough officers to the fact that some of our streets and alleys are not as clean as they should be. The timely expenditure of a few dollars, may save to our citizens a vast deal of expense in the shape of Doctor bills, and loss of time by sickness. There is no more healthy location on the Susquehanna, than Sunbury, and certainly none that exceeds it in the magnitude and beauty of its scenery. We should therefore be careful, that its reputation does not suffer by carelessness and negligence.

CANAL COMMISSIONER'S CONVENTION.

This convention will be held at Pittsburgh on the 4th of July next. Mr. John A. Gamble of Jersey Shore, is among the most prominent candidates named. Mr. Gamble, possesses all the requisites necessary to make a good officer.

The loan of \$400,000 to avoid the inclined plane at Philadelphia, has been at a fraction above par. The bids amounted to \$1,200,000.

An Irishman, levelled his pistol at the Queen while she was passing in her carriage in Hyde Park.

## COTTON FACTORIES.

The success of the two Conestoga Cotton Mills in Lancaster, has been such, that a third mill is about being erected in that city. At Reading, a meeting has been held, at which they resolved upon the erection of a Cotton Factory; and at Harrisburg, the Union says, liberal subscriptions have been made towards the erection of a cotton Factory in that place. Gen. James of Rhode Island, who has an interest in the Lancaster mills, addressed a meeting at Harrisburg and said, that with a tariff or no tariff, they could compete with any portion of the world, in the manufacture of plain cotton goods.

Our citizens were awakened by a false alarm of fire on Wednesday night, probably by some idle and worthless boys. They certainly could not lay claim to the title of men.

Correspondence.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

To a gentleman of this place, dated RIO JANEIRO, April 9th, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—When we arrived there was ten or twelve vessels here from the states for California, they have left, and others are coming in every day with loads of passengers. The "Robert Bowne" of New York arrived yesterday with one hundred and sixty passengers, we are next to her in number of passengers of any port, having one hundred and forty. This is one of the finest and most beautiful bays in the world. On entering the bay we passed close by the "Sugar Loaf Mountain" which is 1800 feet high, and perfect shape of a sugar loaf. Some of the emigrants for California planted an American flag on its top. The Emperor's gardens about the city are perfect Eden's, where can be seen every variety of fruits and flowers, growing and in full bloom. They contain from 30 to 100 acres of land. The botanical garden is considered the finest of them all. It contains over one hundred acres of ground, all laid out with very handsome walks. It is 8 miles from the city; omnibuses run out to it, with six miles attached, carrying 12 passengers, for which we pay 2 mill reis. A mill rey is a note worth fifty cents, there are nothing but mill reis and dunks in circulation here, a dump being worth 2 cents. This botanical garden is said to be as handsome as any one in the world. These gardens are free for every person, besides the privilege of plucking such fruits and flowers as we wish. The Brazilians are very polite on all occasions towards the Americans. We are favorites of theirs, but the English they despise. By taking a sail a few miles up the bay, which we do almost every day, we get into orchards of oranges and bananas, and fill our boats with fruit to last us to Valparaiso. It is very warm here, thermometer stands on an average from 80 to 90. Sundays are the greatest days for all kinds of amusements, every kind of business is carried on as on any other day. Last night a grand ball came off, which was got up for the Californians. In the afternoon there was a bull fight, and a foot race, run by one of our fellows and an Englishman. This is generally the way Sundays are spent in Rio. The Emperor and Empress always attend the theatres on Sunday nights, very seldom any other time. The Emperor had a public levee last Friday night, which a great many of us attended. We had to be very particular in our dress to be admitted, one of our party went dressed up in his best, all black with the exception of his coat which was brown. He very politely bowed to the officer at the door, the officer leading the way as our chaps supposed to the parlors, but he very soon discovered his mistake by finding himself on terra firma. He was not satisfied with this, and went up and tried again, the officer this time very politely kicked him down stairs. He was bent on seeing the Emperor and Empress, and therefore he went and borrowed a black coat and made his appearance once more, and was admitted. One chap was put in the guard house for going with a white vest, and kept there for a few hours. On entering we made three bows to the Emperor and Empress, who were seated on the throne. After that we knelt before them and kissed their hands, as they were placed on the railing. When this ceremony was over, we had the privilege of strolling about the richly furnished halls of the palace.

Some of the ladies about here were very pretty, and loaded with jewels. I have seen as yet but very few pretty ladies, there are some English and French ladies here that are very pretty, the natives being principally homely with a very few exceptions.

Some of our chaps took soon gave out when on shore. They went it with perfect rush. The first day on shore, some spent as much as thirty and forty dollars, and all, I thought very foolishly. I know a number of fellows on ship now that have not one cent.

Two of our passengers left us here and started back for the states. The Gold Fever having left them, they then also left. One was from Cincinnati—the other from Baltimore, both very fine fellows, the father of the one from Cincinnati is a very wealthy man, worth one hundred and fifty thousand.

The captain and mate have been discharged by our consul here, Mr. Park. The charges against the Captain were—ungentlemanly conduct toward the passengers—short allowance of provision and water when there was plenty on board; but the principal one was for knocking down one of our fellows a few times, and putting him in irons, for getting tight. Against the mate—for brutal treatment of sailors. Our new Captain was a passenger to California on the ship "Apollo," from New York. I regretted parting with our old Captain (Brown). He always treated me very kindly. He left next day for Philadelphia. We expect to sail on Thursday and arrive at Valparaiso in about 50 days, if we have good weather off Cape Horn.

NO CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

No cases of Cholera reported during the past two days. The rumor of the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera in this city is believed to be erroneous.

## FIGHT BETWEEN AMERICAN CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS AND MEXICANS.

BALTIMORE, June 4.

New Orleans papers of the 28th contain but little news.

Gavelston dates the 24th state that a party of returning emigrants report that one hundred and fifty Americans recently attempted to force their way through Mexico, en route for California, without passports, but met serious opposition from the Mexicans. Finally a fight ensued, which resulted in the Americans being made prisoners.

They say that two thirds of the Americans, and a large number of Texans, now journeying to California, would return.

The Cholera was committing fearful ravages on the Western frontier.

THE COAL TRADE.

The quantity of Coal sent by Rail Road this week is 42,717,15—by Canal 21,001,14 for the week, 63,718,09.

The trade is now in full operation—and the quantity sent this week is greater than the quantity ever sent to market in any one week heretofore from Schuylkill County.—Both Canal and Railroad are worked up to their full average capacity. There was a considerable accumulation of Boats during the last week, but we learn that there is some probability that they will be scarce the ensuing week.—Miners' Journal.

DURING A DEBATE in the Presbyterian Assembly at Pittsburg, Dr. Plumer, of Baltimore stated that his grand parents—on both sides—had formerly resided at this place, and had been besieged in the fort by the Indians under Killbuck. He himself—although but forty-six years of age—could remember the city of Cincinnati, "when the whole value of the buildings was not equal that of this house, (the First Presbyterian Church.)" What a rapid extension of the domain of commerce, civilization and dense population do these facts exhibit!—Pittsburg Com. Journal.

AT THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION, which held its session in Burlington New Jersey, a resolution of inquiry was offered by Mr. Halstead in relation to the rumors afloat with regard to Bishop Doane. It was opposed as unbecomingly and voted down unanimously. We presume the inquiry will be made in a canonical manner.

MARRIED.

In McEwensville, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Dr. WILLIAM LEISER, of Lewisburg, to Miss MARIA L. ALBRIGHT, of the former place.

DIED.

At Northumberland, on the 29th ult., Mrs. WILSON, widow of the late William Wilson, of that place, aged about 75 years.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the American, June 9, 1849.

GRAIN.—We note sales of good to prime red Wheat at 103a108 cents, with one or two parcels strictly prime red at 110 cents. We quote white wheat 112a115 cents, the latter for parcels suitable for family flour.

Corn has improved a shade. Sales of white at 52½ cents, and of yellow at 58a59 cents.

Sales of Oats at 23a30 cents.

WHISKY.—Sales of hbls. at 20½ cents, and of blbs. at 20a21 cts.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

May 30, 1849.

WHEAT.—Prime Pennsylvania reds are held at \$1.04, and white at \$1.09.

Rye.—Sales at 56a 58c.

COAL.—Sales of flat and round yellow 59 a 60c, weight.

OATS.—Sales of Southern 29 a 31c; Penna. 31a 35c.

WHISKY.—Sales in hbls at 21 c and in blbs at 21½ cents.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTHERMBERLAND COUNTY.

W. M. BETTLYON, of Upper Augusta, offers himself to the electors of Northumberland county as a candidate for

COUNTY TREASURER.

Should be elected, he promises to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity.

Upper Augusta, June 9, 1849.

COUNTY TREASURER.

JACOB YOUNG, of the Borough of Sunbury, offers himself to the electors of Northumberland County, as a candidate for the office of

TREASURER.