

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Accident to the Steamship United States. INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

City of Rome Attacked by the French Troops. EIGHT HUNDRED ROMANS KILLED.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 1 1/2 P. M. St. John, N. B., June 28. The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Stone, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon, with 76 passengers for New York and 22 for Halifax.

The celebrated steamer Great Britain has been purchased by Mr. Gillings, of London, and is to be fitted out to run between Liverpool and New York.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER UNITED STATES.

The steamer United States arrived at Liverpool just as the Hibernia left—when 24 hours out from New York she struck on a south shoal off Nantucket, where she remained for four hours, and threw overboard 70 tons of coal; she subsequently damaged one of her boilers, so much so as to render it useless for the remainder of the passage. She will undergo the necessary repairs at Liverpool.

Cholera in England and France.

The cholera has again appeared in England, and several cases have occurred in Manchester and other parts of the country. At Paris the Cholera is making the most frightful havoc—even more so than in 1837. Upwards of 11,000 deaths have already occurred, and in one day there were about 900 cases and 600 deaths reported.

It has broken out anew in Silesia, Vienna and Presburg, and is raging most fearfully at Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt.

ENGLAND. The Navigation Laws—Reputation by the British Government of French Interference in Roman Affairs.

The bill for the abrogation of the Navigation Laws passed the House of Lords without material amendment, on the 12th, and has received the royal sanction. The bill will go into effect in January.

The disabilities bill was passed by the House of Commons by a majority of 56. Its success in the House of Lords was considered very doubtful.

The British Government repudiates all cognizance or sanction of the proceedings of the French in their treatment of the Romans. Smith O'Brien, through his counsel, denies the legality of the commutation of his sentence of death to transportation, and the government have to provide for this unlooked for difficulty by special act of Parliament.

Different and apparently reliable statements are made from parts of Ireland to the effect that the potato rot has made its appearance in some instances, but generally the vines look vigorous.

The weather is represented as continuing very favorable, and the crops in nearly all parts of England and Ireland are said to look unusually promising.

In the debate in Parliament upon the Canadian losses bill, Mr. Gladstone interposed a most furious opposition to the measure, and his remarks are said to have made a marked impression in the House. He contended that on the passage of the bill involved imperial as well as local considerations, and that its provisions were at variance with the honor and dignity of the crown.

FRANCE. Insurrection in Paris.

On Wednesday an insurrection was attempted in Paris by about 25,000 of the Mountain party, headed by M. Etienne Arago, Jr., and was suppressed by the troops, whose number amounted to 70,000. Several attempts were made to erect barricades. In the evening the Assembly declared itself *permanens*, and passed a decree declaring Paris in a state of siege.

On Thursday the alarm had considerably subsided, and business which, was entirely suspended the day previous, was generally resumed.

At one time the peril was imminent, and nothing but the courage and prudence of the President, aided by firmness and sagacity, prevented the most serious consequences. Numerous arrests have taken place, including several members of the Assembly, M. Arago and Ledru Rollin being among them.

The last accounts report a state of tranquillity, but there was an uneasy feeling abroad that a renewed attempt would be made to upset the Government, and that when it comes to the point, the troops will not prove steady.

Rheims Reported in full Insurrection—A Government of Red Republicans Established.

The city of Rheims is reported to be in full insurrection, and to have established a Government of the Red Republicans.

National Guard of Paris Against the Vote of the Assembly. For the subject of Rome, the demonstration of the Assembly, to support the cause of the Pope, and to put down the Roman Republic, was seized upon in order to make a demonstration in favor of the Roman Republic, and at the same time against the government, and in the Legislative Assembly notice was accordingly inserted, which was carried.

Later from France—Important.

A very alarming demonstration on the part of the Red Republicans took place on the 13th inst., and for a time the revival of the terrible insurrection of June appeared probable. The affair commenced in a demonstration got up by the Red Republicans as a protest.

ITALY. The City Attacked by the French Troops—800 Romans Killed—Rome still Inevitably.

From Rome we learn that the French army commenced the attack on the 30th ult., and after a sanguinary engagement, in which the Romans lost 800 men, succeeded in carrying several important posts.

A series of attacks have since taken place, in which the victory is variously stated, but in which the invading army has suffered most.

The French press publish conflicting reports of the operations of the army, but from accounts received to the 6th instant, it is clear that Gen. Oudinot had not then gained access to the city, though he had gained a position at the north of Rome, which would enable him to command the city.

The latest despatch from Gen. Oudinot is to the 6th inst., at which time he opened his trenches, and had regularly besieged the city. There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, but, on the contrary, every thing goes to confirm the belief that they would make a most determined resistance, and fight to the last.

All the Socialist or Red Republican journals at Paris, except the National, have been suppressed, since the disturbance on Wednesday.

HUNGARY. Kossuth Proclaimed President of the Hungarian Republic.

Kossuth has arrived in Pesch, and has been received in the capital as the President of the Hungarian Republic.

It would seem that hostilities are still carried on in the South between the Hungarians and the scattered remains of the Austrian army, supported by the Russians, but the reports which reach us are so vague and contradictory, it is not deemed advisable to transmit them by telegraph.

Proclamation from the Russian General to the Hungarians.

The Russian General has issued a Proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is, that if they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with a good grace, they will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption.

Every effort is being made to rouse the people, and the Magyar government has ordered the clergymen to preach against the Russians.

The Struggle in Baden in full play.

In Baden the revolutionary struggle is now in full play. The Prince of Prussia has left Berlin to take command of the army of the Rhine; and in Baden, Wurttemberg, and Bavaria, the democrats are preparing for a conflict.

THE CANADIANS.

A letter from Toronto, published in the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, thus speaks of the feeling of the people of Canada.

I believe the time to have arrived when annexation could be effected, if it depended upon the majority of Canadians. I have come to this conclusion by mixing with all classes of society, and by close observation. You cannot enter the house of any well informed man in Canada, and broach the subject of politics, but annexation is spoken of as a cure for all our present misfortunes, and the fact is, that until we have annexation, we shall have no peace, no prosperity nor safety in this Province.

A Montreal correspondent of the New York Tribune some time since said, "My impression is that in three years hence Canada will be a portion of your Republic. The British portion of our people are most eager for annexation." He might have said that the whole population are eager for it, French as well as British, as the fact of there being two French newspapers in the Lower Province now canvassing the question will bear out. The fact is, there are not more than three-fourths of the population of this Province who would at this present moment sign a petition to be annexed. The ball, however, is not yet set in motion, but when it is, and I hope and trust it may be shortly, you will see that it is not a political question, but the general wish of the Province, (except a few of those who have once lived in the States, and have found it convenient to leave.) We shall, however, obtain it quietly, and without appeal to brute force, the fact being that no one would need forcing—we will do it by petition, by vote; it will be made a question at the next hustings, and members will then be returned who are favorable to annexation. We will accomplish it by any means which we can—we cannot, will not live as we are; we are too far from the Mother Country, and to become an Independent Republic we live too near one who has and will continue to have very great advantages over us. We must therefore be annexed, and be the means of adding a few more stripes and stars to the glorious banner of the Republic."

Toronto, June 17.

Official notice has been published, under direction of the State Treasurer, that the notes of the Bank of Susquehanna county, the Honesdale Bank, and the West Branch Bank, will not be received in payment of tolls due the Commonwealth.

All the other banks in the State have officially informed the Treasury Department that they will redeem their notes in specie in Philadelphia.

The following notes of other States will be taken for tolls.—State of Delaware, New Jersey, and the City of Baltimore, which may be marked par in the city of Philadelphia.

Counterfeit Tens on the State Bank of Ohio have been detected in Pittsburg; they are dated May 5, 1848, number 523, payable at the Union Branch, Massillon, signed S. Barnard, Cashier, and a fac simile of President Swan's writing.

MARSHALL BUGEAUD died of Cholera, at Paris, on the 10th ult. The President of France, a few weeks since, wished to make him the first minister of France. His last advice to Louis Napoleon is said to have been—"get out of this Italian business as fast as you can, and make war on Austria." The Marshall began his military career as a simple soldier. He received his promotion as corporal on the field of Austerlitz. He was born at Limoges on the 15th of October, 1784.

WHAT CROP OF TEXAS.—We learn from the Austin Democrat, that the wheat crop in that neighborhood, and on the San Marcos, has turned out finely.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1849.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

NOTICE.—As the late firm of Messer & 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.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices. GODETS LADY'S BOOK, AND THE AMERICAN.—Those of our readers who would like to subscribe for this elegant monthly periodical, can now do so at a very small cost. The Lady's Book is published at \$3 per annum, but as an inducement, which we are enabled to hold out by means of an arrangement with the publishers, we will furnish the Lady's Book and the Sunbury American, one year for \$3.50 cash in advance, to those who may wish to subscribe.

An universal History of the most remarkable events of all Nations—Forming a complete History of the World by G. C. Hobbs, L. L. D.

We have received the last number of this work which contains a continuation of ancient History. It is a useful and interesting work, published monthly at 25 cts. per number, by Devitt & Daventport, New York.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

We have been requested to state by the Commissioners of the county, that the usual abatement of 5 per cent will be allowed on the state tax, if payment is made on or before the 25th day of July next. An abatement of 5 per cent to some of our tax payers, will save them as much as the cost of their newspaper.

If the State tax is not paid on or before the 25th of July, six per cent interest will be added to the amount after that time, agreeably to the act of 29th of April, 1844.

We have on file an original tale—the story and incidents of which are connected with Mason's House, on the hill, opposite Northumberland, which will appear in our next paper. This may prevent us accommodating some of our other friends, with our columns, until the week following.

THE NEW REGISTER AND RECORDER.—Governor Johnston has appointed David Rockefeller, Esq., Register and Recorder, &c., to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Martin Irwin. Mr. Rockefeller entered upon the duties of his office on Monday last, and is ready to attend to all business relating to the office. His appointment is a good one. Mr. Rockefeller possesses all the requisite qualifications and will, we have no doubt, faithfully discharge the duties of his trust to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We regret to state that Joseph R. Priestley, Esq., of Northumberland, who had been expecting his son Lindsey Priestley, Esq., for several days past, has received intelligence that he died of cholera on board of one of the Western Steam boats on the Ohio river, on his way home. The deceased was a most worthy and amiable young man, who was admitted to practice not long since, as a member of the bar of this county.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH OF JULY.

The anniversary of the birth day of our Independence was celebrated pretty much as usual for the last four years, in this place, viz: by Sunday School parties.—The Presbyterians, Lutherans, German Reformed and Episcopalians had pic nics in the woods, or groves in the neighborhood of the Borough. The Methodists held theirs at the church, and enlivened the day in the morning and evening with orations and scenic representations, by a number of the girls and boys, which were said to be highly entertaining. In the evening there was a small display of fire works in the front of Mr. Perkins' Hotel. The weather was fine, excepting a very slight shower in the afternoon, and the day passed off to the apparent satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Gen. Tom Thumb visited this place on Saturday, and remained here until Monday morning, when he left for Northumberland. His leaves on Saturday were well attended.—not less than 500 or 600 persons having been present, all having been gratified by the performances of the renowned lilliputian General.

HARVESTING.—Our farmers have in some instances commenced harvesting their crops of grain. The wheat crop generally looks well and promises a fair yield.

THE CHOLERA.—This fearful pestilence is gradually increasing in our large cities. In Philadelphia on Sunday last there was a decrease, but on Monday a large increase. We hope that it has reached its climax.

In 1832, we believe it reached its climax in about thirty days, when the disease began to abate. The following has been its progress during the last week:

Table with 2 columns: Cases, Deaths. June 30. 43 18. July 2. 28 20. " 3. 65 25. " 4. 66 21.

MILITARY ELECTION FOR MAJ. GENERAL.

It will be seen by the following vote, that the election of Major General held at this place and New Berlin, on Monday the 2d of July, resulted in the election of Major Wm. H. Kase, by a large majority. Major Kase had been but a few weeks since, elected Brigade Inspector:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Sunbury—Wm. H. Kase, had 26 votes. New Berlin—C. D. Roush, 10. " " H. S. Graham, 3. " " L. S. Christ, 1. " " Wm. H. Kase, 1. Total 41.

Kase's majority over the whole 13 votes.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The success which has attended the erection of the Lancaster Cotton Factory has served as a stimulant to arouse the energies of some of the neighboring towns, and efforts are now making at various places to establish the loom and the spindle. Lancaster city, though located in the midst of the richest and best agricultural districts in the Union, has been for ten or fifteen years past almost stationary; scarcely any improvement of any kind being visible.—About two years since a large Cotton mill was established. Its success induced the commencement of another which is finished and about being put into operation. And now within a few weeks, they have concluded upon erecting the third. The result of all this is that new life and vigor has been infused among her citizens, and five or six hundred houses will be erected in the course of the present year.

The Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic and Laborer, all will be benefited. What a beautiful commentary is this upon the croakings of those political jugglers, who through prejudice and ignorance look upon and condemn all Manufacturers, as inimical to the interests of the people.

We were in error last week in saying that a number of houses were consumed at the fire in Danville recently.—The principal damage was the injury done to the engine of the Furnace.

The Rev. Walter Colton, who has just returned from California in a letter to the Philadelphia North American, contradicts the stories of the anarchy and confusion prevailing at San Francisco, and at the Gold mines.

The proceedings of the celebration of the 4th, by a number of the citizens of Shamokin and Rush, at the house of C. Bouschlag, Esq., in Elysburg, came to hand after our columns were full. They will appear in our next.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The late accounts are of a gloomy character in some points, but encouraging in others. France is far from being quiet. The struggle between republicanism and monarchy, or rather between honest men and knaves, still continues, and must end in the complete triumph of one and the complete defeat of the other. Compromise is impossible. France was thoroughly corrupted by the administration of the Bourbon and Orleans dynasties after the overthrow of Napoleon. Its governing classes are as thoroughly profligate as they were in 1789, and will probably need a purifying process of similar character. The republicans or monarchists must fall, and forever. If the monarchists prevail, and the rest of Europe becomes Cossack, we shall abandon all hope of European regeneration. The night of the middle ages will return, and continue for centuries. But they will not prevail. The seeds of liberty are too widely and deeply sown in European soil for extermination; and though the struggle will be bloody, the republicans will triumph. And when they do, they must "provide new guards for their future security." They must punish their tyrants and betrayers, not only for warning, but for safety. We oppose the punishment of death, and would not follow the example of the reactionists in restoring the guillotine. But we do say that the people of Europe will not be safe from war, bloody wars against human rights, till every one of the present race of kings or pretenders to thrones is either executed for murder, or exile, compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his face. And if these few dozens of tyrants, who have caused rivers of blood to flow for the acquisition or maintenance of unjust power, were all executed together, would anything more than justice be done? The surrender to the hangman of each royal life would save thousands, tens of thousands of innocent people, from a premature and bloody grave.

According to these accounts, the French assembly had resolved, by a solemn vote, to crush the liberties of the Romans, and the commander of the French army at Rome, receiving orders according to this vote, had attacked that people with fire and sword. The iron leaves of European history are red with every imaginable crime; and no deed would astonish us, when ordered by European monarchists. But of all the crimes which stain those bloody annals, nothing equals in atrocity this war of France against the Romans. The plunder and extinction of Poland was bad enough. But it was the work of hereditary despots, and the war was waged against a tyrannical feudal aristocracy, and imposed no new burdens on their slaves. The Austrian assault upon the ancient rights of Hungary was wicked. But it was the work of a despotic government, attempting to consolidate and equalize its heterogeneous empire. But the war of France upon Rome has not a shadow of excuse. It is a war of unmitigated wickedness. It is a crusade against the rights of an unoffending nation, merely because they have chosen to emancipate themselves from the paralyzing despotism of a corrupt political priesthood; and it is waged by a government founded on that very republicanism which the Romans have chosen, and yet reeking with the blood of a

revolution against monarchy. It is an act of blasting, damning infamy, which every Frenchman should be made to feel, in one universal burst of indignant scorn from the friends of human rights throughout the civilized world. If the French people do not rise up against this enormity as they did against their late monarchy, and drive its authors out of their country, or visit them with exemplary punishment, they are unworthy of liberty, even of nationality, and deserve to be enslaved and trodden out of national existence by the iron heel of Russian despotism. If they tolerate this, France and infamy, Frenchman and villain, will hereafter be synonymous terms among honest men of all countries.

But while the accounts from Europe are thus gloomy, they still exhibit some shades of hope. The French republicans had risen in the city of Rheims, about 70 miles from Paris, and were ready to rise in the latter. The executive, violating the constitution, and apparently bent on crushing republicanism, had suppressed all the republican newspapers excepting one, and arrested some of the leading republicans in the assembly. Appearances indicate another contest; and if such an awful calamity comes, may Heaven enable the republicans to drown the last hopes of monarchy in the blood of traitors! We would gladly learn that the sword were still sheathed. But if it must be drawn, let it hew down the plotters against human rights, even to the last. Better for the future is the slaughter of the guilty, than of the innocent; and if nothing but the blood of the guilty will save the innocent, let it flow to the last drop. The accounts from Southern and Southwestern Germany are encouraging. The republicans were in the field, earnest, preparing for the inevitable conflict. The Hungarians were still victorious, though we have yet received no accounts of decisive movements. But as they have almost annihilated the power of Austria, we have hope in their power to stem the barbarian torrent from Russia. But the most cheering news is the victory, though partial, of the Romans over the most criminal, the most shameless of their invaders, the French. The Romans were resolved to fight to the last; and we hope that they will hold out till retribution shall visit the present base government of France.

With these accounts before us, we again call upon our citizens for some demonstration in favor of the Romans. And especially do we call upon the French in the United States to exhibit, by some public profession, their condemnation of the present perfidious and reactionary French executive, in waging an unholy war against the republicanism of Rome. If the French population of the United States, who profess to be republicans, and who loudly, and we doubt not sincerely, uttered public rejoicings for the emancipation of their country from monarchy, can behold this enormous crime against Roman republicanism without a public expression of disapprobation, they deserve to be shunned by every American with unmitigated scorn.—But we have better hopes of them and their country. Their duty to the liberty of their Fatherland requires them to raise their voices, loud enough to be heard at home, against this infamous outrage upon republican Rome.

Phila. Ledger.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

A Budget of Very Important News.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 26.

There was a tremendous meeting in this city last evening, to sympathize with the republicans in Italy, in their efforts to establish free institutions, and to assist them in their noble work.

A large meeting of Germans was held in this city night before last, when a society was organized for the purpose of raising funds to assist their countrymen in their struggle for liberty.

The steamship New Orleans, which left here yesterday for New York, took off 130 passengers.

The ships Austria, of Philadelphia, and Pactolus, of Boston, went to sea on the 17th. The steamship Isthmus, from Chagres, via Havana, has arrived. She left Chagres on the 13th of the month.

The rainy season had commenced at Chagres, but it continued very healthy at that place. All the emigrants at Panama had taken passage in the steamship California for San Francisco, which vessel was expected to leave about the 20th.

The U. S. Frigate Baritan had arrived at Havana, and would leave for Vera Cruz on the 23d to join the squadron.

The Isthmus brought a small mail from San Francisco. The steamship Globe has arrived at this port from Brazos with \$50,000 in specie.

At Vera Cruz on the 10th inst., the monarchists, and the partisans of Santa Anna, had coalesced for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Herera, and a revolution in favor of Santa Anna is daily expected.—A Mexican vessel of war left Vera Cruz on the 13th, for Tobacco, where it was reported that partisans of Santa Anna intend to land and make a demonstration in his favor.

A Matamoros paper publishes a document purporting to be a declaration of the independence of the Northern States of Mexico, (the "Republic of Sierra Madre.") We shall probably have some stirring news from that quarter soon.

The insurrectionists have issued pronouncements against the Mexican government. There seems to be a general disposition to revolt throughout the northeastern provinces.

A rumor prevails that a company of seventy-one emigrants, from Rapides, Louisiana, en route for California, had been attacked by the Indians this side of the Rocky Mountains, and that all except six, were murdered.

THE CHOLERA.

Not a day passes that we do not hear our older physicians, these especially who remember the Asiatic cholera of 1832, complain of the number of cases given. One of these practitioners, whose experience and business are alike extensive, assured us yesterday that, to his knowledge, many cases had been returned as cholera asphyxia, which were only the diarrhoea, or bilious colic. A few days ago, a drunkard was picked up in the streets, overpowered by the heat and by the excessive character of his potations; he was carried into a neighboring store, and a physician being called, the man was at first pronounced a victim of cholera asphyxia, until an older practitioner arriving, the real state of the patient was discovered. It seems almost incredible that such ridiculous mistakes should occur, but when ignorance and excitement are united, who can tell what follies may ensue? A tendency to diarrhoea unquestionably exists, the consequence of the season, and of the somewhat peculiar weather; but this tendency, if watched, and taken in time, yields easily to proper medicines. We have not yet heard of a single death, in which the victim had not been either imprudent in eating, in attire, or in neglecting a disordered state of the bowels.—Ledger.

THE ARRIVAL OF FATHER MATTHEW.—This distinguished philanthropist whose arrival has been looked for so long, has reached New York at last. Public preparations are making for an enthusiastic welcome. The Mayor will receive him at Castle Garden, and a procession of the Sons of Temperance will meet him at the battery and escort him to his hotel. The vessel in which he arrived, on Friday, being found free from disease, was permitted to proceed to the city, and now lies in the East river. Mr. M., it is said, offered mass, and addressed the people every Sunday during the voyage; and on the Sunday before last addressed the passengers on the subject of temperance, when he administered the pledge to 150. He conciliated the affection and good will of all on board.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, it is stated, has accepted the appointment of Minister to the Court of Great Britain.

COMMUNICATIONS. H. B. MASSER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—As the time is approaching when candidates for the Legislature are to be selected, permit me to recommend to the voters of Northumberland county, the name of Mr. MICHAEL M. SOPER, of Shamokin township for that office. Mr. Soper is a farmer and is well known to the democracy of this county, as a firm and consistent democrat. He is a man of good moral character and of that plain practical sense that would render him well qualified to represent the sturdy democracy of old Northumberland county in the next legislature. Should he receive the nomination, it would be gratifying to

MANY DEMOCRATS.

To all Creditors, Legatees AND OTHER PERSONS INTERESTED.—Notice is hereby given, That the following named persons died on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the Estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' Accounts, &c., whose names are underlined, in the Office of the Register for the Probate of Wills, and granting Letters of Administration, in and for the County of Northumberland, and who were as follows, viz:—

- 1. James Moore and David L. Ireland, Administrators of William W. Ireland, who was the Executor of Robert Ireland, dec'd.
2. James Moore and David L. Ireland, Administrators of William W. Ireland, who was the Executor of Robert Ireland, dec'd.
3. Jacob Karcher, Administrator of John Karcher, dec'd.
4. David Eshbach, Guardian of Lewis and Margaret Eshbach, children and heirs of Philip Eshbach, dec'd.
5. Jacob Karcher, Administrator of Karcher, dec'd, who was Guardian of Samuel Clapp, a minor.
6. Daniel Zeim, Executor of Susannah Paul, dec'd.
7. George C. Welker, Guardian of Philander and Sarah Emily Gilson, minor children of William Gilson, dec'd.
8. Peter Reed, Executor of George Reed, dec'd.
9. David Eshbach, Guardian of Lewis and Margaret Eshbach, children and heirs of Philip Eshbach, dec'd.
10. Jacob Karcher, Administrator of Karcher, dec'd, who was Guardian of Samuel Clapp, a minor.
11. Daniel Zeim, Executor of Susannah Paul, dec'd.
12. George C. Welker, Guardian of Philander and Sarah Emily Gilson, minor children of William Gilson, dec'd.
13. Peter Reed, Executor of George Reed, dec'd.
14. Jesse Campbell, Administrator of Alexander Tharp, dec'd.
15. John Gearhart, Jr., and William Mettler, Jr., Administrators, &c., of Charles Gearhart, dec'd.
16. William Montgomery, Guardian of Mary E. Montgomery, child and heir of John T. Montgomery, dec'd.
17. Samuel Furman, dec'd.
18. Daniel Reed, Administrator of Hannah Reed, dec'd.
19. John Haughwout, Administrator with the Will annexed, of Isaac Vansickle, dec'd.
20. DAVID ROCKEFELLER, Register.
Register's Office, Sunbury } July 5th, 1849. }

SCHOOL LAW NOTICE. In pursuance of the late Act of Assembly on the subject of Common Schools, the Treasurer of Sunbury School District will attend at the Prothonotary's Office in Sunbury, on Monday the 30th day of July, from 8 o'clock A.M. till 6 o'clock P.M., to receive the School Tax for the current year. All taxable inhabitants of said district, are respectfully notified to pay their School tax on or before said day, in order to save costs.

JOHN FARNSWORTH, Treasurer. Sunbury, July 7, 1849.—

NOB AND SPRING MORTISE LATHES.—An excellent article, for sale at half the usual price by J. W. FRILING. Sunbury, July 7, 1849.

KENNEDY'S PATENT SASH FASTENINGS.—A cheap and excellent article for fastening sash for sale by J. W. FRILING. Sunbury, July 7, 1849.

Notice to Subscribers. THE History of the "Army and Navy of America," is now ready for delivery, and subscribers will be waited on shortly, by the agent, with a copy of the work.

RESOLUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved by the SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows:—The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and such other Justices of Peace as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the Commonwealth in and for each County, by the qualified electors of each County in and for each County. The Judges of the County Courts, by the qualified electors of each County in and for each County. The Judges of the Justices of the Peace, by the qualified electors of each County in and for each County. The Judges of the Justices of the Peace, by the qualified electors of each County in and for each County. The Judges of the Justices of the Peace, by the qualified electors of each County in and for each County.

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