

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ITALY.

Although the French have restored the government of the Pope of Rome, they have not succeeded in persuading his holiness to return to the Vatican.

Gen. Oudinot has been himself at Gaeta in the hope of modifying the intentions of his holiness, but with what effect has not been announced.

The Milan Gazette of the 2d states that a rumor was current on the Neapolitan frontier, that Garibaldi had embarked for America under favor of a disguise, and that the bands of the Tuscan Apennines merely kept his name as a sort of safeguard or watchword.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople state that an army of 80,000 men have been ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier to protect the Turkish territory, and to disarm all who might make the attempt to cross the frontier. A Russian Polish paper states that a republican conspiracy has been discovered in Russia, that the conspirators intended to overturn the reigning dynasty, and establish a republic. Numerous arrests had been made.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarians continue successful. Again they have defeated and out-manoeuvred the enemy, placed the Austrians in peril, cut off the Russians from their base of operations. The three great Generals are now in communication with each other, and ready to act together, if necessary. Their respective positions are rendered secure by the nature of the country, while there is nothing to prevent their emerging from their fastnesses when occasion presents itself. The whole population serve them with heart and hand, and bring them food, horses, and intelligence of the enemy's movements.

The London News of August 3d, has Vienna dates to July 28.

The English papers, with the Hungarian debate, had arrived, and the Vienna public were occupied extensively in studying the translation, which appeared on the above date, of Lord Palmerston's speech. This, it is said, has been a clap of thunder to the Ministers. The news of Georgey having beaten the Russians at Jasso, entered Kauhau, and crossed the Theiss, came at the same time and already there were rumors of intentions to negotiate for peace.

Lensevar is reported to have surrendered to the Magyars.

The Ban of Jellachich was continuing his retreat towards the south of Almyrnia, and Ben announced his victory to Kossuth in these three words:—"Ben, Ban, Bon."

In a later despatch he says: "Our army requires now to conquer only two Generals more, Julius and Augustus."

Letters from Cracow, of the 23d of June, state that a number of Russian troops, who were on the point of leaving the above city for Hungary, had received counter orders.

Seventy railway wagons had arrived recently in Cracow, filled with wounded Russians.

LATER!—A Postscript in the Liverpool Courier of the 4th says:—

The accounts from Hungary through Paris Vienna and Cologne, announces another battle in Hungary, and another victory for the Hungarians at Elyso. It appears the troops of Dembinski and Paskiewich came to an engagement, which ended in the defeat of the Russians. Paskiewich is cut off from his line of operations, and Dembinski, Bem and Georgey are in communication.

Haynam is described as in a most perilous situation.

The Magyar Generals are masters of the whole line from Waag to Assoba, facilitating their communications with Belgrade and the Turkish provinces.

The Cabinet of Vienna are obviously in a state of alarm. A pre-emptory order has been issued, prohibiting the purchase of foreign stock, shares, &c. The object being, it is supposed, to prevent money being sent out of the country.

On the 15th of July, a desperate battle was fought at Waitzen, between the Russian commander Paskiewich, and the Hungarians, under Georgey, in which the former was defeated.

The army of Georgey has broke through the lines and marched north, thus effecting a junction with the main army.

A letter from the seat of war, says the attack of the Hungarians upon Paskiewich's division, was tremendous, and the Russians were borne down and compelled to yield before the terrible onslaught of the Magyars, who fought with unexampled courage and daring.

Another letter describes the Russian retreat to Danassak as a disorderly flight before Dembinski's hussars, and states that the Russians were only saved from annihilation by the arrival of Ramberg. It was admitted in Vienna on the 20th that the victory at Waitzen had been complete.

There has been a change in the Austrian Ministry.

BRITISH FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—In theory the press is free in Great Britain; in fact, it is liable to be suppressed as completely as in France, though in a different mode. The Government does not enter the office and break the presses and scatter the types of an obnoxious journal; all it does is to refuse to register it or supply stamps, and it is as effectually quelled as in France or Austria.—Here is a specimen:

The Irish Stamp office authorities have, by direction of Government, refused to register the proposed new series of the Nation newspaper, or supply stamps for it. Therefore Mr. Duffy's new project is knocked on the head.—Globe.

John Fabre, in a recent speech in the French Chambers, said "the Republican heart of France is enclosed in a Monarchical mould."



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

ATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1849.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

Of Lyscom County.

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

BUSINESS TABLE.

Business Notices.

GODEY'S 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.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic electors of Northumberland county, are respectfully requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate elections, in their respective boroughs and townships, on

SATURDAY THE 25th DAY OF AUGUST, 1849, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held in Sunbury, on

MONDAY THE 27th DAY OF AUGUST, to nominate candidates, to be placed on the democratic ticket, at the ensuing fall election.

FELIX MOURET, Chairman, WILLIAM WILSON, JACOB BAKER, WM. WALDRON, JOHN C. MORGAN, JOHN YORDY, DANIEL P. CAUL, ABRAHAM SHIPMAN, C. J. BRUNNER, Standing Committee.

August 9th, 1849.

The delegate elections will take place to day (Saturday.) On Monday the County Convention will be held at this place. The contest between the different candidates will be a warm one.

Our readers will find interesting sketches of Kossuth the leader of the Hungarian revolution, and his generals Bem and Georgey, in this weeks paper.

The Cholera has ceased to exist in Philadelphia, as an epidemic. The Board of Health have ceased to report, no cases having occurred since Monday.

HUNGARIAN MEETING.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Independence square in Philadelphia on Monday last, to express the sympathy of our people in favor of the gallant and oppressed Hungarians, who are now fighting for their liberties against Austria, aided by the Russian despot Nicholas. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, President. Spirited resolutions offered by Dr. T. D. English were adopted, and an eloquent address was read by John W. Forney, Esq. The meeting strongly urged the recognition of Hungary by our government. We trust Gen. Taylor's Cabinet will promptly carry into effect, what appears to be the unanimous wish of the whole nation. If there ever was a sincere prayer by any nation, it is that of our people in favor of the gallant spirits now struggling for freedom under the patriot Kossuth, and his gallant generals Bem, Georgey and Dembinski.

THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN comes down with a heavy hand on J. W. Forney, Esq., of the Pennsylvania, who feels somewhat sore at the loss of the government printing as well as the Registers advertising, which is given to the "Bulletin" and the "Times." The Bulletin says, "it is a notorious fact, that the Pennsylvania is more the organ of a candidate for the Presidency than of the democratic party."

Mr. Forney, in his reply to the charges, drags into the controversy the religious duties of Mr. Cummings of the Bulletin, in a most discreditable article under the head of "piety and veracity." The Press of Philadelphia has long sustained a high character for its courtesy and sense of propriety, to which such articles must certainly form an exception. Of the truth of the charge, that the Pennsylvania has always been subservient to the interests of a clique, there is but one opinion in the interior of the state. The abilities of some of its editors, as writers, have never been questioned, but it has always been sadly deficient for want of a proper head, to make it, what it professes to be, the organ of the democratic party in this State.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The Lady's Book for September is already on our table. "Contentment better than Wealth," one of Wallers finest Mezzotint leads off the embellishments. A beautiful view on the Hudson, and the "Baptist of St. Mark's" are capital line engravings.—The quilting party, Pilgrims bathing in the Jordan, and children's fashion are fine wood engravings. The contributions are by some of the best writers.

NANKIN CLOTH.

We have frequently seen it stated, that Mr. Forsyth, formerly Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, was the person who introduced the Nankin Cotton into this country. A writer in the North American awards that credit to David S. Brown of Philadelphia. Mr. Brown is one of the most enterprising and successful merchants in this country, always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to every important improvement. The cotton factories at Gloucester Point, probably own their origin, more to him than to any other man. He is also among the heaviest stockholders of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg rail road, and we have heard him express a deep interest for the completion of another important work—one that we have always deemed of more importance than the Pittsburg road—the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road. The following is an extract from the article referred to in the North American:

"Many years since Mr. Brown wrote to his agent in China, not the American Consul, to procure for him the Nankin Cotton Seed, as he was desirous to furnish it to the late Mr. Forsyth. The agent, after much difficulty, succeeded in procuring it, which was done through the exertions of a Nankin trader who annually visited Canton, and who brought the very small parcel he could venture to smuggle, secreted among wearing apparel, as he would have been subjected to punishment if detected in carrying cotton seed of the peculiar kind which produces the Nankin colors. So jealous are the people of Nankin, that they will not permit a particle of this seed to be taken into the adjoining provinces; but immediately on gathering the crop, destroy the germinating quality of all seed not reserved for seeding the next crop, and weave the cotton at home. Many attempts have been made to grow Nankin Cotton in India and elsewhere, and so far as known, this small parcel, thus obtained, was the only successful one. On its receipt Mr. Brown sent it to the late Mr. Forsyth, who succeeded in raising it, and added another to the many valuable products of our country. In early times the English Governor of the then Colony of South Carolina, who planted in his garden at Charleston a few seeds of the white Cotton obtained from India, was ridiculed and his 'project deemed wild and chimerical.' We of this day witness the result."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—It appears by the following notice from the North American, that a valued friend, Mr. Wm. T. Snodgrass of Philadelphia, has met with a most serious accident, the result of gross carelessness in the workmen engaged in putting up a building:

DISTRESSING AND NEARLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. William T. Snodgrass, cloth merchant at the corner of Market and Second streets, while passing in front of a new building being erected in Market at above Second, on Saturday morning, was very severely injured, by the falling of a large and heavy piece of timber from the fifth story, upon his head. He was struck down to the ground, and in all appearance dead to those who witnessed the fearful affair. Mr. S. was immediately conveyed to the store of Messrs. Hineman & Brothers, where his wound was dressed, and subsequently removed to his temporary boarding house. Here he was attended by Drs. Parrish and Hancock, who upon examination of the nature and extent of his injury, ascertained, we are glad to learn, that it was not quite so severe as at first supposed, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. This melancholy case, without reference to the numerous accidents that occur under similar circumstances, calls loudly for the enactment of a law protective of our citizens from danger around and near new buildings.

GEN. HAYNAU, in addition to his savage proclamation to the people of Buda-Pesth, has levied a tremendous fine upon the Jewish communities there, including clothing for about 70,000 men and 1,000 well caparisoned horses. In his cold blooded proclamation he says, "Doomed to death is every person, no matter of what rank or sex—doomed to instant death, on the spot of the crime, in every one who dares to assist or befriend the rebels, by words, or by deeds, or by revolutionary dress."—Such are some of the wretches who govern Europe in the nineteenth century.

HOME EXEMPTION.—The legislature of Maine, have passed a bill exempting from sales on execution real or personal estate to the amount of \$500

MR. FREANER, the correspondent of the N. O. Picayune says, he saw a lump of gold in California that weighed twenty-five pounds.

Amount of coal brought to Sunbury over the Danville and Pottsville rail road, from the Shamokin mines: Tons. 515 Per for last week, 9601 Per last report, 10116 Total, 10116

HIGH POSTAGE.—Eleven dollars and sixty cents were paid on a letter to the care of Mr. G. W. Simmons, of this city, received by the last mail from California, from a young man formerly foreman in the Boys' Cutting department at Oak Hall. It was his first remittance of sixteen ounces of gold dust collected by himself at the mines, and remitted home to his mother.—Phila. Ledger.

BWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ten's on Bank of Pittsburg—5's altered from 1's on Bank of Lexington, Ky.—1's State Bank of Ohio—5's Union Bank of Franklin—3's City Bank of Cleveland—3's Franklin Bank of Zanesville—10's N. W. Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling; all new and likely to deceive.

THE CUSTOMS AT NEW YORK.—The receipts of the New York Custom House are said to be unusually large at the present time, reaching in the neighborhood of one million a week. On Wednesday last the deposits in the cashier's office reached two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

ENTERPRISE.—The Wilkesbarre Farmer says, that Mr. A. W. Renshaw, of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, arrived at that place on the 13th inst., with the frames and fixtures complete for fifty-nine dwelling houses, destined for California.

THE HUNGARIAN GENERALS.—GOREY.

Most of the Generals in the Hungarian army, with the exception of a few Polish veterans have sprung suddenly from inferior ranks to those they now occupy. Their history, therefore, anterior to the present war, affords few materials for the biographer. Gorey, now the pride of the Hungarian nation, and the favorite leader of her armies, was in 1845 only a lieutenant in the Austrian service, and at the beginning of the Hungarian struggle the past year, a volunteer in the ranks of the Honveds or national militia. At the battle of Schwechat, beneath the walls of Vienna, when the Hungarians were betrayed by the treachery of General Maga, Gorey was yet but a simple major; but the sharp eye of Kossuth had been fixed upon him in the removal of Maga, he was immediately raised to the vacant place of commander-in-chief.

His conduct afterwards fully proved the wisdom of the choice. He extricated the Hungarian army from a position in which his predecessor had designed it should be obliged to surrender to the enemy, or be driven into the waters of the Danube; and he conducted the Hungarian retreat before the overwhelming forces of Windischgratz and Jellachich, flushed with the conquest of Vienna, until the favorable moment arrived for making a stand, and assuming the offensive. For this his character eminently fitted him. Though so young a general (only about 30 years old) he is distinguished for uncommon prudence. This has earned him the appellation of the Hungarian Fabius.

Gorey is the most noted as an officer of cavalry. At the head of the Hungarian hussars, he finds his favorite place. The plains of the Theiss region, where Windischgratz and Jellachich suffered their signal defeat, witnessed the most daring and heroic deeds performed by Gorey with his flying cavalry. But his talents are not limited to this particular sphere, as amply proves the taking of the fortress of Ofen, and the late battles before Comorn against the Austrians, and at Waitzen against the Russians. It is now perfectly clear that in both the latter cases only the forces of Gorey were engaged, and that Dembinski, with whom Gorey is now united, was not at all on the ground.

In person and bearing, Gorey is said to be very accomplished and chivalrous. He is of the middle size, with dark brown hair and blue eyes, and manners that win all who approach him. In the army, particularly among the hussars, he has unbounded influence, both by reason of his chivalric character and of his powers of oratory, which are very great. Many anecdotes are related of his personal prowess on the field of battle, and of the effect a few elegant words have often worked there upon his hesitating men. He is also a man of considerable learning, particularly in mechanics and the natural sciences, which he left the army to study in 1845, thinking he could thus be more useful to mankind than by carrying a sword in time of peace. He speaks fluently, it is said, six languages. Magyar, Slavonian, Latin (which until a few years since, was the official language of the different countries of the Hungarian Kingdom,) German, French and English.

Born in the year 1816, of a poor but noble family, he lost his father at an early age, and is said to have suffered much during his youth from the negligence of his guardians. He made his first studies at the Lyceum of Presburg, after which he entered the Tuler military school, where he was distinguished for his talents and application. Having finished his studies here with credit, he was received into the army, first in a regiment of infantry, and subsequently in one of cavalry, which he left as I have said in 1845, to devote his attention to the sciences. He seems to have had the design to devote himself to the movement then some time started in Hungary, in reference to establishing domestic manufactures.

We see him first at Bruun, making himself acquainted with the principles of the various manufacturing arts and afterwards at Prague, studying chemistry under Professor Rettenbacher, who subsequently took him in his laboratory, and procured him a little salary, as he was at that time very poor.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC LIGHT.—When the "Drummond Light" was discovered, the public almost believed that we had reached a substitute for—the Sun! Without exaggeration, it is superior to moonlight in brilliancy; for few eyes can read by the light of the full moon in a cloudless sky, while a Drummond light, with a flame only three inches in diameter, will enable all to read distinctly within a radius of an eighth of a mile, and is equal to ordinary street lamp light for two miles distant. Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Worcester, Mass., has lately invented an apparatus for producing light from the decomposition of water, which far exceeds in brilliancy any artificial light heretofore produced. It is said to be as much superior in power to the Drummond light, as that is to the best carburetted hydrogen or common gas light. It is produced by the decomposition of water by electricity. This, having been discovered several years ago, is now novel. But Mr. Paine's invention is an apparatus, moved by a clock weight, which evolves a powerful stream of electricity, which resolves water into its component gases, oxygen and hydrogen, and produces a most powerful light. With his apparatus, costing about \$300, Mr. Paine produces a light which, while the full moon was shining in a clear sky, caused a sensible illumination for a mile around. The light is perfectly white, like that of the sun, and thus enables the eye to distinguish the nicest shades of color. It is free from the glimmer or waver of other motion produced by all other gas lights, and being produced from pure water by electricity, is perfectly inodorous. It is also perfectly safe from all explosion and other sources of danger, and will cost less by fifty per cent., than any other gas light; the furnishing material, water, costing nothing, and the machinery for producing it not being expensive. Its superiority over lights in brilliancy, steadiness, cheapness, safety, and freedom from odor, certainly ought to commend it to general use.

GENEALOGY OF JENNY LIND.

Numerous anecdotes are related to prove the kindness and goodness of her nature, but no one is more characteristic than the following, which, we believe, has not been made public before:—During her visit to Bath, she happened to be walking with a friend, in front of some almshouses, into one of which she entered, and sat down for a moment, ostensibly to rest herself, but in reality to find some excuse for doing an act of charity to the old woman who lived in it, and whom she had seen feeble and tottering at the door. The old woman, like the rest of her neighbors, was full of the Swedish Nightingale, whom she had heard was just then in Bath, entertaining with her voice all those who were so happy and fortunate as to be able to go to the theatre. "For myself," said the old woman, "I have lived a long time in the world, and desire nothing before I die but to hear Jenny Lind." "And would it make you happy?" inquired her visitor. "Ay that it would," answered the old woman; "but such folks as I can't go to the play-house and so I shall never hear her." "Don't be so sure of that," said the good natured Jenny; sit down my friend, and listen" and forthwith she sang, with all her richest and most glorious powers, one of the finest songs she knew. The poor old woman was beside herself with delight, when, after concluding her song, her kind visitor observed, "Now you have heard Jenny Lind." If she had given the woman a hundred pounds, she could not have afforded her half so much pleasure. It was an act of noble charity, of the tenderest and most delicate kind. Money it would have been easy for her to give, and money no doubt, she did give; but to sit down in an almshouse, and there to call up the enchantments of her voice, for the amusement of an obscure and poor old woman, was a touching proof of goodness of heart, which nothing we have heard of Jenny Lind surpasses. After this, we could readily believe of her any act of gentle and affectionate kindness, and we would be glad to see collected, for the honor of art, all the numerous proofs of sympathy and charity which she has given during her residence in England. It is a great thing to be universally beloved, and we believe that the admiration of Jenny Lind's vocal powers great and unrivalled as they are, is second to the admiration of her moral qualities. For this reason, we may be allowed to express a hope that, though she has now left us for France, England will be her future home. Her manners are already those of an English-woman, and the analogy between the Swedish and English character is so great that the transition from Stockholm to London would scarcely be felt, except for the change of language.—London Athenaeum.

SAN SLICK'S LAST.—Judge Halliburton the witty author of Sam Slick, was holding a Court the other day, and in the commencement of the proceedings, it became necessary to empanel a jury. One worthy burgher upon being called, requested of the Court to excuse him, on the ground that he was afflicted with the itch, at the same time holding out his hands to the judge, and displaying the visible evidence of his cutaneous affliction. The judge, after closely inspecting the hands of the juror, directed the clerk as follows:—

The Court decides that the juror's excuse is a valid one, and therefore directs that he be s-c-r-a-t-c-h-e-d off!

A tremendous roar of laughter signified the unanimous verdict of the audience that his honor was guilty of a pun.

ASSEMBLING THE JEWS.—The Jewish papers have been for some months endeavoring to induce all the Hebrew congregations in the United States to send delegates to a Jewish Convention in New York, for the purpose of discussing and affecting some important changes.

TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH.—It appears from a report of a committee of the Delaware Temple of Honor, that the Temperance associations of Wilmington number nearly 1,500 members, among whom not a single case of cholera has occurred, from which it is believed that intoxicating drinks tend to superinduce cholera as well as other diseases.

THE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.—The Model Courier denies the truth of the report that an arrangement of the difficulties between Mr. and Mrs. Butler has taken place, and states that the trial will come on in the September term.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, the newly appointed Minister to England, is now in Washington. It is said that he will not, probably, leave upon his mission until about the latter part of September.

OUR MINISTER TO FRANCE, Hon. Wm C. Rives, passed through Washington a few days ago, with the intention of taking passage immediately for Europe. He takes London in his route.

ROBERT P. LETCHER, late Governor of Kentucky, is expected in Washington in the course of the present week. The President, it is rumored, has tendered him a foreign mission.

THE U. S. CONSUL AT ROME.—The Italians, at their meeting in New York on Saturday night, gave three cheers for Mr. Brown, the American Consul in Rome, for his noble conduct in offering shelter to Avezzano under his own roof, in spite of the threatenings of Oudinot.

The Sultan of Turkey, Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States, have each given Count Wassy, the Hungarian Envoy, a favorable and satisfactory reception. But Louis Napoleon, the President of France, gave him a "cold shoulder."

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.—The whole number of deaths at St. Louis during the fifteen weeks up to August 8, was 5,869, of which number 4,060 were of Asiatic cholera.

REV. DR. BASCOM.—The Southern Christian Advocate says that this distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is recovering from an attack of cholera, which lasted twenty-one days, and during which he was twice supposed to be beyond recovery. On the 30th of July he was able to walk about his chamber, but is so much prostrated that his physicians have prohibited him from any mental labor.

LITERARY.—A gentleman, looking upon an extensive conflagration, expressed his surprise in three words, each the name of an English author—"Dickens, Howitt, Burns."

MR. LUCAS COWLES died in consequence of cutting his thumb with a circular saw in Westfield. The wound did not bleed, and caused congestion of the lungs.

The boats destroyed by the late conflagration swells the number that have been burnt at the St. Louis wharf, within the last eighteen months, to twenty six!

Virtue hallows the cottage, and sheds a glory around the palace. It is celebrated by the angels—it is written on the pillars of heaven and handed down to earth.

Preparations are actively making for raising the great tubular railway bridge across the Menai Straits to its proper place. A dead weight of 2000 tons is to be lifted 100 feet.

A medal in honor of Mazzini and the Roman Republic, is to be struck in London, where a subscription is also open for Italian exiles.

LIFE.—Seven years in childhood's sport and play—7 Seven years in school from day to day—14 Seven years at a trade or a college life—21 Seven years to find a place and a wife—28 Seven years to pleasure's follies given—35 Seven years by business hardly driven—42 Seven years for fame a wild goose chase—49 Seven years for wealth a bootless race—56 Seven years for hoarding for your heir—63 Seven years in weakness spent and care—70 Then die and go—you know not where!

A CURIOUS FACT.—It is stated that of the five hundred and forty young ladies who fainted last year, more than half fell in the arms of gentlemen! Only one had the misfortune to fall on the floor.

"SUCH FRATERNAL LOVE," said Lord Beaumont, in the British House of Lords; "such brotherly protection as France was now extending to Rome, had never been seen by the world since the days of Cain and Abel!"

"Men made in the image of God."—Gentlemen are manufactured by tailors, barbers, and bootjacks.—Woman is the last and most perfect work of God!—Ladies are the productions of silkworms, milliners, and dress makers.

The Secretary of Nova Scotia in recommending measures against the spread of the small-pox said it was a loathsome disease—it destroyed life, caused a great deal of terror, and impaired the looks of the inhabitants."

EARTH is eaten and bred in several parts of the world. Near Moscow a hill furnishes earth of this description, which will ferment when mixed with flour.

Five of the Capitals of Europe are now under martial law, viz:—Paris, Vienna, Rome, Berlin and Naples.

THERE is a man in Illinois, named Barrow, who has changed his politics so often that he has now got the sobriquet of ice-cream-barrow.

NOBILITY IN PRUSSIA.—A Prussian judicial tribunal has lately decided that the Prussian constitution abolishes nobility in that country.

THE BEGINNING.—Eighty Polish refugees have been ordered to quit Paris within twenty-four hours, and France within three days.

SPIRITOUS Bank Notes are in circulation, altered from the old broken State Bank of Trenton, N. J. to present bills on the Camden and Morris banks. Look out for 'em.

"There are two things," says Mrs. Partington, "that should be at home every evening at dark, cows and women."

SOME DESCENDANT of Solomon has wisely remarked, that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them!

"FATHER," said a little boy in a theatre, "ain't that a band box where the musical are?"

There are 106,700 poor, sick, criminal and debauched people in Berlin, the model city of Germany.

The distance from New York to St. Paul's Minnesota, 1,500 miles, is travelled in seven days, at a cost of \$82.

Lady Blessington was the daughter of a printer named Power.

COMMUNICATIONS. H. B. MASSER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Although a number of individuals have been recommended for the office of County Commissioner, through your paper, there is still another whom we prefer in the person of JOHN B. HELLER, of Chisquisque. Mr. Heller is a German and understands both languages and is a good Mechanic, and is therefore particularly well qualified to give the most general satisfaction. For these reasons he will be warmly supported by many of

OLD TURBET. H. B. MASSER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Although there are a number of candidates before the public, for the office of County Commissioner, permit me to add another to the list, in the person of GEORGE A. WYKOFF, of Lewis township. Mr. Wykoff is a farmer and a consistent and unwavering democrat, and has the ability to make us an excellent Commissioner. Without intending to say anything unfavorable of the other candidates, I would merely state that his nomination and election would be highly satisfactory to many of the

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.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow us to recommend through your valuable paper, Major WM. L. DEWART, of Sunbury, as a candidate for the next Legislature. It has been the custom of late years by the Democratic party of this county to choose their Representative alternately from either side of the river, and as the Forks have had the members for the last 2 years, it now belongs to the lower side. And in fact it is ceded by them to this side. We know of no man who would more cheerfully recommend to the Democratic portion of this county than Mr. Dewart; he is a man of pure democratic principles; he has always battled in the good sense, and we are sure that he would attend to the interest of his constituents, and go in for the great principle of "doing the greatest good for the greatest number." There are many principles of great interest now agitating the public, and we want a man of a strong mind to represent us, one whose own interests are not those of any clique or faction would control him, and such a one we find in the Major. By publishing this you will confer a favor on many.

DEMOCRATS OF JACKSON.

DOCTOR P. E. AWL, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this place and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in Sunbury. His office is next door to Mr. Jacob Painter's hatter-shop, where he can at all times be found, unless professionally engaged. Sunbury, August 25, 1849.—3m

Teachers Wanted. PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Common School of Sunbury, until 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday the 1st day of September next, for two male and two female teachers for the ensuing year, at which time, at the public School House, in room No. 3, a meeting of the Directors will be held for the purpose of examining the applicants and selecting their schools. By order of the Board, G. M. YORKS, Secy. Sunbury, August 25, 1849.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY Virtue of a certain writ of Fieri Facias to me directed will be sold at 1 o'clock P. M., on Monday the 10th of September next, at the public house of Frederick Sicker, in the Borough of Milton, all the interest of the Defendant in a certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Milton bounded on the north by an Alley, on the east by lot now in the occupancy of Blair & Reed, on the south by Mahoning street, and on the west by lot of Samuel Blair, where in is erected a small House. Seized taken in Execution, and to be sold as the property of David West and Mary West his wife. JAMES COVERT, Sheriff. Sheriff's office, Sunbury, August 25, 1849.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, as Auctioneer, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, to settle and adjust the debts and proportions of the assets to and among the creditors of the estate of Isaac Vansickle, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons interested in said matter, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Wednesday, the 31st of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in the Borough of Sunbury. CHARLES J. BRUNNER, Auditor. Sunbury, August 25, 1849.—3t

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