

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF ENGLAND IN REPLY TO TURKEY.

THE TURKISH AND RUSSIAN WAR.

100,000 MEN IN THE FIELD.

Departure of the Refugees from Turkey.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, SACKVILLE, N. S. Wednesday, Oct. 24—8, P. M.

THE TURKISH AND RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia upon the appeal to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, the English papers contain many reports respecting the probabilities concerning the issue, but of course nothing definite can be arrived at until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall be made known.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, arrived at Halifax this morning, with 123 passengers, and was to have left for Boston at about 1 o'clock.

A large fleet of steamers is collecting in the waters of the Bosphorus and in the harbor of the Golden Horn, between the entrance of the Black Sea and the Propontis and the Sea of Marmora.

There are twelve ships of the line at anchor, fully equipped and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions.

In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled around the Turkish capital, drilling and reviewing were going on from daylight to dusk.

A letter of the 25th ult. states, that before entering the Turkish territory, official assurances were given to Kossuth, that he and his fellow refugees were welcome, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world.

A considerable number of refugees have been put on board American corvettes and the French steamer L'Avenir. Their destination is said to be Greece.

Kossuth has written a very eloquent letter on his present position to Lord Palmerston, which is published entire in the English journals.

From Widdien the news is somewhat startling. It appears that Amillah had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and has not been successful. Kossuth, Dombinski, Guyon, Zamoyaki and others, all swore that no person should induce them to apostasy. Bem had no such scruple.

The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is, that those psalms in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great ferment in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia.

The greatest activity prevails in the sending of couriers for and from all the principal ports of Europe; but the general firmness of the public funds indicate that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Paris, says that a note, addressed by the English government to the Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject of Constantinople, couched in firm, moderate terms, contains not a single expression or threat calculated to wound the susceptibilities of Nicholas, whilst it announces the determination to support the Porte against exigencies that would compromise the dignity of an independent sovereign.

Lord Palmerston has, likewise, sent proper instructions to Sir S. Ganning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at his disposal, which has, by this time, sailed for the Dardanelles.

mously decided on recommending the Assembly to take it under consideration.

M. Trappeli, the ex-Envoy of the Roman Republic, who is accused of having published false news from Rome, which occasioned the movement of the 13th of June, in Paris, has been sent under an escort of gens d'armes to Bologna.

The loss experienced by the foreign commerce of Paris, in consequence of the revolution of February amounts to 599 millions francs, as compared with the returns of 1847, when the total amount of the foreign trade was 2,019 millions francs.

It is stated that the government is to recall a portion of the army in Italy, and to leave a division of 10,000 men at Civita Vecchia. A single regiment is to occupy the capital of St. Angelo, and the Spaniards are to enter Rome.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS. The French government had received advices from Rome to the 4th inst.

A letter from Rome states that the effect of raising the state of siege of that city, demanded by the three cardinals, will be to deprive the French general of all authority in civil and political questions, and to invest the cardinals with unlimited power.

The French prefect of police had, in consequence, apprised several ex-deputies of the Constituent Assembly that warrants had been issued against them by the pontifical police, but that the French authorities would suspend their execution until the 1st of October, and that, in the mean time, they should have a free passage to France, with the liberty to reside there. Sixty deputies left immediately.

Vast crowds attended them, cheering them and hearing their remarks with respect. The emotions of the people had a visible effect not only on the French troops, but the government.

It is reported that the Pope has taken alarm at the numerous assassinations of French soldiers, and believes that there is an extensive plot for his assassination, if he should return. He expressed a wish, therefore, to remain at Naples during a portion of the winter.

The announcement at Rome, that the public and private pecuniary engagements of the republican government would be respected, has gained some popularity for the Pope.

Private letters from Geneva, of the 4th, mention that Garibaldi, on arriving at the island of Madena, demanded passports for England, with the intention of proceeding thence to the United States, where he intended to settle. Since then, however, he has received proposals from the Montevideo Envoy, who offered him command of the forces of that Republic, which offer it is believed he will accept.

SARDINIA. Report says that a formidable conspiracy had been discovered in Piedmont, which was to have broken out at Genoa on the occasion of the landing of the body of Charles Albert.

It appears from the French and Piedmontese correspondence seized by the Turin authorities, that the conspirators on both sides of the Alps reckon on the refusal of the French Army of the Alps to make against them, and there is good reason to believe that, if they had consented to march into Italy at all, it would be to give their support to the Piedmontese patriots, and not to oppose them.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. It has been rumored that the Hungarian refugees near Widdien, the leaders excepted, have applied for leave to return to the Austrian territory, and their request would be granted.

The statement that Gorgey had been shot at Kagenfahl by a brother of Count Zieby, who was executed by the Hungarians, has been contradicted. Several Hungarian leaders, besides Kossuth's mother and Guyon's wife, are kept in close imprisonment by the Austrian authorities.

Previous news relative to the surrender of Comorn is fully confirmed, after the patriots who held possession of the fortress succeeded in making very favorable terms with Austria.

PRUSSIA. The Wurtemberg government has formally intimated to the Prussian ministry that it will not join the federal league proposed by Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, and that Hanover has already announced its intention to withdraw from this confederation.

SICILY. The affairs of Sicily have been nearly arranged. The island is to have a distinct administration, from that of Naples, with a Consulta or Chamber chosen by the municipality.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1849.

H. B. MASSEY, Editor and Proprietor.

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

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

GOVEY'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.

THE DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN WELBY.—This large and magnificent Mezzotint Engraving is offered as a Premium to any person remitting \$3 in advance, for one year's subscription to Govey's Lady's Book, the leading magazine of America.

GEOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR UPON UPPER CALIFORNIA, BY WILLIAM MCCARTY.—This is a valuable work compiled with great care and judgment from the most reliable sources. It contains a vast fund of useful information—in fact the concentrated essence of all the works upon this subject that have ever been published, and can not fail to prove a worthy addition to any library. This book fully sustains the author's well established reputation.

It is for sale at William McCarty's book store, on Broadway, two doors below the Rail Road.

GOVEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The November No. is before us and we must confess it superior to any other ever published. It is a casket of gems. "Repose in Egypt" a group representing our Lord, the Virgin and Joseph, is a beautiful specimen of art. "Household Treasures" is a splendid engraving of Queen Vic and two royal babies. In both these pictures the infantile expression in the faces of the children is perfect, while the divine spirit seems to beam in the eye of the child Jesus. "Before the Election" is also a spirited and humorous out, and reminds one of the scenes of '44.

Govey is not selfish enough to shut out his readers from specimen of elegant literature because they do not happen to be written for his book, but gathers into his "Treasury" the most precious gems wherever he discovers them.

Govey's subscribers receive as many pages of reading matter in twelve numbers as are contained in fifteen nos. of any other magazine.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Governor Johnston has recommended THURSDAY the 29th of November next, as a day of thanksgiving to the people of this Commonwealth.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamer Europa brings most important and exciting news from the whole world. The Turkish Sultan has given a decided refusal to the demand of the Emperor of Russia, and in anticipation of the result has gathered together his army and navy. The general impression is, that Nicholas is too wise to make war upon the Turks, supported as they are by England and France. The enormous expenses incurred in the Hungarian war have drained his treasury and left a large balance yet to be paid. Besides the contest would certainly terminate unfavorably to him. France and England are not influenced by any sympathy with Hungary or its unfortunate defenders. Their object in aiding Turkey is to prevent the Russians from obtaining the command of the Black Sea. They are both too selfish to be moved by any thing but an appeal to their pockets. The army sent by the former to another republicanism in Italy would have contributed more substantially to the society of Kossuth and his followers, had it been sent to assist them in their struggle for independence, than the united strength of France and Great Britain can effect now. They stood quietly by and suffered them to be driven from their homes, and now show their sympathy by procuring for them the estimable privilege of being exiles. The Turks are by far the more Christian than either of them. A "Kilkenny cat" war between Russia, Austria, France and England would be more beneficial to the cause of republicanism in Europe than any thing that could happen. The harder they whip one another the better it will be for us.

The French very fortunately had superseeded M. Poussin at the very time the news of his dismissal reached them, and have disapproved of his conduct. This ends all fears of a rupture with that republic. They propose that our difficulties be referred to the arbitration of a third power.

England is disposed to be very bellicose in regard to the disturbances of her ancient relations with the Mosquito Indians, and disregards, as is her custom with weaker nations, the rights of the "little State of Nicaragua." The idea of her preventing us from making a canal across the Isthmus is preposterous. She can not afford to quarrel. An enormous debt precludes the possibility. She can not raise money enough to save Canada from running off.

PLEASANT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.—The ship Franconia, at Mobile, from Newport, Wales, has on board a large amount of railroad iron for the Charleston and Chattanooga railroad. It will be shipped to Montgomery and then transported by land to the points where it is to be used.

AMENDMENT OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

The following amendments to the constitution will be proposed to Congress in the early part of the next session.

1st. An elective federal judiciary. 2d. Depriving the President of the power of nominating to office a Senator or Representative in Congress, until his term of office shall have expired by limitation. 3d. Rendering the office of President directly elective by the people. 4th. Requiring that all nominations shall be confirmed by the joint action of the two houses, instead of by the Senate alone, as is now the case. 5th. That no candidate can be eligible to the office of President who may have served in that capacity, unless four years shall have elapsed after the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

We cannot see the propriety of making any amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is already a model of perfection. Founded by men who have ever been esteemed our wisest and best, and whose deliberations none of the bickering of faction were permitted to disturb, it has been our guide in a glorious career which has no precedent in the history of nations. Our ancestors were proud of it, and taught their children to regard it with veneration. The friends of liberty in every clime point to it as a pattern of justice and equity. And we who have lived under its benign influences and enjoyed its blessings are called upon to raise our suicidal hands against it. We are asked to amend the offspring of the wisdom of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton and Morris—men whose lives were spent in the real service of the country. Verily, our legislators have sufficient assurance and confidence. It will not surprise us to hear of a proposed amendment to the Declaration of Independence.

If any thing should be unaltered and intact, it is our constitution. It is the foundation of government and the whole fabric. We hope the people will speak their disapprobation of this project and preserve this instrument, at least, from the tinkering hands of partisan politicians. The motto "let well enough alone" is good and true. The epitaph on the tomb of a discontented man, "I was well, I would be better; I took physic and died," should be ever before the eyes of our advocates of perpetual change.

M. BODISCO.—This gentleman, so long the representative of the Russian Autocrat at Washington City, has been banished to Siberia. It seems that M. Bodisco had dabbled in Government stock and realized some \$450,000, contrary to the edict of his royal master, prohibiting his ministers from holding property in the countries to which they are accredited. Nicholas heard, by means of a spy, of the speculation, sent for M. Bodisco and his nephew, the secretary of legation, under pretence of important business at home, and, on their arrival, banished his excellency to Siberia and threw the nephew into prison. Previous to setting out M. Bodisco settled a handsome fortune on his lady who resides in Georgetown, D. C.

This is, unfortunately for the romance of the story, a hoax played upon the correspondent of the N. Y. Courier. Mrs. Bodisco has received letters from her husband and he will return in January.

A horrible tragedy occurred at St. Louis on Monday night last. Two young Frenchmen, Count Gonzales and Count Raymond de Montesqui, arrived from Chicago and took rooms at Barnum's Hotel. As Mr. Barnum and the steward of the house were going to bed, the younger Frenchmen fired upon them through a window, a ball passing through Mr. Barnum, and several buckshot lodging in the steward's arm. A Mr. Jones coming to their assistance, was shot through the head and died instantly. Two other gentlemen were wounded before the assassin was arrested.

No cause has been assigned for the commission of the deed. The Frenchman says it was by the order of God. He is evidently insane. Mr. Barnum's wounds are considered mortal.

We are sorry to hear that the office of the "Democratic Union" at Harrisburg was partially destroyed by fire on the 28th ultimo. The materials of the newspaper department were totally consumed.

Philadelphia was again the scene of riot and bloodshed on Saturday evening. The local authorities seem to have no control over the rowdies. The next legislature should interfere and organize a system of police for them. If the Aldermen were appointed by the Governor, instead of being elected in these same rowdies for support, it is probable they would act with more firmness and energy.

A large black bear was killed in the Susquehanna, a short distance below here, last week.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—During the latter part of last week the woods on the western end of Line Mountain were on fire. A large quantity of valuable timber has been destroyed.

TREATY WITH THE HALF BREEDS IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Chronicle announces that a treaty was effected on the 9th inst. with the Half-Breeds, for the land lying west of Mississippi, bordering upon Lake Pepin, about 70 miles below this place; it is bounded on the river about 35 miles, extending back 15 miles, making some 320,000 acres, purchased for \$200,000, or about 60 cents per acre. The land is said to be of good quality generally, having some fine situations on the Lake, and a number of improvements made by the Half-Breeds.

LETTERS RETURNED FROM LIVERPOOL.—A package, containing merchants' letters, was received by the Europa from the Liverpool Postmaster, having been seized, at the New York Tribune says, by the Admiralty Agent at that port. The letters, one hundred and five in number, all destined for the Continent, were sent from New York by the Niagara on the 19th Sept. by private hand, and being found in passengers' trunks, were seized for a breach of the Post-office law.

JUDGE HART, of Cincinnati, lately caused the "original bond" to be taken out of Court, on the ground that no man can be degraded before he is found guilty of crime.

FROM MINNESOTA—INDIAN BATTLE, &c.

We copy from the St. Paul Chronicle and Register the following intelligence of matters and things in Minnesota:

BATTLE BETWEEN THE HALF-BREEDS AND CHIPPEWAS. A battle was fought, we learn, a few days since at Pongomom Lake, about 120 miles north-east of St. Paul, between a family of Half-Breeds named Le Prairie and the Band of Chippewas, who acknowledge Shunia (Silver) as Chief. The number of Half-Breeds was five—three men and two boys—the strength of the Indians from ten to twelve. The were divided by a small stream, one side of which is covered with timber, the other side is prairie; the Half-Breeds bring on the timber side, had the advantage, but the Indians continued their fight for about two or three hours. The Indians lost one man killed, two mortally and three or four slightly wounded. Their Chief was badly wounded while attempting to restore peace. Such an outbreak has long been expected, the Half-Breeds being concerned in selling ardent spirits to the Indians. The Half-Breeds suffered no loss, with the exception that one of the ears of Louis Le Prairie was taken off by a rifle ball.

TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS. GOV. RAMSEY and Chambers have been in Conference with the Sioux at Mendota; near Fort Snelling for several days. The number of Indians in attendance is about 3,000. We regret to learn that there is no hope of effecting any thing like a general treaty with them at present. They allege the season is too far advanced; for this, and some other reasons, they decline entertaining any proposition of the kind this season. The Commissioners are to meet the Half-Breeds at the same place, to treat with them, if practicable, for a tract of land they own on the west side of the Mississippi, opposite Lake Pepin, some 35 miles on the river, extending 15 miles. They will also meet the Wapotee, Wapokotee and Sisseton, band of the Sioux, to negotiate with them for the lands they own. It will be recollected, by those not much acquainted with Indian affairs, that every nation, united by common language, are divided into bands, each claiming separate interests in lands. It often happens, however, that they unite in a general treaty.

GOV. RAMSEY has sent a message to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, communicating a memorial numerously signed by the Red River Half-Breeds, setting forth their grievances, and embodying suggestions for remedying their wrongs, and addressed, mainly, to the General Government at Washington, for relief. It appears that dissatisfaction arises on the part of the Half-Breeds in consequence of the interference of British subjects in their affairs. Gov. Ramsey suggests that the first step toward an efficient relief is the extinguishment of the title of occupancy in the lands on the Red River of the north; the extension of our land system or a modification of it; and the organization of counties and courts therein, so that our fellow citizens of mixed blood on the frontiers may enjoy in common with ourselves the precious privileges of free, just and liberal institutions. He concludes thus: A memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Minnesota would induce Congress to act in the premises, and is due from us to our brethren of the North.

SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA. The Daily News, states the estimated population of Philadelphia, at the present time, to be 350,000; or in other words 70,000 families. Of this number, only 3,000 families have a competency for support above manual labor, 20,000 depend upon mechanical and professional branches; and the residue of 47,000 is divided into two parts, viz:—30,000 who labor or are desirous of laboring, and 17,000 who resort to illegitimate and criminal means for a livelihood. Of the latter class, 6,000 are supposed to be beggars; 4,000 who depend upon the offer of the streets, and what they can collect from the kitchens of the wealthy; 3,000 who steal; 1,000 who starve for want of any kind of support, and 3,000 who follow a promiscuous livelihood. Such is the state of society in Philadelphia, and the elements which compose it.

THE NICARAGUA DISPUTE.—It is reported at Washington, on what is thought sufficient authority, that Mr. Rives had, whilst in London, an interview with Lord Palmerston, in regard to the Nicaragua affair, which has resulted in a good understanding between the United States and England, upon the basis of the free navigation of the San Juan River, and the opening of the whole contemplated line of communication, to all nations, upon the same terms of trade and navigation. This, however, does not affect, probably, the question of sovereignty, which is the main ground of threatened difficulty. The New York Courier doubts not, in spite of the belligerent articles of the British Press, that the dispute will be amicably settled—Great Britain surrendering the right of way upon the above terms.

FLORIDA NEWS.—Three of the five Indians who have made all the recent disturbance in Florida have been handed over to General Twiggs by Billy Bowlegs. Another one was killed in attempting to escape, and the fifth, Bowlegs' nephew, escaped. Gen. Twiggs consulted the chief as to their removal from Florida. They seemed to receive the proposition with good-will, but requested to be allowed the term of sixty days for their final decision.

A MOVEMENT in favor of repeal of the present tariff, or a considerable modification of it, has been started among the manufacturers of New Jersey. A State Convention on the subject is proposed to be held in Trenton on the 14th of November.

NEGROES IN DESERT.—A letter from the Great Salt Lake Mormon City says there is a settlement fifty miles from that city of men owning negroes, carrying on farming largely.

CONVICTION.—Harrisburg, Oct. 19.—Jonathan G. Mills, a dentist of this place, who was charged with the seduction of three young women, sisters, in this place, was tried on the charges before our Court of Quarter Sessions, and the jury this morning brought in a verdict of guilty.

LATEST FROM THE CALIFORNIA TRAINS.

The Lexington (Mo.) Express has the following extract from a letter received by Mr. Anderson, of Lexington, from his brother, dated

COLORADO RIVER, CALIFORNIA, July 24, 1849. We are now lying on the east side of the Colorado river, intending to cross to-day. We are yet seven hundred miles from the gold mines, at which we expect to arrive in seven weeks from to-day. We left Fort Kearney on the 9th of May, and have been travelling ever since.

For some time our train has been in great excitement and much danger of being captured. In the mountains around us there are about two hundred deserters from the Oregon battalions well armed with rifles and swords. They have threatened, and no doubt intend to attack us.

The cholera has caused great distress on the plains—Mr. Single is the only man who has died in our train—the rest have had good health. Some days we have passed five or six graves, whose tenants had fallen victims to that destroyer of the human race.

COUNTERFEITERS.—A man named Isaac Hobbs, and his wife, were arrested in Louisville, last week for counterfeiting. The house in which they were found contained about half a peck of counterfeit dimes and twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, the machinery for melting the metal and the dies for the dimes and quarters. The counterfeiters were exceedingly well executed, and calculated to deceive the most cautious.

JOHN F. PHELPS, Esq., who was recently elected President of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, was a journeyman printer but a few years since. By a close application and a sprinkling of good luck, he has rapidly advanced to the possession of his competency and an honorable station at the head of the first railroad company in America, covering a capital of \$23,000,000.

LARD OIL. In Cincinnati it is calculated that 11,000,000 pounds of lard will be run into lard oil this year, two-sevenths of which aggregate will make stearine, the residue oil, say about 20,000 barrels of 43 gallons each.

WRESTLING is a very silly thing among men. At the Whig Convention, in New York on Friday last, two members were wrestling when one sprained his back, and so injured his spine that he died on Sunday. This should be a warning.

BEM TURNED TURK.—It is rather a reverse to the fortunes of Bem that he should have renounced Christianity and turned Moslem. To save his life he has abandoned his faith, and to save his head he has become a Pacha with three tails!

WORK upon the new court-house at Pottsville, has been commenced. It is to cost about \$20,000, and it is to be two stories high, 56 feet front and 115 deep. Isaac Seavern of Pottsville is the contractor.

Quite a serious riot occurred in Reading on Monday night last, between a number of rowdies and the men attached to Spalding & Rogers' circus.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, that counterfeit notes of the denomination of \$5, on the Harrisburg Bank, are in circulation. They are well executed, and calculated to deceive, bear the date of March 1, 1849, and are marked "A." Look out for them.

MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota Legislature is said to comprise among its members several western half-breeds. It also contains one member who was elected to both the Senate and House of Representatives.

MRS. PIERSON. Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson has become one of the editors of the Lancaster (Pa.) Literary Gazette and Farmer. Her graceful pen will do much to add interest to the paper for which she is to labor.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE CLERGYMAN.—REV. D. CATCHART, of York, Pa., died a few days ago, at the extreme age of ninety years.

IRON CONVENTION.—The Convention of persons in the iron interest, to be held on the 21st of November next, at Pittsburg, bids fair to be large in number. Delegations will be present from Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and this State.

CERING BACON.—The following is the receipt of Mr. Thomas Bowie, of Montgomery county, as presented with a ham at the late fair at Rockville: 1 lb. Sulphur—1 lb. Saleratus—1 lb. Cayenne. Mixed together and rubbed on the fleshy parts of shoulders and hams of 100 lb. pork before salting. Salting—Equal quantities of coarse and fine salt, put on sufficiently to cover the fleshy part. Remain in six weeks and smoke with wood.

FOR THE AMERICAN. LINKS FOR A LADY'S ALBUM.

By LOUIS LE'ROU.

Lady—I come with Friendship's flower, An emblem of her sacred power; Accept it—'tis a tribute due; To Nature's gift—'tis rose, and you. I know his not for 'tis a lady's eye; Or 'tis aught worth 'tis a lady's eye; Yet his a gift—oh, I never far. A gleaming ray of Friendship's star.

Lady—accept it—'tis a flower, The most in the Floral bowers; The lowliest plant that ever grew; It blooms in heaven—our dearest weeds; Accept it—'tis the gift of friends; While smiling down his shining tide. A single thought—'tis Friendship's sign; As 'er his love, you glance your eye. Williamsport, Lye. Co. Pa.

NICE PLACE TO LIVE IN.—A correspondent of the Fort Smith Herald thus depicts the moral beauties of Santa Fe:—I think it is a little the handsomest place I was ever in. Men shoot one another here for pastime. Not a day passes without the enactment of a bloody tragedy. The first morning I was here three or four shots were exchanged in the midst of a crowd in the main plaza, but a few steps from where I was standing. A poor Californian who had no concern in the affray was the victim. One of the dragoons, too, belonging to Capt Buford's company, was shot through the lungs at a fandangoe.

THE COAL TRADE. We learn from the Miners' Journal, that several extensive collieries in the Schuylkill region were closed last week, the proprietors being unable to dispose of their except at a loss. The total shipments by railroad and canal this year, are 1,310,465 tons, being 115,078 tons less than last year to the same date.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY. The Nation, at Intelligent of Friday learns officially that Walter Forward, Esq. of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Solicitor of the Treasury in the place of E. H. Gillet, Esq.

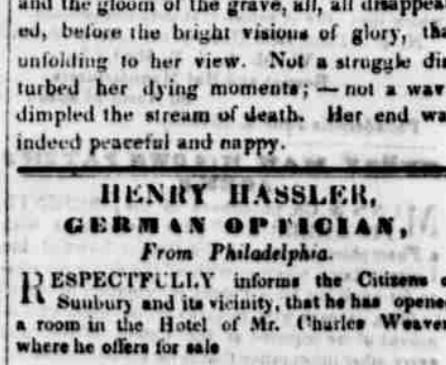
The negro emperor of Hayti has forwarded \$28,000 to London to purchase a crown for his wavy head. The senate fixed his salary at \$150,000, but subsequently added \$50,000 for "pin money" for the empress.

Obituary.

More than a passing notice, is due to the memory of Mrs. MARGARET BLACK, whose death was noticed in the American, last week.

Mrs. Black was a daughter of Dr. Solomon Mackley, formerly of Sunbury, de'd., an widow of William C. Black. Some year ago, under the ministry of the Rev. William R. Smith, now no more, she became deeply impressed with a sense of her sins, and the need of an interest in Christ, which she earnestly sought and obtained. She united with the church, and proved by her humble, but walk and conversation, that the possession of religion, was the result of the good seed sown in her heart, and beautifully watered by the grace of God. As a member of the Church she was greatly beloved; her quiet, humble, holy example will long be remembered. She was a fond mother, and affectionate child. From November 1848, when the symptoms of the disease, that resulted in her death, first manifested themselves, until her happy spirit was called home, she possessed strength and abiding faith in her Saviour. On the morning of the day she died, she said to her daughter and only child: "This will be my last day on earth." Until within an hour of her dissolution, strong hopes were cherished by her friends, that she would recover, or be spared some time. God had determined otherwise, of which the deceased was perfectly conscious. While her daughter, in obedience to her Mother's wish, was reading the 9th Chapter of Matthew, she exclaimed: "I am dying"—and in a little while "I know in whom I have believed." With eternity [ah] in view she continued to assure her friends, that she was not afraid to die, and in the most solemn, affecting and tender manner, entrusted her beloved child, when she was gone, to take her place in the church. The closing scene of her life was delightfully solemn and impressive. While standing on the bank of Jordan, in its swellings, her mind was clear and her hopes of eternal happiness strong and bright. Not a cloud of doubt obscured for a moment, the sight of the Heavenly Canaan. The dark valley of the shadow of death—the struggle of the last conflict, and the gloom of the grave, all, all disappeared, before the bright visions of glory, that unfolded to her view. Not a struggle disturbed her dying moments; not a wave dimpled the stream of death. Her end was indeed peaceful and happy.

HENRY HASSLER, GERMAN OPTICIAN, From Philadelphia. RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Sunbury and its vicinity, that he has opened a room in the Hotel of Mr. Charles Weaver, where he offers for sale



SPECTACLES.

with Gold, Silver, Tortoise Shell, all kinds of Steel German Silver, and Silver Plated Frames; and he has the largest and best assortment of Flint and Azure Glasses, of his own manufacture. He would particularly call the attention of the public to his finest assortment of Pince-nez (not Perforated) Concave Glasses, for Near and Far-sighted persons, and for persons who have been operated upon for Catarrh of the Eye. Through thirty years study and practice, he has acquired the knowledge of suiting with the first trial, any person an examining their eyes; therefore he had the honor of attending the principal Ocular Heads in Europe. Recommendations can be shown (if required) from the most celebrated Professors and Physicians in Germany. He has also of Gold, Silver, Tortoise, Concave, Magnifying Glasses, Eye Glasses, Truss Counters, and Drawing Mirrors, &c. Spectacles Exchanged, Repaired and Glasses put in. He will remain in this place during Sept. Sunbury, Oct. 27, 1849.—4c

DOSE OINTMENT.—A fresh supply of this excellent Ointment for Tetter, &c., just received and for sale by HENRY HASSLER, Sunbury, July 28, 1849.