

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

The steamship Caledonia, Captain Leitch, bringing one week's later intelligence from all parts of Europe, arrived at this port at half-past 11 o'clock.

RUSSIA AND HUNGARY.

Russian Policy with regard to the Hungarian Refugees—Preparations for a new Revolution—Protest against English Interference.

Fund Effendi has been informed by Count Nesselrode that the Czar demands that the Hungarian refugees shall be located in the interior of Candia, or on such other point of the Turkish territory as may afford the greatest facilities for keeping them under surveillance.

If any of the refugees wish to go to France or England, they may be permitted to do so. The Czar will take no notice of their departure, notwithstanding the danger that may attend them, whether in France or England. There can be no doubt that the refugees will busy themselves in preparing for a new revolution.

The decisive attitude assumed by England on the Turkish question has annoyed the Emperor very much. He has caused Count Nesselrode to address an energetic note to the English government on the subject. In this note the Emperor protests against this hostile demonstration in the midst of peace, and against the right which England arrogates to herself to interfere in a matter which regards only Russia and the Sublime Porte. As to the difficulties which this affair may give rise to, the interpretation of the treaty existing between those two powers belongs, says the note, to them alone, and England ought to remain completely unconnected with it.

TURKEY.

Continued Warlike Preparations.

A correspondent, writing from Constantinople, thus refers to the activity prevailing there:—"The Turks continue their warlike preparations, and their whole fleet will be ready very quickly, for they are actively at work upon every ship fit for service." Turkey is now in a state to defy Russia.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Tranquillity Restored—Steam Frigate Placed at the Disposal of the Emperor.

France has been quiet under the extraordinary circumstances which occurred in the capital. The maneuvering of rival parties, since the fall of Louis Philippe, has never ceased; and in such a crisis as the present, must have been carried on with even increased activity; but this has been less apparent than before.

Orders have been forwarded by the French government, for a steam frigate to proceed to Portici, to be placed at the Emperor's disposal, as he appears decided to return immediately to Rome.

M. Pierre Paleocarp is appointed Minister of Public Works.

ITALY.

It was expected at Rome that the Pope would be at Benevento on the 20th of October. The President of the Council, on the 4th, announced, officially, to the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, the appointment to his office of General Lamarmora.

The following extracts from the European papers by mail give the news in detail: According to the Hants Telegraph, the first business of Sir H. Bulwer, Envoy to the United States, on his arrival, is "to know what encouragement, if any, the United States give to the attempted withdrawal of the Canadian from British rule. It is understood that he has full power to resist energetically all attempts at interference on the part of the United States in Nicaragua affairs."

It is said that government has intimated to the Governor of Canada that no coercive measures will be adopted to prevent an annexation to the United States, if the popular will be decidedly expressed in favor of that measure.

The British Parliament is prorogued till the 16th of next January.

The Queen has issued proclamations for a day of general thanksgiving, on the 15th inst, on account of the abatement of the cholera in Great Britain and Ireland.

The King of Naples has consented to recognize the Mexican republic.

The steamship Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, arrived at Southampton on Sunday morning, the 4th inst, and soon after left for Bremen.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

Sir John Ross has returned from the Arctic seas, where he has been engaged in a search for Sir John Franklin and his crews.

It is given as his confident opinion that neither Sir John Franklin nor any of his brave companions are outward of any navigable point in the Arctic regions, and if there be any chance of their existence, it is in the supposition that he proceeded in a westerly direction, and in such case we can only expect to hear from the missing adventurers by the Mackenzie detachment, or by her Majesty's ship Plover, Commander Moore, by way of Russia.

Sir James traversed at least 230 miles on the ice, the bergs of which were frightful, much more so than any of the experienced Arctic voyagers had seen before. Sir James and his party penetrated as far as the wreck of the Fury, where he found the old tent standing, and every thing about it in a state of the best preservation. At this point Sir James deposited a large quantity of provisions, and also the screw-launch of the Enterprise. The march of Sir James across the boundless regions of ice is truly stated as a most unparalleled feat in exploration. We are sorry to find, however, that it was in no way successful.

FRANCE.

From France there is nothing of striking interest. It will be seen by the latest intelligence received by telegraph from London, that Mr. Rives, our Ambassador, has been received by the French Government. The programme of the new Ministry is laid down in the Assembly by Gen. D'Hautpoul. The new Minister of War. It excited little interest.

RUSSIA.

The Attitude of the Czar towards England, France and Turkey.

The decisive attitude assumed by England on the Turkish question, has annoyed the Emperor very much.

The Patrie, of Paris, says:—

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 23th ult., announce that the Emperor Nicholas, on learning that orders had been given to the English fleet to sail towards the Dardanelles, displayed profound discontent.

The Patrie adds—We spoke yesterday of energetic note which the Emperor of Russia, it is said, had addressed to England, on hearing of the orders given to the English fleet. In the note the Emperor protests against the hostile demonstration in the midst of peace, and against the right which England arrogates to herself to interfere in a matter which regards only Russia and the Sublime Porte. As to the difficulties which this affair may give rise to, the interpretation of the treaty existing between those two powers belongs, says the note, to them alone, and England ought to remain completely unconnected with it.

Such is the substance of the note. We can add to this news the following details. The Emperor has signified, it is said, to Fund Effendi that he may now consider his mission to him as terminated; that besides, his presence at Saint Petersburg was a violation of a convention entered into between the Sublime Porte and Russia, according to which the Sultan could not send an extraordinary ambassador to St. Petersburg without having first given notice to the Russian embassy; that he, the Emperor, in a sentiment of friendship and good neighborhood had been pleased to shut his eyes on this infraction, and to accord an audience of honor to the Sultan's envoy; but that from that latter had considered it necessary to appear in the intervention of France and England, his kind disposition towards the Sublime Porte must naturally be changed, and henceforward the communications of the Turkish envoy must take place through the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It cannot be denied that the new turn which this question is taking is full of gravity. We shall wait for our usual correspondence, to be able to form a judgment of this unexpected phase of the Turkish question.

THE IRON MASTERS' CONVENTION.

A Convention of Iron Masters assembled at Pittsburgh on Wednesday last, and is represented as having been largely attended.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Convention:

President—James Rodgers, C. Myers, Penna; Vice Presidents—Hon. C. Myers, Penna; John Tassie, Pittsburg; R. M. Beggs, Kentucky; William H. Campbell, Ill.; Jesse Carothers, Pittsburg; Wm. P. Robinson, New Jersey; E. C. Wilson, Va.; John Culbertson, Ohio; James F. Hodge, N. Y.

Secretaries—Geo. Means and J. O. Willard, Ohio; M. O. Botolet, Pa.; J. F. Sterling, Pittsburg.

An address was delivered by Andrew Stewart. After the transaction of considerable preliminary matters, the committee on business made a report, consisting of a long preamble and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the tariff law of 1846, though sufficiently protective to the iron interest and labor of the country, at the time that law was passed, it is fitted only for the peculiar state of things then existing in the foreign market, and altogether unfitted for that existing now.

Resolved, That its system of ad valorem duties on iron gives protection only where protection is not required, and withholds it where it is.

Resolved, That every principle of sound policy points to a directly contrary course.

Resolved, That nearly all the value attached to iron is desirable from labor, and that this country is abundantly able to produce the largest amount its consumption may demand, and that while we do not desire to prohibit importations by heavy duties, we conceive it to be but just to the people, and sound policy on the part of the government to lay such restrictions on the introductions of foreign labor as will protect our own from all ruinous and sudden fluctuations, from whatever causes in other countries.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of three persons, shall be appointed, with power to add to their numbers, whose duty it shall be to make a written address to the people of the country, setting forth the necessities of a modification of the tariff of 1846, and who shall collect such facts and statistics, to be submitted to the Congress of the United States, as may further the objects of this Convention and whose duty it shall be to cause petitions to be as extensively circulated and signed as possible, with a view of presenting them to Congress as early a period as practicable after the opening of the session.

Resolved, That this Convention highly approves of the following resolution of the State Convention of New Jersey, held on the 14th inst, and adopts the spirit of the same: Resolved, That it is the solemn and paramount duty of the members of Congress from this State to urge, as the united voice of this Convention, such modifications of the tariff as shall again put our machinery in motion, and afford full and profitable employment to the operatives who are now idle, and a home market for the surplus produce of the farmer.

These resolutions were adopted by the Convention, but there were two others that were laid over for consideration on Thursday, which were not published.

On Thursday these resolutions came up for consideration. They are as follows: With regard to pig iron, the committee suggest that all pig iron imported from other countries shall, upon its arrival in this country, be deemed and taken to be worth fifty dollars per ton, without regard to its cost or value abroad, and that a duty of nine dollars per ton be levied thereon, and that upon proper and satisfactory evidence being made out to our custom-house officers, that pig iron has increased in value above fifteen dollars per ton in the country where the same has been made; that in that case for every rise amounting to one dollar per ton, the duty in this country shall be reduced one dollar.— This plan, it is thought, will, in all ordinary times, prevent an entire prohibition of the

foreign pig iron, and keep the competition of this and other countries nearly equal at all times, and against extraordinary fluctuations of the value of pig iron in this and other countries, the committee believe that no better plan or policy can be pursued.

Resolved, That we consider it necessary to the proper protection of the iron interests that a duty of twenty dollars per ton be levied on all bar or common merchant iron.

Mr. King, of Pa., offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend an assessment of duties on iron imported into this country, as follows, to wit: On Pig Metal castings at the point of shipment, \$15 per ton, a duty of \$5, and on common bar iron castings, at the place of shipment \$30 per ton, a duty of \$16 per ton, and when the prices may rise above or fall below these prices, the duty shall rise or fall to an equal amount, but the duty shall at no time be less than—, or more than—, on pig metal, and less than—, on bar iron; and that a corresponding duty be levied on all the descriptions of iron manufactured.

Judge Myers of Penna., suggested that the blanks in the resolution be filled up.

Mr. Church said that in this resolution there was no mention of braziers rods, although it did of bar and sheet iron.

Mr. Stewart proposed that the resolution be modified by the insertion of the words other manufactured iron.

The resolution offered by Mr. King was accepted as a substitute for the two former resolutions; and embodied the suggestions of Messrs. Church and Stewart.

These resolutions were debated a long time, and have not yet been adopted. A substitute for the first resolution passed on Wednesday was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That however pure and patriotic were the motives of the advocates of the tariff of '46, time has proven that the worst apprehensions of its opponents have been verified, and that it has proven to be wholly insufficient to sustain the great interests of the country.

Mr. Stewart moved the following resolution, which was carried without opposition:

Resolved, That this convention here assembled to obtain adequate protection to the iron interests of the nation, they are willing to give their aid and co-operation in obtaining ample protection by specific duties to all other great industrial interests of our commerce and industry.

Written for the American AWAY.

By IRA C. MITCHELL.

Ask the martial soldier where, Where his future glory lay, He will point thee towards the field— Proudly answer—"his away."

'Tis away in country far, 'Mid the battle and the war.

Ask the youthful traveller where, Where he now would onward stray, And with buoyant footsteps light— He will answer—"his away."

Away, away, I now would roam, Far from country and from home."

Ask the aged, ask him where, Where his hopes for home will lay, And with trembling, faltering voice, He will answer thee—"away."

Away, away, above you sky, O'er this earth and of our high."

Ask the christian where's his hope, Where's his anchor and his stay, He will quickly answer thee—"Brother christian 'tis away."

Above ym bod, ethereal life, There's his hope and anchor too."

Ask him where his God now dwells, Where he sheds his cheering ray, Smilingly he'll answer thee—"Brother 'tis not far away."

'Tis not in a distant part, But enshrined in this poor heart.

Ask him where his Jesus is, Who his life for him did lay; Who for him now intercedes,— He will answer thee—"away."

Away, where all to him is given, The King of earth, the Lord of Heaven."

Ask him where he hopes to go, When he leaves this world of clay, He, with prayer, will answer thee—"Christian brother, 'tis away."

Away, away, when life has ceased, I hope to join my loving Lord, Willowsport, Nov. 26, 1849.

Written for the American. A NEW AND MODERN NOVEL. THE LOST GLOVE.

By THE AUTHOR OF THE "DIAMOND RING." Introduction.

A poor little girl sat on a wood-pile.

"Only a penny," she asked of Henry Smith who was passing by.

CHAPTER II. He threw a hand full of dimes. She went home to her starving mother, and found her dead.

CHAPTER III. He started for Italy. She was engaged as a menial by W. B. Esq.

CHAPTER IV. He became an artist, and sketched the wood-pile scene; after which he returned home.

CHAPTER V. Passing down Broadway he saw a beautiful girl drop her glove. Picking it up he hastened to overtake her; but she entered a house before he was able to do it.

CHAPTER VI. He asked a friend who lived there, and was told Mr. B.; and that she was Miss B.

CHAPTER VII. That evening he got an introduction to her.

CHAPTER VIII. He showed her his drawing, and said "only a penny." She cried, and he begged pardon.

CHAPTER IX. Miss B. was the girl that sat on the wood-pile, and had been adopted by W. B. as his daughter.

CHAPTER X. They were married, and were blessed with a goodly number of heirs, male and female.

THE END.

ANGEL UPON MARTYR.—In slinkiness there is no hand like a woman's hand—no heart like a woman's heart—no eye so untring, no hope so fervent. Woman by a sick man's couch is divinity impersonated.

The Pope blessed the Neapolitan army on their flight from the Roman territory, as follows:

"I blessed you marching to the fray, I bless you now you've run away, If other honor you have not, You'll always be a blessed lot."

On the 18th inst, two boats containing 20,000 bushels of coal, struck the rocks and were sunk in going over the falls below Louisville. They belong to Clark & McGill, of Pittsburgh.

MARRIED.

In Danville, on the evening of the 15th inst, by the Rev. M. C. Lightfoot, Mr. THOMAS CLARK, Sr., to Mrs. ELIZABETH MUSEMANN, both of the former place.

DIED.

In this place on Sunday last, Mrs. SARAH HUESTED, relict to Mr. James Huested, aged 65 years.

In Augusta township, suddenly, on Tuesday last, Mr. HENRY YORTHEIMER, aged about 55 years.

[The deceased was a good and useful citizen, and was for many years, engaged in the mercantile business in this place.]

In Princeton, N. J., on the 13th inst., JOHN MONTGOMERY CANNOR, aged about 24 years. He was the son of Thomas Candor of Mercer Co. Ill., and was born in Union Co. Pa., the former residence of his family. On the side of both parents he was descended from the Scottish Presbyterians in Ireland.

Coal Trade.

SUNBURY, November 30, 1849.

Amount of coal brought to Sunbury over the Danville and Potsville rail road, from the Shamokin mines:

For the last week, 553 Tons.

Per last report, 17741 Tons.

Total, 18294 Tons.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET. Nov. 27, 1849.

WHEAT—Prime Pennsylvania reds are held at \$1 04 a 105 and white at \$1 11a 113.

RYE—Sales of Penna. at \$1 a 65c, and Southern at 60c.

CORN—Old yellow is worth 58c; new 56c; white 54 a 56 c.

OATS—Southern Oats are held at 29 a 30; Penna. 25 a 26c.

WHISKEY—Sales in hhd's at 27a 27c and bbl's same price.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Henry Maizer.

WHEAT. 100

RYE. 55

CORN. 37

BUTTER. 16

EGGS. 9

PORK. 125

FLAXSEED. 25

BEANSEED. 25

FLAX. 10

HUCKLED FLAX. 10

DRIED APPLES. 52

DO. PEACHES. 200

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of December next, the following described property to wit—The one undivided half part of all that

TRACT OF LAND, situate in Point township, and county aforesaid. Adjoining land of John Nixon, Leonard Potts and others, and the North Branch of the Susquehanna, containing in the whole, one hundred and ninety-two acres and seventy-five perches—about one hundred and sixty acres of which are cleared; whereon are erected a large STONE HOUSE and a good FRAME BARN with other buildings, the land is of the best quality—Late the estate of William Lemon, dec'd. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when the conditions thereof will be made known by

HUGH M'WILLIAMS, Executor.

By Order of the Court, David Rockefeller, Ck. D. C. Sunbury, Nov. 17, 1849.—7t

Wm. G. Cochran & Co.,

WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS, No. 72 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

HAVE always on hand a very large stock of Wines, Liqueurs and Segars, of their own importation. Store Keepers, Hotel Keepers, and private gentlemen, will be supplied on the most liberal terms. Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1849.—

THE CHEAP BOOK STORE.

DANIELS & SMITH'S, No. 36 N. Sixth St. between Market & Arch, Philadelphia.

Law Books, Theological and Classical Books, MEDICAL BOOKS, BIOGRAPHICAL & HISTORICAL BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC and MATHEMATICAL BOOKS, Juvenile Books, in great variety. Hymn Books and Prayer Books, Bibles, all sizes and prices.

Blank Books, Writing Paper, and Stationery. Wholesale and Retail.

Our prices are much lower than the regular prices. For Librarians and small parcels of books purchased. Books imported to order from London. Philadelphia, June 9, 1849.—7t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Doctors Bright & Priestly, in the Borough of Northumberland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. S. BRIGHT, JOSEPH PRIESTLY, Northumberland, Oct. 31, 1849.—Nov 10-3t

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Snyderstown.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at Snyderstown, in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, a lot or piece of ground, situate in the said town, on the main street and adjoining lands of Wm. Farrow and others, containing about one acre, whereon is erected a large two story Dwelling House, with the conveniences of a well of good water, stable &c., and a large store room, now in the occupancy of John G. Morgan, and a Granary.

ALSO—Another lot in said town adjoining the above described, containing about 54 perches, whereon is erected a frame Dwelling House and Stable, and also a blacksmith shop.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time conditions of sale will be made known. For further information inquire of CHARLES W. HEGINS, Potteville Pa. or HENRY DONNEL, Sunbury, Pa. November 10, 1849.—4t

FIRE!! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Farmers! save your Property and help each other.

FARMERS COMPANY

Over 70,000 Members. GUARANTY CAPITAL OVER \$500,000

The Washington City Mutual Insurance Company of Granville, N. Y., through their Agent, is now taking risks in this County and vicinity, on dwelling Houses, Churches, Taverns, Boarding Houses, Hay, Grain and Farmers produce generally. This Company takes no risks in exposed parts of villages or on Stores, Mills, Shops or Machinery, nor insures exceeding \$3000 in one locality. The rates are exceedingly low, averaging less than \$5 per thousand for Policies running 5 years or \$1 per year. A small premium is required, but the prosperous condition of the Company and the large accumulated cash fund, precludes all probability of there ever being an assessment. The Policies of this Company are free from objectionable conditions often found in policies of other Companies; the Company being also responsible for the correctness of business done by its Agents. It is now the most extensive Mutual Company in the United States, and universally popular among the farmers of N. Y., Mass., and Conn. All losses, however, small after due notice will be promptly paid either at the place of loss or the Branch Office at Harrisburg. The Company is now under the direction of the following gentlemen: Hon David Russell late member of Congress. Hon. Solomon S. Cowen, Cornelius L. Allen, Joseph H. Bishop, H. N. Graves, Henry W. Green, Geo. Clements, Joseph T. Davis, Arch Bishop, Geo. Young, Jr., Nathan Doane.

DAVID RUSSELL, President. Persons desiring Insurance in the above Company by informing the subscriber by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

ALBERT GARRNER, Agent. Sunbury, Oct. 20, 1849.

Groceries!! Groceries!!

COLTON & Co., S. W. Corner Arch & 6th Street Philadelphia.

OFFER for sale to the inhabitants of Sunbury and vicinity, Family Groceries of the very finest quality consisting of Extra Fine, Superior and Common Green and Black Teas.

Coffees of all kinds and prices. Sugars of every kind. Rice, Farina, Soap, Hominy.

All kinds of choice Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, Olive Oil, Preserves, &c., warranted to be of the very finest grades in the market and at the cheapest rates possible.

All goods carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

COLTON & CO., S. W. Cor. Arch & 6th St. Phila. Oct. 28, 1849.—ch23m—ly 26,

E. HICKS JONES,

WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER OF WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE.

Importer of French Baskets Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods.

No. 18 North Second Street, Between Market and Arch Sts., under J. STEWART JONES' Carpet Warehouse, two doors below Christ Church, PHILADELPHIA.

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving a large and extensive assortment of Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods of every description, (no matter to whomsoever,) Looking Glasses of Gold and Mahogany frames, Baskets, Coaches, Chairs, &c.

BROOMS,

Shaker's Eastern Wisp and Country Brooms, Window Blinds, Door Mats, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Washboards—in fact, Wooden and Willow Ware of every description, all of which will be sold low for Cash or City exchange.

Merchants would save themselves much time and trouble, by calling and examining my stock before purchasing.

N. B.—Looking Glasses, are insured against Breakage to all parts of the Union, without extra charge.

August 25, 1849.—3m

TICKNER'S

COLOMBIAN SPELLING BOOK.

BEING a progressive and Comprehensive System of Orthography and Orthology, including a variety of definitions adapted to the use of Schools in the American Republic, by Almon Tickner, a Teacher of twenty-five year's experience, and author of the Columbian Calculator, Practical Common School Mensuration, &c.

The attention of Teachers, School Directors, parents, &c., is invited to this new Spelling Book, which conforms to the modern spelling and usages in Orthography asking one of the neatest, cheapest, best arranged, and better adapted to the wants of children, than any other published in the United States. It is what it purports to be, a Spelling Book and not a Reading Book, and only requires an examination on the part of instructors of youth to secure for it a universal introduction into the Schools of the United States. Just published, and for sale by HENRY MASSER, Sunbury.

Where Teachers and Directors can procure copies for examination.

August 4, 1849.—

THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

EDITED BY GOVERNOR EMER