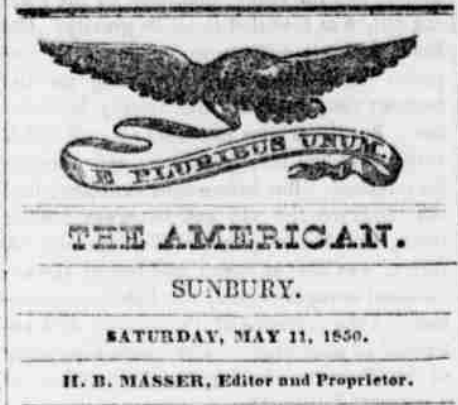


MR. LAYARD'S DISCOVERIES.

The following is from a paper read before the Royal Institute in London. Mr. Layard has been for some years past engaged in exploring the ancient city of Nineveh. This city, which Jonah, the Prophet, was sent to convert from heathenism, was discovered by Mr. Layard buried hundreds of feet beneath the sands of the desert. He has published a highly interesting account of his explorations, from which we shortly make some extracts.

At the ordinary meeting of the Royal Institute of Architects, London, on Tuesday, 26th ult, Mr. Bellamy, vice president, in the chair, Mr. Sidney Smirke, fellow of the institute, read "Some remarks on the style of ornamentation prevalent in the Assyrian sculpture recently discovered, and on some peculiarities of Assyrian architecture disclosed by Mr. Layard's discoveries." Mr. Smirke exhibited some admirable casts of portions of the sculpture which he had taken from the remains now deposited in the British Museum, representing armlets, bracelets, hilts of swords, a singular kind of foliage belonging to a tree apparently an object of worship, the hem and borders of costume, human figures, horses, &c. Considering the extreme antiquity of these remains, the only moderate hardness of the material, and the lowness of the relief, these sculptures must be considered as remarkably well preserved. Major Rawlinson, who had mastered to a great extent the knowledge handed down in the strange characters found in these remains, entertained the opinion that the earlier ruins dated twelve or thirteen centuries before the Christian era. The love of ornament common to eastern nations was remarkable in these specimens. Every figure had some carved representation of ornament; even the common soldiers had their weapons covered with rosettes, bulls' heads, other figures, and the trappings of horses were mostly richly decorated. As the finger ring amidst these minutes decorations was nowhere to be found it was presumed that that was an ornament unknown to the Assyrians. Without going into the question of the antiquity of finger rings, he might state that they were mentioned in Esther and Jeremiah; and Pansion, who wrote 422 years before Christ, related that he saw one on a pointing on the walls of a temple, a figure of Phosias, which had a ring on the hand. There was, however, no such example known to exist at the present time in Greek sculpture. Very few illustrations of domestic furniture had been found; but there were chairs with feet imitating the feet of animal—an ornament usually adopted in Greek art, and continued downwards through the mediæval period. The ornamental drawings exhibited frequently spirit and artistic skill which would do no discredit to our best artists. They had a freedom of execution wholly unknown in Egyptian remains. The honeycomb ornament, which appeared very commonly, was as perfectly executed in its execution as the numerous specimens which were to be found in Greek art. The most trifling and mean objects were profusely decorated, and the mass of drawings of this description was so immense, that they must have been the work of the ordinary artisan. He doubted whether there were five working sculptors in England, who could work on a piece of marble worked with execution, boldness and accuracy of drawing. These figures had, in fact a strong analogy to the works of the Greeks, and he believed that the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates were more entitled than the banks of the Nile and Egypt, to the honor of giving birth to Greek art. Mr. Smirke then proceeded to show, at some length, the connection of the Assyrian architecture of worship, such as gates and bulls, with those of the Egyptians, and he drew an interesting comparison between a deity springing from a wheel, which is much represented in these Assyrian sculptures, and the wheel mentioned in the 8th chapter of Ezekiel. The total absence of columns was remarkable. Mr. Layard mentioned only one instance in which he had found them, and he presented from other circumstances, that they were of late date. It is on the east wall exhibited there was a representation of a sort of tent roof, supported by pillars, which were so slender as to lead to the presumption that they must have been of wood. At the top of these pillars were placed the beams of a goat, so arranged that they suggested the idea of lion's paws. The style of architecture to which the best Jewish temple might be attributed, had long been a matter of controversy, but he was disposed to think that these magnificent ruins afforded a better clue than any we had hitherto possessed. Geographically and politically speaking, the kingdom of Israel had more connection with these people than with the Egyptians, and it was from the countries west of Judah that Solomon sought his "venning workmen," who were employed in the building of the temple. In conclusion, he referred to the recent accounts from Nineveh, as being provokingly vague and meagre. There had been found, it would appear, a most miscellaneous collection of rich armour, antique vessels, costly apparel, and other treasures, put together in a manner perfectly perplexing. An ingenious pupil of his, Mr. Keitch, had, however, drawn his attention to a passage in Diodorus Siculus, which would perhaps help to explain so otherwise utterly unaccountable a circumstance. Sardanapalus, as they all knew, when his danger was imminent, and the Median enemy in possession of his city, owing to a sudden irruption of the river breaking down 20 stadia of the walls, collected together all his valuables, his vestments, his armor, his gold and silver, and all his treasures, and formed of them a grand funeral pile. On the top he placed his wives, his concubines, his servants, his eunuchs, and himself, and applying the torch, the whole were burnt together. Diodorus relates that one of the eunuchs, not yet tired of life, or at least having an insuperable objection to so fiery a mode of going out of it, made his escape, and gave information to a Babylonian priest that under the ruins of the king's palace might be found enormous treasures. The priest went straight to Arbaces, who in the midst of his triumph was distributing rewards to his captains, and reminding the monarch that he had predicted the fall of Nineveh, said that in midst of the battle he had vowed a vow to

Belus that, if the Babylonians were victorious he would convey the ruins of the royal palace to Babylon, and erect there a temple to that god, which should be at once a monument of the destruction of Nineveh, and serve as a landmark to those who navigated the river that ran through that great city. The Median king, who was described by Diodorus as possessing a noble and generous disposition granted him all the ruins of the royal palace for this purpose. The priest then, with the eunuch, removed the greater part of the treasure, but the fraud was discovered and he was condemned to death. The operations of the priest, so far as the treasures were concerned were superstitious, and of course the investigation of the ruins could not have been so complete as if it had been conducted openly and deliberately, and that would seem to account for the incongruous heap of valuables discovered by Mr. Layard. Thus, if the eunuch had not had so natural a distaste to one of the principals in the *mita-da-fe* of the monarch, Mr. Layard would have been by this time in possession of the treasures of Sardanapalus.



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY. SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1850. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna, is not exceeded if equaled by any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania.

THE LIST OF LETTERS is published in this paper in accordance with the law requiring them to be published in the paper having the largest circulation.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING. The Citizens of Northumberland county are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury at one o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 25th inst., for the purpose of instructing the Delegates to the State Convention held at Williamsport the 29th inst., for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, Surveyor General, &c.

By order of the Standing Committee. G. M. YORKS, Chairman. May 11, 1850.

An apprentice to the Printing business wanted at this office. A good boy of about 14 or 15 years would find a good situation.

Press for Sale.—As we have enlarged our paper we offer for sale a good second handed Washington Iron Press, the same on which the American was formerly printed. The plate measures 21 by 30 inches full. It will be sold simply because we have no further use for it.

Felix Lench has been appointed Post Master at Mount Carmel, in this county.

We invite the attention to the advertisement of the sale of lots in Trevorton, in another column.

Our friend Fetter is still engaged in taking daguerotypes in his inimitable style, at his rooms over the Commissioners office. Our friends from the country should give him a call if they wish a beautiful picture of themselves or their families. His terms are very moderate.

At the Election, on Monday last, the following officers were chosen:—Burgesses—J. B. Packer, Esq., and Ed. G. Mackley.

Assistant Burgesses—John Young, Wm. L. Dewart, Thomas Robins and John Randall.

Clerk—George Lyon, John Farnsworth, Ira T. Clement, Jacob Rohrbach, Henry Haupt, Gideon M. Yorks and Samuel J. Fry.

John Constable—Martin Bucher. Clerk—Edward W. Bright.

NORTHUMBERLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.—At an election held on Monday, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—President—DANIEL BRAUTIGAM.

Directors—JOSEPH R. PRIESTLY, JOHN TAGGART, AMOS E. KAPP, WILLIAM I. GREENGARD, WILLIAM L. DEWART and CHARLES KAY.

Treasurer—William Forsythe.

CONGRESS.—As usual nothing is doing in the Legislative halls at Washington. The compromise committee have not yet reported. The committee, who ought to expel Benton and Foote, have not made their action public, if any has taken place.

THE ARGUMENT on the writ of error in the Webster case has been heard. The judges have not yet delivered their opinion.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning about 4 o'clock, as the packet boat was crossing the mouth of the West Branch at Northumberland, the horses were dragged over the rail of the bridge and fell into the water.—Two of them disentangled themselves from the harness and swam ashore; the third was killed by the fall and drifting down the river, lodged upon the wing-wall of the sluice.

Owing to the high stage of water, the boat was in great danger of going over the Shamokin Dam; but was towed ashore by some ferryman.

SLOW TRAVELLING.—We received on Tuesday last, a barrel which was shipped at York, Pa. on the 15th of April ult., by Messrs Parkhurst & Hebert, of that place, to Brant's forwarding house, in Harrisburg, and thence up the Susquehanna canal by boat. The distance is 80 miles; the time consumed on the passage 22 days. We commend these forwarding houses to the public.

TREVORTON AND SUSQUEHANNA RAIL ROAD.

This road, which has been located during the winter, will be put under contract on the 28th inst. It commences at the town of Trevorton, and following the course of the Mahanoy creek, ends at the Susquehanna, near the mouth of this creek, from whence it will be extended to the head of the Wisconsin canal, a distance of 13 miles, which connects with the Pennsylvania canal at Clark's Ferry. This rail road will at once open a connection with the great public works and afford a route to the Southern, Eastern and North-west markets for the inexhaustible coal fields of Mahanoy, and in fact for the whole Middle Coal Field. Trevorton is about five miles distant from the town of Shamokin, and lies in the centre of the coal basin of Mahanoy. The coal of that vicinity is of the semi-bituminous or transition species, between the very hard anthracite and the fat bituminous, combining the firmness and compactness of the anthracite with the inflammability of the bituminous. This gives it peculiar fitness for domestic use as well as for manufacturing purposes. It occurs in large veins, free from faults and very easy of access. The road will be speedily urged on to completion; and when this coal is introduced into market, will probably be one of the most productive in the state. Town lots in Trevorton are sought for with eagerness, and it bids fair to increase with the rapidity of Minersville and the various other towns in the Schuylkill basin. The generosity of the proprietors in taking labor upon the rail road in payment of the price of lots, is deserving of the highest commendation, giving as it does to poor men an opportunity to secure a homestead without difficulty.

Prof. Rogers has been exploring the Middle Coal Field for some weeks and finds the number and size of the veins greatly to exceed the expectations of the most sanguine. Suddles are of frequent occurrence. In the space of two hundred feet, he found seven veins of coal of large size, one of them measuring fourteen feet. The veins in this Field all lie in positions which are most favorable for working, & the quantity of coal which lies above water level is almost beyond computation. A communication with the markets will at once place it in a position to defy competition.

REVENUE LAWS. During the Campaign of 1848, the Whigs were profuse and positive in their promises of a modification of the revenue laws, if General Taylor was elected. That he received the electoral vote of Pennsylvania was owing, in a great degree, to the belief that the promises would be fulfilled. He received a large number of democratic votes, also he could not have carried a democratic State. His first message feebly recommended a modification of these laws. Congress has been in session for six months and yet no movement has been made to effect this change. It is true that the slavery question has occupied the attention of the Senate and House ever since December, but this did not prevent an effort being made by the whigs to carry out their avowed intentions. A bill for the increase of duty on coal and iron could at least have been reported, or something done to show their good faith, if they possessed it. Now we are left to the legitimate conclusion that they do not intend to carry out their principle—or to speak more correctly, they stole a local doctrine and fraudulently appropriated it to party purposes. We have already contended that the doctrine of a high protective duty on coal and iron was a cherished principle of the people of Pennsylvania, and belonged to neither of the great parties. It is a false position for either Democrats or Whigs to assume that they are the Tariff party. It is undoubtedly the policy of manufacturing states, and we firmly believe it is the policy of the general government.

All true Pennsylvanians are to a man in favor of an increased duty on coal and iron. They are the great wealth of the state and when properly protected, will place her higher than California with all her bed of gold dust. It then becomes the interest, nay the duty of her people to stand firm and demand their rights. They should not suffer themselves to be defrauded of their rights by surrendering their favorite policy to the use of any party. They should not admit against themselves to be deceived into voting for men who refuse to carry out their measures. In 1846 the whole Pennsylvania representation, with a single exception, voted against the reduction of the Tariff, showing that it was a measure upon which both great parties in the state united. If the friends of this change in the present rate of duties are true to themselves, they can accomplish their purpose. Firmness and perseverance never fail. Let them, until the desired change is accomplished, refuse to give their suffrages to any man who will not pledge his sacred honor to stand firm in its support. Let them unite every where upon the friends of the measure, be they Democrats or Whigs. Look at the South who they cling together to cherish their peculiar institution! Does any restriction of party interfere with their unanimity? Do not Democrats or Whigs battle alike for the cause? And can we waver in our attachment to a more vital principle? Let our citizens show that they will not permit false issues to turn them aside from their great object, and leaders will beware how they titillate with their opinions. The determined will of the people dare not be disregarded. Let no Democrat be deterred from supporting measures like this, because the Whigs falsely claim to be its supporters. The increase of the duty on coal and iron is demanded by the people, and the Whigs have endeavored to incorporate it into their creed, because they know the measure is popular. They have signally failed in that endeavor. Nothing now remains for the people but to proclaim that it is their measure, and stand by it as each man of them would by his own interest. Let them henceforth

demand from those who solicit their offices, pledges to represent their will upon this subject faithfully. Let it be understood that they mean to insist upon having this policy established, and their will must be respected. Such a course can not fail; it must insure success.

GIVING TO THE CHURCH.

A friend of ours residing in Philadelphia, who owns a large body of unseated lands in a neighboring county, has been much annoyed lately by the destruction of timber upon them. It is unfortunately a doctrine among some of the adjoining that all wild land, the owners of which reside in the city, is liable to be used by them with impunity, and some owners have found to their cost that this doctrine is religiously practiced. Land thus situated is known among them by the name of "Grandfather's property," and they cut down the timber as well for household use as private speculation. Mr. R., during a number of visits to his land, used every effort to discover the trespassers, but in vain. A short time ago, while on one of these voyages of discovery, he was solicited to contribute to the erection of a church, then building in the neighborhood. The idea occurred to him that he might "kill two birds with one stone," by using the church to discover the trespassers and at the same time prevent further annoyance by them. Accordingly he called upon some of the chief men of the congregation, and thus addressed them: "Gentlemen, I am always disposed to do every thing in my power for the advancement of Christianity, and am delighted to be able to be of service to you in completing the erection of the place of worship you are building. Several hundred pine timber trees growing upon my property have during the past two years, been cut down and carried away by some evil disposed persons, who I am obliged to believe, reside among you. Their names I have not been able to discover. The value of this timber is at least one hundred dollars. Now I propose to give to the church all that can be recovered from the perpetrators of this mischief. It is your interest to look them up, and I hope that you will make every effort to discover them."

In less than one week, so active were the members of the congregation, every man who had been cutting timber upon Mr. R.'s land paid to the building committee his quota of the damage, and the very nice sum thus raised enabled them to finish their church. Mr. R. suspects very strongly that many of the pillars of the church were engaged in the operations upon his property and for fear of detection and exposure promptly liquidated the damages. The success of this plan induced Mr. R. to try the same experiment in several other places, and he has found it work admirably. In addition to the pleasure it affords him to contribute to the religious societies, he derives some consolation from the hope that the ministers in the churches may be able to impress upon their charges a correct understanding of the eighth commandment, and prevent the occurrence of similar annoyance.

BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

On Monday last the voters of our Borough again had an opportunity of exercising that glorious privilege of freemen. We are peculiarly blessed with numerous occasions for displaying our patriotism and independence, in this place. Twice already since the first of March have we been called upon to choose officers; first under the Act of Assembly, and next under the Borough charter; and in a few weeks another election will be held for the purpose of selecting a few more, not exactly of the same sort, but for the identical Borough. The lawmakers who have thus showered down upon our heads so many blessings, deserve our gratitude. The prodigality they displayed in giving us three elections when one would have answered every reasonable purpose, was, no doubt, considered very commendable before the administration of Riner, Stevens & Co., made retrenchment and reform necessary. We ought to be thankful for the glorious privileges; but in these utilitarian days, we are often led to enquire into the use of our peculiar institutions. We have often wondered why the officers of the Borough should not all be chosen on the same day. It may be that the aforesaid lawmakers were very compassionate and feared the duty of voting for so many persons in one day, imposed too heavy a burden upon the Burghers. Or they may have thought the Borough Treasury was too full and needed a few more channels opened to prevent its overflow. But whatever may have been their object, we are certain we speak the sentiments of a large majority, when we say that these three elections should be held upon the same day and by the same officers. And with all respect to the gentlemen chosen on Monday, we must say that the officers they fill are of less use to the Borough than the fifth wheel to a wagon.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Edward H. Wright, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at the Court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

John D. Diomstari, of Georgia, to be Consul of the U. S. for the port of Athens, in Greece.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

We learn from the Miltonian that both the Editors are absent and the management will be entirely under the supervision of the d—t.

In our opinion the announcement of this change was entirely superfluous, as the editorial columns of that paper have for some weeks borne strong evidence of the handy work of his Satanic Majesty.

The Philadelphians are constantly asking the passage of new laws to prevent the riots which are so disgraceful to their city & condemnatory to its police. Prayers to the Legislature for more stringent laws come with a very bad grace from those who are unable or unwilling to enforce the existing laws.

The Census Bill has passed in Congress.

FREE TRADE AND LABOR.

Every one professes sympathy with the laborer. But different men have different modes of embodying that sympathy. In this however, as in everything else, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."—That policy which creates a demand for labor is the best policy for the laborer. The poor man's capital consists in his ability to work; and what he wants is, opportunities for his steady and profitable investment. His is altogether unlike cash capital. That may be profitably sent out in a thousand directions; but sinews and muscles can only be profitably employed in labor. Those, therefore, who wish to give practical demonstrations of the genuineness of their sympathy for that laborer, can only do so by advocating the policy which creates a demand for labor.

Now let us look at the practical effect of the policy of free trade. Take by way of illustration, the single interest of iron in the single state of Pennsylvania.

In 1842, there were 213 furnaces in operation, producing 151,885 tons of pig iron.—Before the close of 1846, this number had increased to 316, producing 372,231 tons—showing an increase, in four years, of 103 furnaces, and 222,346 tons of iron.

The value of the product of 1842 was in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, and in 1846 over \$7,000,000.

Two-thirds of this pig iron was manufactured into hoops, nails, bars, boiler-plate, castings, &c. in the State of Pennsylvania, at twice the cost, for labor, of the pig iron itself. Consequently, if we add this to the pig iron, we will have the following results:—1842, value of iron manufactured \$9,000,000 1846, do do do 14,000,000

Of these sums, four-fifths, (say three-fourths) are expended in labor. There was, therefore expended in labor, in this single branch of industry, in Pennsylvania, in 1842 \$6,750,000 1846 10,500,000

It requires no acute knowledge of political economy to perceive the benefit which the laboring man of Pennsylvania derived from the policy which induced this vast increased demand for labor. If the same policy had continued, instead of ten millions in 1846, the iron-workers of Pennsylvania would have pocketed at least fifteen millions of dollars for their labor in 1850. But that policy was superseded by those who profess the most profound sympathy for the poor man. And what is the result? Intelligent men estimate that the product of the present year will not exceed one half that of 1846. Consequently the money to be paid for labor will be reduced one-half—even though the price of labor is not effected by the reduced demand for it.

To place this fact distinctly before the mind of the reader, we subjoin the figures:—1846—Money paid to iron laborers in Pennsylvania \$10,500,000 1850—Money paid to iron laborers in Pennsylvania \$5,250,000

Price paid per annum by the iron-workers of Pennsylvania for free-trade 5,250,000

Here are five millions of dollars taken out of the pockets of the working men in a single branch of business in a single State in one year! Apply the same rule to the whole Union, and the sum will run up to at least ten or fifteen millions! This is the iron-workers' tax for free trade!

There would be a shadow of consolation for the iron-worker if he knew that these millions went into the pockets of his fellow-laborers in other branches of business in this country. But he is comforted by no such reflection. He knows that what is taken out of his pocket goes into the pockets of foreign manufacturers.—Exchange.

Large Fire in Gosport, Virginia.—Thirty Houses Burnt.

The Norfolk Herald of Thursday, has the following account of a fire in Gosport on Wednesday:—

Yesterday afternoon, a little after 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the kitchen in the rear of Mr. Briqueot's house, in Gosport, on the main avenue, in the second square from the Navy Yard gate, and a strong easterly wind prevailing, the flames spread with fearful rapidity from house to house along the whole of the east side of the square, and crossing the avenue, communicated to the entire row on the west side up to the second cross street from the Navy Yard, and at all on that street—and in the short space of an hour the whole were reduced to ashes. We were unable to ascertain the precise number of houses destroyed; but adopting the prevailing estimate, we set it down at from twenty-five to thirty, composing nearly half of the town.—Among the proprietors or occupants were Mr. Briqueot, Mr. Butters, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Buckley, Mr. George Marshall, Mr. Wilborn, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Reardon of Norfolk. All the buildings except three were of wood, and their probable value cannot be estimated at less than \$20,000. Most of them are said to be insured. The United, Aid, Hope and Union fire companies, from Norfolk, went over to the assistance of those of Portsmouth, and their united efforts prevented a further spread of the flames.

CATCHING TURTLES.—The steamer Osprey on her last trip to Charleston ran foul of something which was supposed to be a log. The speed of the vessel was impeded, and in searching for the cause it was found that she had cut nearly through a huge turtle, which was still hanging to her cut-water. It weighed from eight to nine hundred pounds.

DANGER OF IDLENESS.—Frederic Fritz shot himself at Cincinnati, last Wednesday, having, as one of the newspapers says, "nothing else to do." With a little perseverance and a disposition to work for his living any man could find something else better to do than blow his own brains out.

Another Great Crevasse.

Baltimore, May 6, P. M. The New Orleans mail came through to-night. The True Delta says a crevasse occurred in Parish St. James 200 feet wide and 6 feet deep. Several plantations have been submerged. Immense damage will be done before the breach is stopped.

CHOLERA.—The Louisville Courier of the 1st inst., contains the following:—

The steamer Hiram Powers, from New Orleans, arrived here yesterday on her way to Cincinnati with a good number of passengers. On the deck there were nine or ten cases of sickness, and a Mr. Mehaffy, who had his family with him, died on the boat.—He was going to Cincinnati.

On the Boston that arrived yesterday, there were two deaths on deck. They were passengers who came on board sick, and shipped, one for Island No. 1, in the Mississippi, and the other for the Washab. Some three or four other deck passengers, who took sick, were by timely attention soon cured.

The big steamer St. Louis was at New Orleans when the Boston left there, having on board 600 emigrant passengers for St. Louis. There was much sickness among them, and forty cases of cholera were reported, which were likely to prove fatal.

RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.—A large silver medal was found in digging a garden last week, in Princeton, having on the obverse a figure of Victory standing on a rampart, with a drawn sword in one hand, and a flag-staff in the other, with the colors under one foot. On the reverse is a picture of Stony Point, with ships in front. Either side contains inscriptions which show that it was presented by the United States to D. De Fleury for his bravery at the taking of Stony Point, July 15, 1779. The *Waig* says, that after the capture of this post, Congress ordered "three different medals to be struck, emblematical of the action, and awarded respectively to General Wayne, Colonel Fleury, and Colonel Stewart." Wayne's was gold, the others silver. This, then is Col De Fleury's medal.

ANOTHER AWFUL ACCIDENT.—Destruction of a May Party at St. Louis—Death of Two Women.—A telegraphic despatch to the Pittsburg Journal, of Saturday, gives the following account of an accident to a May party.

A dreadful accident occurred on Friday night, at Laeale Saloon, on Fifth, near Locust street, to a May Day party.

J. H. Purkett's scholars and their parents had assembled for amusement; the first floor gave way, carrying down some two hundred persons, breaking through the ground floor, and passing into the cellar, which was half filled with water. A great number were wounded, and some mortally, and two killed instantly, the wife of John Beakey, and wife of Chester W. Pameroy.

The dangerously wounded are Miss Mary Abbott, expected to die Mrs. Emanuel Black, both legs fractured, one of them in two places.

GIVING A PRISONER THE BENEFIT OF A DOUBT.—At the Town Hall, Gravesend, the Recorder told the jury in a trial for theft:—"If you have any doubt upon your minds, you must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt." The town clerk—How say you, gentlemen, "guilty," or "not guilty." Foreman—"Guilty," but we recommend him to mercy. Recorder, (surprised)—on what grounds? Foreman—Because we don't think he's the man; we don't think there is sufficient evidence of identity." Recorder—I told you before, gentlemen, that if you have any doubt you must give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. Foreman—Well, we find him guilty.—London Mail.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, stood a trial, at Springfield, a year ago, in the case of Ezra H. Corning, who was personally injured on board of one of its trains, and the jury brought in a verdict of \$9000. The Company considered this an enormous verdict, and appealed. The case has just been tried again, and the jury have rendered another verdict of \$10,000.

YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD ANOTHER VESSEL FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The bark Active, Captain Foxwell, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday from Rio Janeiro on the 6th of March.

Dr. John S. Stewart, of Baltimore, passenger in the Active, died at Rio de Janeiro, 28th February; also, at sea, on board the A., 15th March, lat. 22 42 S, lon. 28 13 W, Alfred S. Gaines, passenger, of Covington, Ky At Rio, 3d March, Wm. Oliver, seaman, of Connecticut, died on board; and on the 26th ult., at sea, lat. 31 16 N, lon. 71 24 W, David Roberts colored, of Maine. Capt. Foxwell does not state, but it is presumed these deaths were from yellow fever, which, at last accounts, prevailed alarmingly along the coast of Brazil.

THE SOUL.—Man's soul in perpetual motion flows, And to no outward cause that motion owes.

THE IRON BUSINESS.—Married, on the 20th ult., near Toms River, N. J., by Benj. L. Irons, Mr. Joseph Grant to Miss Amanda Irons; and on the 21st ult., at Dover, N. J., by Benj. L. Irons, Mr. Heudrick B. Irons to Miss Jeddiah Ann Irons.

We hope this will not prove to be too many irons in the fire at one time.

FROM OREGON.—Advices from the Columbia river to the 21st of February had been received at San Francisco. Business was at a stand still, on account of the low price of lumber at San Francisco, and the high price of labor, caused by the emigration to the mining region. Provisions were very high, but butter was selling at \$1 50 per pound, and the general range of prices was above the San Francisco market.

THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURED IN CALIFORNIA.—On Saturday last, we had put up in this office, the first Printing Press ever manufactured on the "Pacific side," and for which we intend to bespeak a small niche in the temple of fame, alongside of the Press rendered sacred, as the one used by the immortal Franklin. The workmanship of this *bijou* of a press which is admirably executed, was performed by Mr. Wm. Dunn, who served an apprenticeship in the printing manufactory of Hoe & Co., Gold street, New York.

Nothing is so odious in an acquaintance, as the discovery of a defect in his

I NEVER YET found pride in a noble nature nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all the trees I observe that God hath chosen the vine—a low plant that creeps up the helpful wall; of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and guileless dove. When God appeared to Moses it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the sturdy oak, nor the spreading palm, but in a bush. As if he would, by these elections, check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing procureth love like humility; nothing hate, like pride. Feltham's Resolves.

THE ORPHAN BOY.

BY J. JONES JOHN. The world is glad, but I am sad, I have no pleasant joy, Oh God! I wish I never had Become an Orphan boy.

From painful grief, I seek relief, My sorrow to destroy; But pleasure's train to me is dead To a poor Orphan boy.

My parents dead, if ye were here, This life I could enjoy; But ye are gone, this world is drear To a lone Orphan boy.

Than come sweet death, with mournful wreathe, A victim to decay; I'm tired of life, Oh! take my breath, Spare not the Orphan boy.

Farewell to pain, and hope and gain, And all that can annoy; Adieu to love and honor vain, Adieu to the Orphan boy.

I'll seek that shore, where evermore, Are heard the shouts of joy; And they whose spirits I adore Will meet their Orphan boy.

ELYSBURG, May 1850.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF TREVORTON.

On Tuesday, May 28, 1850. TREVORTON is situated at Zerbes Gap, 8 miles from Shamokin, 12 miles from Sunbury, and 12 miles from the Susquehanna River, in Northumberland County, Pa., about 40 miles from Harrisburg, and one day's ride from Philadelphia. It is situated at that important Gap in the mountains, that commands the most Western end of the river.

Coal Valley of the Shamokin Basin. It sustains to the Shamokin Coal Basin a similar relation to that of Pottsville to the Schuylkill Coal Field.

TREVORTON is at the termination of the TREVORTON & MAHONNY RAIL ROAD, now about to be placed under contract, which connects this extensive Coal Basin with the Susquehanna River, and thus opens that Coal Basin for market.

After this Rail Road is completed, one or two Million of Tons of Coal may be taken to market annually.

The Schuylkill Basin in the vicinity of Pottsville has a population of 30,000; and the town of Pottsville about 7000; and about one and a half millions tons of coal is sent down to market annually.

Two millions of tons of coal are sent down to market from Trevorton, the Coal Basin and vicinity of Trevorton will have a population of 30,000, and the town of Trevorton about 8 or 10,000. With such a produce of coal, the amount of money circulated in Trevorton, and the vicinity, will amount to

Several Millions of Dollars!!! The original cost of lots in Pottsville were very low, ranging from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars; now they range from five hundred to three thousand dollars. In Minersville lots which five years ago sold at one hundred dollars, now sell for five hundred to two thousand dollars. Such has always been the great and permanent advance of lots in Mining Towns.

The unusually favorable position of Trevorton must make it one of the largest and most flourishing Mining Towns in the State of Pennsylvania. The proceeds of the sales of lots will be appropriated towards the construction of Rail Road, and the lots can be

paid for in labor on the Rail Road, or materials for the same, or in provisions or produce of any kind that can be used in construction of the Rail Road; or if not paid in this way, then one-fourth in cash in thirty days, and balance in three equal payments of six, nine, and twelve months.

PURCHASERS of Lots in Trevorton, who wish to pay for them in labor on Rail Road, will be entitled to receive ONE HALF OF THEIR WAGES IN CASH till the Lots are paid for.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. D. MONTGOMERY BOYD, Agent. May 11, 1850.—31

NOTICE.

An election of one President and four Managers of the Trevorton, Mahanoy and Susquehanna