

# SUNBURY AMERICAN AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

## INVASION OF CUBA.

The New York Sun, of Saturday, seems to be in receipt of private intelligence from the invaders of Cuba. With much parade of capitals it says—

All the vessels of the Cuban expedition have sailed, and without doubt, are, at this moment, hovering on the coast of Cuba!

There is every reason to believe that the next advices from Havana, after this date, May 11th, will bring us news of the successful landing of the patriots, and the actual commencement of their struggle for independence.

We are at liberty, for the present, to lay only a few particulars before the public.

The plan and management of the parties concerned in getting up the expedition have been most admirable. Every movement was so cautious and so concealed that up to the hour of the sailing of the vessels, only a few persons, except those engaged, knew anything of the affair.

Thus have the enemies to the freedom of Cuba been, this time, foiled.

The men engaged for this struggle were carefully chosen.

They are strong and well armed. Their number and their names will be published soon, unless a wise Providence should overtake them with defeat.

In all human probability they will gloriously succeed.

Their landing on the shores of Cuba is the signal for a general revolution throughout the island.

Gen. Lopez is the Commander-in-Chief.—The foul assassins east upon him by malicious parties, to the effect that he had abandoned the expedition, are now signally rebuked.

General Lopez wishes his friends to know that he is all right.

Above is the flag of Free Cuba. Whether it shall wave over the Morea sooner or later, there it is! The ideas it conveys are comprehensive, as the cause in which it is ennobled is glorious. The star is Cuba—an independent nation—surrounded by a triangle, symbolic of strength, and representing by its three sides, executive, legislative and judicial power. These are the shields of the nation. The star is pure white, the triangle deep red; the five stripes blue and white, the two outer white, and the center one blue, the others white. The blue stripes represent the three departments of Cuba, as now divided, with Oriental Central, and Occidental; having Havana, St. Domingo, and Pinar del Rio, as their capitals. The red, white, and blue, are the colors of liberty.

## THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

This treaty is every day becoming the object of the most general censure. Efforts have been made by a few Clayton papers to defend it, but ineffectually. The Boston Protective Union says of it:

"The Nicarguan treaty, judged by the abstract of it we read in the New York papers, seems to be a very bad kind of bargain. Certain American emphatics entered into a treaty with the half-pocahontas Republic of Nicaragua, relative to a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama; and the Republic of Nicaragua entered into a treaty with the Republic of the United States. This, according to present international law and custom, is all fair and right; the emphatics wrote to make the canal and the Nicaraguans and their Republic very properly agreed to put in their name taking. No other man or individual had any concern with the matter in hand, except these three parties. But no sooner is the agreement entered into than the ministers of the British moneyed interest, who have been trying to make "Kings" on the Southern portion of this continent, just as they did in India, step in and tell the two independent states of Nicaragua and this Republic, that they shall not agree to make ship canals there; that ship canals shall not be made there without the permission of them, the British ministers. They say that they have got a little King there of their own making, one Quaggo the first, a negro boy of drunken habits, King of Mosquitos, and without breeches—that this Quaggo has been by them taken under "protection," that they have made a tool of him, and that, on account of having this tool, they will close the ship canal, and render the contracts of two independent British null."

This is the British tilt to that part of central America. It is, as we all know, a monstrous fabrication. To recognize it as a right is to recognize as a right all the schemes by which Hindostan has been subduced by State. And this recognition has been given by our government in the treaty now concluded.

We, in possession, make over, thereby, half the supervision of the canal to England for ever—for nothing.

We, totally regardless of the decent dignity which becomes a nation, never to lay claim to, or annex a single foot of American soil south of our present limits—at the beck of England, for nothing.

But further—totally regardless of the rights and independence of Nicaragua we have countenanced with England to go into the Isthmus and "protect" the portion needed for the canal, without regard to Nicaragua. There is Republican justice for you.

This is the work of Sir Henry Litton Bulwer, and Mr. Claytons—of whom as regards this matter, and iron-makers in Pittsburgh, and cotton workers in Lowell, we shall have more to say anon.

Mrs. WHITE'S CHILD, it seems, was killed by the Apache, as well as its mother. A letter to the St. Louis Republican says:—"When Major Grier's party attacked the camp of the Apaches, the woman all fled, one of them bearing off the child of Mrs. White. Towards the close of the retreat of the Apaches, a musket ball struck the woman, who soon after, fell and expired. As she fell, her husband came up and shot the child through with an arrow. In the same retreat, the negro female servant of Mrs. White was also killed—and thus closed this terrible tragedy."

BROMUARY OF POTASSIUM is now used to produce insensibility, in the same way as chloroform is used.



## THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1856.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

To Subscribers.—The circulation of the *Sunbury American* and the different news on the *Susquehanna*, is now equal to that of my paper published in North 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.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ginger's Lani's Book for June is rich alike in literary merit and embellishment. More than 20 years experience has given Gandy advantages which none of his contemporaries possess, and the superiority of his book shuns it. It is always welcomed like the flowers in May, or the warm sunshine after a week's rain. The July number will contain a beautiful religious and patriotic engraving—"Bishop White, first Chaplain to Congress, abolishing the Slave-trade." And also "The Warning at the Green Stiles" designed from an incident in the revolutionary war. These alone will be worth the price of a whole year's subscription.

After this volume, the Civil terms of the Book will be advanced. Those who subscribe now, can do so at the old price.

The American Law Journal for May, is on our table. This number fully sustains the former character of the work. It is most useful to the members of the legal profession.

—**Dr. Fox, Journal Cashy** has our thanks for a copy of the Report on Finance.

—We regret to record the death of Hon. James M. Power, late Canal Commissioner on his return from the South, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

—The Democratic State Convention will assemble at Williamsport, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., to nominate candidates for the offices of Canal Commissioner, Surveyor-General and Auditor General. Maj. Wm. L. Dewart is the Senatorial delegate from this District, and Wm. Follmer, Esq., the Representative from this county.

—The Legislature adjourned, *sine die*, on Wednesday last. It has been a very busy session, and many important bills have been passed. Among the unpopular measures we may reckon the resolution voting themselves full pay since the expiration of the 100 days. This is rather a hard pull upon the people. The reduction of the pay was intended to prevent such protracted sessions as the one just concluded. We fear the people will not approve of the valuation the members have put upon their own services, and may be induced to think that they can find other men who could have done the same amount of business within 100 days.

—**Mr. McCauslin, (Dem.)** of Greene county, was elected speaker of the Senate. The thanks of the House were tendered to the Speaker, the following gentlemen: Beaumont, Brimley, Conant, Dobbins, Finley, Hupfer, Jackson, Kitz, Lect, Meyers, Molloy, Pierson and Watson; all democrats. The Governor has approved the Apportionment Bill.

### ATTEMPTED INVASION:

The heroic Montour Guards have thrown the Cula-hunters into the shade. On Thursday night some 20 or 30 citizens of Danville, led by a renegade from this place, entered our Borough, with the intention of stealing a twelve pounder that is under the care of our boys. The strange movements of two spies sent in advance, excited suspicion, and about 12 o'clock a train of baggage, accompanied by a large baggage wagon, gently entered town and drew up before the place in which the cannon was housed. Here they were unexpectedly confronted by the Captain of the piece and eight men, who surrounded them and demanded the object of the visit. The Danville men disclaimed all intention of taking the gun, and said they came in peace,—did not wish to have any fighting, and commenced a retreat.

Our boys told them they were up for a暮, and did not like to be disappointed. The dog "Texas" hereupon seized the leader by the breeches and this was the signal for a general rush on the part of the invaders, to their wagons, the horses were lashed and the whole party commenced an inglorious and poll-mill retreat. "Texas" carried off the piece of the breeches as the evidence of his valor. The whole movement was a decided failure. We hope they will call again, and we promise them a warm reception.

—**AMERICAN HOTEL, NEW YORK.**—We are pleased to see by the New York papers, that this pleasant and admirably conducted Hotel, has been enlarged and otherwise much improved. Its location fronting the Park is one of the most beautiful and pleasant in New York; and its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Bagley & Tabor, spare no exertions to render it one of the most agreeable stopping places in the country. Mr. Bagley was formerly one of the proprietors of the Columbia House in Philadelphia, and many of our Susquehanna friends who made his acquaintance in that excellent House will be pleased to learn where they can find him, on visiting New York. We can only say to those of our friends visiting New York that they can in no respect do better than by stopping at the American Hotel.

## TRENTON HOUSE, BOSTON.

—**THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.** After numberless efforts, an apportionment bill has at last been passed. It is as fair as could under the circumstances be obtained. Our county will continue to elect a Senator in conjunction with Dauphin. It behoves the democracy in both counties to be united. At the last Senatorial election the democratic candidate was defeated by a defection in the ranks. It will ever be thus until these jealousies are suppressed. To allow such feelings, especially where no principle is involved, to mar harmony and create confusion and defeat is culpable and deplorable. The whig prints are ever ready to widen the breach, and we are sorry their efforts have hitherto been attended with success. It will require the united and strenuous exertions of the democrats to achieve a triumph in this Senatorial district, but they can do it. They should begin now to heal the little animosities which have hitherto caused defeat. There is no reason why the same good feeling which prevails between the whigs of the upper and lower end, should not animate the democracy. We are confident that a little reflection will convince them of error, and that the next election will find an unanimity inspiring them which will insure a democratic Senator from this district.

The following is the bill which has passed both houses. It will doubtless receive the sanction of the Governor as it was passed by a whig Senate:

### SENATE.

1. Philadelphia city,	2.
2. Philadelphia county,	3.
3. Montgomery,	1.
4. Chester and Delaware,	1.
5. Bucks	1.
6. Bucks	2.
7. Lancaster and Lebanon,	1.
8. Northampton and Lehigh,	1.
9. Dauphin and Northumberland,	1.
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne,	1.
11. Adams and Franklin,	1.
12. York	1.
13. Cumberland and Perry,	1.
14. Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre and Clinton	1.
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon,	1.
16. Lezume, Columbia and Montour,	1.
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming,	1.
18. Tazga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson,	1.
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren,	1.
20. Erie and Crawford,	1.
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence,	1.
22. Allegheny,	2.
23. Washington and Greene,	1.
24. Bedford and Somerset,	1.
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion,	1.
26. Juniata, Mifflin and Union,	1.
27. Westmoreland and Fayette,	1.
28. Schuylkill,	1.

### HOUSE.

1. Adams,	1.
2. Allegheny,	5.
3. Bedford and Cambria,	2.
4. Bucks	2.
5. Bucks	2.
6. Beaver, Butler and Lawrence,	2.
7. Blair and Huntingdon,	1.
8. Bradford,	1.
9. Chester,	1.
10. Clearfield,	1.
11. Clinton and McKean,	1.
12. Clinton, Armstrong and Jefferson,	1.
13. Columbia and Montour,	1.
14. Dauphin,	1.
15. Erie,	1.
16. Franklin,	2.
17. Greene,	1.
18. Lycoming, Clinton and Potter,	1.
19. Lezume,	1.
20. Lehigh and Carbon,	1.
21. Luzerne,	1.
22. Mifflin and Pike,	1.
23. Mercer, Venango and Warren,	1.
24. Mifflin	1.
25. Montgomery,	1.
26. Northampton,	1.
27. Northumberland,	1.
28. Perry,	1.
29. Philadelphia city,	4.
30. Philadelphia county,	11.
31. Somerset,	1.
32. Schuylkill,	2.
33. Sullivan, Wyoming and Tioga,	3.
34. Wayne,	1.
35. Westmoreland and Fayette,	4.
36. Union and Juniata,	1.
37. York,	3.

### MR. CLAY'S REPORT.

Mr. Clay, chairman of the Committee of thirteen to whom was referred, by the Senate, the adjustment of the questions which have agitated that body since its opening, has made his report. He supported his propositions by a powerful speech which has elicited the admiration of all parties, save the *odious* disunionists. He is said to have surpassed himself upon this occasion. The Senate appear to be most favorably impressed and there is scarcely a doubt the slavery question will now be adjusted upon principles satisfactory to the reasonable men of both North and South. He advocated the admission of California as a state, and established territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah.

The report concludes as follows:

*First*—That whenever new States, not exceeding four in number, to be formed out of the territory of Texas, shall apply for admission into the Union, it will be obligatory on Congress to admit them as States, without reference to the subject of slavery.

*Second*—That California be admitted, with her boundaries as fixed and defined by her constituents.

**THE MILTONIAN.**—The editor of the Miltonian who has volunteered to prosecute his column to rescue the editor of the Gazette from the ridiculous position in which he has placed himself in regard to the circulation of his paper, indignantly states that we asserted we would publish them (the list of letters) in the American if we received nothing for it. We have only to say the above is a most barefaced falsehood, and that we never asserted any such thing. But on the military side, stated his argument, we cannot condone to place it in comparison with the present editor of the Miltonian. We will, however, assert that he cannot find one respectable citizen in Milton, whig or democrat, who would do the gross injustice to compare our character with his own. If he can name one, let him do so.

**Third**—That Territorial governments be established by an act of Congress, for New Mexico and Utah, without the Wilmot proviso.

**Fourth**—That the southern and western boundaries of Texas, shall be fixed as follows:—Beginning at the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte—thence up said river to a point twenty miles north of the place called El Paso—thence eastward to where the one hundredth degree of west longitude intersects the territory of the United States.

**Fifth**—That the bill providing for the re-capture and return to their masters, of fugitive slaves, now on the file of the Senate, be passed, with the addition of two new sections, the first requiring the masters to go before a magistrate in the State where he resides, and make an oath to the fact of elopement, designating and describing his property, a certificate of which shall be his authority for apprehending the runaway; and the second, providing for the trial by jury of the question of freedom, where that is raised by the person in custody, on his return.

**Sixth**—That the slave trade be interdicted within the District of Columbia, by severe penalties.

### SUNDAY TRAVEL.

The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Rail Road have been holding an election to decide if Sunday travel should be allowed upon their road. A large majority cast their votes in favor of daily lines. In our opinion this amounts to nothing. An old act of Assembly of this State prohibits *any person or persons* from performing "any work or business on the Lord's day." This statute applies as well to incorporated companies as to individuals, and includes in its prohibitions as well the conveyance for hire of passengers from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, the planting and hoeing of a half-acre of potatoes about a poor man's cabin. Corporations have no souls, but their agents are reasonably expected to have, and names are much bound by the Act against Sunday labor as the merchant or mechanic. We should like to see some of those opposed to daily lines, try the working of this law upon the conductor, engineer, fireman and brakeman of every train running on Sunday, "just to realize the effects" as Sam Slick says.

### CALIFORNIA.

The late news from this country shows, that the inhabitants are determined to have a government, even if they have to establish one themselves. If something is not soon done by Congress towards admitting California as a State, the citizens will dissolve connection with the United States, and set up a republic of their own. This is what any one who knows any thing of the character of Californians would expect. They are composed of the most adventurous, ardent & indomitable spirits of America, who, if justice is not done them by government, will take the reins into their own hands. It is not to be expected that freemen will allow their rights to be trampled upon, and submit to such unarrangeable delay as that to which Congress has subjected them. While the South is blustering and the North hesitating, California will declare herself independent. They are not the men to trifled with. If they do so, our government can not capture them, for they will only be practising the precepts of independence they have learned here. The colonies of America petitioned in vain to the throne of England for their rights, and when their patience was exhausted, appealed to arms. California has her rights too, and there are men there who know how to enforce them. Such a state of affairs is to be deprecated. We hope the Californians will not be driven to such a course, but the action of Congress thus far bodes no good.

### H. G. FETTER.

H. G. Fetter has taken some beautiful portraits this week in spite of the rainy weather. They can be seen at his room above the Commissioners' office.

**LATER FROM HATTY.**—The advice per long Slangs, at Boston, from Cape Hatteras, to April 25th, confirm the previous accounts of the imprisonment of Mr. Wilson, American Consular Agent there. He was imprisoned for breaking the Customs House seals of a vessel, in a coming storm. He was released,