

The Cuba Affair.

FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

Details of the News by the Steamship Isabel.

From the Charlotte Mercury, Extra, June 11. The papers are mainly occupied with details connected with the late invasion of the Island. A large number of crosses and other honorary distinctions have been conferred on those who were prominent in repelling the invaders at Cardenas, while liberal contributions have been made for the support of the families of the killed and wounded on this occasion. Much excitement still prevails throughout the Island, and the feelings of the old Spaniards and the Government officials run strong against Americans and the American Government.

The officers, crews, and passengers of the American vessels still remain in close confinement. Efforts have been made by torture to extort confessions from the Captains of the Georgiana and Susan Loud, but in vain. They declared repeatedly that they regularly cleared from New Orleans for Chagres, as was confirmed by their papers, that they had no knowledge of the character or objects of their passengers until the steamer Creole came alongside, when a number of them went on board of that vessel, and that they were proceeding on their course to Chagres when they were captured by the Spanish steamer. The captives were then suspended in the air by cords attached to their thumbs, but, despite the torture, they persisted in their statements.

Among the prisoners was a young lawyer from one of the Western States, whose symptoms of trepidation gave expectation that by working on his fears confessions might be obtained that would tend to criminate his companions. A halter was accordingly placed round his neck, and cannon balls attached to his feet, and with the threat of immediate death hanging over him, under promise of pardon for himself and for some of his companions whom he named, he made certain disclosures upon which the authorities based their further proceedings.

The American Consul was peremptorily refused all access to or communication with the prisoners. To give a color, however, to the proceedings of the Court, the presence of the British Consul was invited. A strong disposition was manifested to dispose of the two American captives by a summary execution, but against this course the British Consul warmly remonstrated, and warned them that such a course would inevitably involve them in serious difficulties with the American Government. In consequence of these remonstrances the decision of the Court upon their case was postponed.

The chief engineer of the Matanzas and Sayanilla Railroad died suddenly at Havana, and it was supposed by poison, but there is no doubt that his death was occasioned by over excitement and perplexity consequent upon the invasion at Cardenas.

We have been informed by highly intelligent gentlemen that the excitement and terror at Matanzas, Havana, and throughout the island, upon the spread of the intelligence of the landing at Cardenas, was extreme, and in many instances the authorities seemed perfectly paralyzed. It is their opinion that if a thousand brave men, well appointed, and well officered, had pushed on promptly from Cardenas, they could have placed themselves in the centre of the city of Havana without serious resistance.

FROM CARDENAS.

An extra from the office of the Bristol (R. I.) Phoenix, dated June 14, says:

"We learn from Capt. Pearce, of brig A. G. Washburn, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Cardenas, that he saw and conversed with 1000 of the persons who were left at Cardenas by Lopez. The one, an American boy, stated to Capt. P. that he embarked on board the Georgiana for Chagres, on his way to California, and showed him his ticket for his passage through. The other was an Englishman, who also took passage for California.

They both declared that they knew nothing of the intention of Lopez until they entered Cardenas; that they refused to take up arms, or have anything to do with the expedition. On landing they made immediate application to Mr. Bell, the American Consul, for protection. The Consul stated that he could do nothing for them. They were consequently taken prisoners, and the next day carried to Matanzas, where they were shot.

Mr. Washburn, a passenger in the Washburn, states that he saw, the day previous to his departure, a gentleman direct from Matanzas, who informed him that he saw the four prisoners shot.

Much complaint is made against Mr. Bell, the American Consul, for his non-interference in behalf of those who applied to him.

Highly Important from Havana.

The American Prisoners Released by the Spanish Government, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1850. We have received intelligence from Havana as late as the 10th instant, and are happy to state that the Spanish government had yielded to the representations of our Consul, aided by other American authorities, and, after passing through the forms of a trial, had liberated the American prisoners, who were free to return to the United States.

THE EXAMINATION OF LOPEZ.—The examination of Gen. Lopez, at New Orleans, was continued on the 8th instant. Judge McCaleb excused himself from conducting the examination, on account of his health, and sent the case to Commissioner Baldwin.

The case was then continued from day to day, and Lopez signed a bond to that effect. Lopez and his friends left the hall, followed by a large crowd to his hotel. On his arrival at the St. Charles, three cheers were given, and the General, being loudly called for, came out on the portico and addressed the assemblage in Spanish. This speech is remarkable for its assurance and would be sufficient of itself to convict him. We do not see after an avowal on his part of his guilt and his determination to continue his efforts to seduce our countrymen from their duty to their Government, how he can escape punishment.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 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 equalled) by any 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.

Democratic State Nominations.

For Canal Commissioner: WILLIAM T. MORISON, Of Montgomery County.

For Auditor General: EPHRAIM BANKS, Of Millia County.

For Surveyor General: J. PORTER BRAWLEY, Of Crawford County.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

DAGUERRETYPE.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Root, 140 Chesnut street, Philadelphia and 363 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Root has thus far proved himself the most successful daguerreotypist in the Union. His gallery contains a large number of the best specimens of the art, that have ever been produced. He has lately opened a magnificent suite of rooms in New York. With his reputation, his success there must be almost certain.

GODFREY LADY'S BOOK, for July, is upon our table. It contains 45 engravings and 33 contributions, alike rich and unequalled. Now is the time to subscribe, as after the present volume no more premiums will be offered, and the club price will be advanced.

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 platen measures 21 by 30 inches full. It will be sold simply because we have no further use for it.

We must apologize for the extra number of advertisements we have been obliged to publish this week. We shall endeavor to prevent a recurrence of a similar imposition upon the indulgence of our readers.

We are indebted to Hon. Mr. Casey for two handsomely bound volumes; one containing the report of Commerce and Navigation for the last fiscal year; the other, all the California documents, with numerous maps.

We are requested to give notice that the Bank of Northumberland will be closed on Thursday the 4th of July next, and that the board of Directors will not meet until Friday the 5th. All persons having notes falling due on the 4th should make their arrangements to pay them on Wednesday, as they will be protested on that day according to law, unless paid.

SABBATH BREAKING.—The Captain of the Packet boat Lycoming was fined last week for running his boat on Sunday.

The weather is exceedingly hot.—On Wednesday the thermometer stood at 94 deg. in the shade.

The Lewisburg Chronicle tells a story of a lady in that place, who, on opening an egg at breakfast, found another small egg enclosed.

NEW POSTAGE BILL.

Mr. Rusk has introduced into the Senate a bill for the further reduction of the rates of postage. Government should do every thing in its power to encourage the circulation of knowledge and the exchange of epistolary communications. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the lower the price of postage is the greater revenue will result. The grand defect in the bill is that it fails to provide for the delivery of newspapers within the limits of the county in which they are published, free of charge. The inhabitants must depend upon these for all local intelligence, and important notices affecting their property. Besides it is due to the publishers to protect them from the ruinous competition of cheap city papers. These are made up weekly from old matter that has appeared in daily prints, and scattered abroad to the great injury of country publishers. We are sure that no editor in Pennsylvania will object to protection in this form.

This matter has been repeatedly urged upon Congress and we wonder that Senator Rusk overlooked it in framing the bill of which the following is an abstract:

Section 1. Half ounce letters, two cents for any distance within the United States, if prepaid, and five cents if not prepaid.

Sec. 2. Provides for boxes of deposit, and carriers in large cities, at one cent per letter, prepaid.

Sec. 3. Newspapers same as at present.—Hand-bills to be charged as letters.

Sec. 4. Franking privilege abolished.—Expenses of all Congressional matter to be charged to the contingent fund, and paid out of it.

Sec. 5. The Postmaster General to draw upon the Treasury for deficiencies, under certain limitations. Circulars are to be charged the same as letters. Newspapers of less than one thousand square inches, if delivered within the State where printed, half a cent per copy; if out of the State, one cent.

PAXINOS FURNACE.—This furnace

having passed into the hands of its present proprietors, Messrs Taggart, Barton & Furman, has been thoroughly repaired and refitted and was put into blast a few weeks since. The furnace works admirably, and yields about thirty tons of excellent charcoal iron per week, which is in good demand. Mr. Taggart has the management, and superintends in person. He thinks with economy, care, and the manufacture of a good article, they will be able to get along, notwithstanding the prices at present, are not as remunerating as they should be. Should Congress give us a specific instead of the ad valorem duty on iron, this branch of business would soon be in a prosperous condition.

Sugar is produced in the human body, as is well known. It is now believed that the liver produces it.—Exchange.

We do not know in what part it is produced, but are very certain it is concentrated in the lips of a fair one of our acquaintance, if we may judge by their sweetness.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, DATED COLUMBIA HOUSE, Philadelphia, June 18, 1850.

Summer weather is now fairly upon us and in a week or two, the migration of the magnates—the fashionables and those who go for health and comfort, will leave the city for the capes and fashionable watering places. It is probable that at least 20,000 persons are annually "out of town" during the hot summer months. Cape May, Saratoga and Newport, are the great attractions. The Evening Bulletin of Monday, in an excellent article, lectures the Philadelphians on the folly of neglecting the beautiful scenery of the valley of the Susquehanna and the Juniata and the salubrity of the pure mountain air, for the luxurious follies of Saratoga and Newport.

Monday last was a great day among the Germans of Philadelphia. The greatest musical jubilee that ever was held in America, came off. It was composed of various German musical societies from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston and from Reading and Bethlehem. These societies are the guests of four German musical societies of Philadelphia, and the united body comprises the greatest number of musicians ever assembled in one body in the United States.—At about 12 o'clock, they assembled in Independence Square, and sang the two favorite National airs "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner" to a concert of not less than 10,000 persons.

Paine's great discovery of generating light, heat and consequently motive power, is to be tested at the Astor House, New York. If true it will rank as the greatest discovery, not only of the age, but in a physical view, the greatest the world ever knew. It will be to the physical, what printing has been to the mental and literary world. What is to become of our coal mines, if by simple mechanical means, the hydrogen and oxygen of water can be separated at a cost almost nominal, and the light and heat generated applied to ordinary purposes? Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington denounces it as a humbug, and as an impossibility. This is, however, no evidence of its being such. Dr. Lardner gave the most scientific reasons in opposition to the feasibility of navigating the ocean by steam, yet his lectures were hardly printed when the feat was accomplished by the arrival of the Sirius at New York. A learned society in Holland, in the days of John Fitch, gave it as their opinion that steam could never be used as a propelling power. Thus it has been with all great discoveries. But until it is fully tested, few will believe it. Should he be successful, Mr. Paine is to receive ten millions of dollars for his patent.

The following from the Evening Bulletin gives a lively and humorous description of the effects likely to proceed from this great discovery:

"If one half is true that is predicted, the time is not far distant when coal mines will be voted bores; when forests will grow undisturbed; when the whale will be suffered to accumulate his blubber unmolested; when steamers will suck up their liquid fuel from the ocean and the river; when locomotives will carry their fire in a tea-kettle; when housewives will go to the hydrant and pump for the aliment of their lamps; when housemaids will make their fires from a picher; when coals will roast beef from a basin; when fish will broil in their native element; when wood-cutters and coalmen will turn into so many Othellos, whose 'occupation's gone'; when fire companies will combat their own element; when the emblem of the 'Sonnies' will become genuine 'fire water'; when, in a word, the hitherto unattainable end will be accomplished, and the river will be set on fire!"

THE AMERICAN CHARGE AT ROME.—A letter from Italy in the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday, states that Mr. Cass our Charge at Rome, on paying his congratulatory visit to Pius IX, at the Vatican, did not kneel and kiss the Pope's slipper, as was done by the other Foreign Ministers. To a remonstrance from his brother diplomatists against this breach of etiquette, he replied, that as a representative of a republican government, he could not kneel to any monarch on earth, and as a Protestant he certainly could not perform such an act of homage to the Papacy.

FROM KEY WEST.—By dates to June 6th, we learn that Capt. Lewis, of the steamer Creole, has been discharged by consent of the district attorney, for bringing more passengers in the Creole than the law allows, but is now under arrest in charge of the United States marshal for being implicated in aiding and assisting the expedition against Cuba. He was required to give bonds to the amount of three thousand dollars, which he failed to do, and is therefore held in custody by the marshal.

John W. Ashmead was unanimously confirmed on Saturday, United States Attorney, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

FROM THE HAYTIEN EMPIRE.

A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Port au Prince, on the 23d of May, speaks of an interview Mr. Green, our consul, had with the Emperor: Mr. Green had an interview in reference to the American claims, but had no powers to settle them, and the Emperor talked about a commission. These claims amount to a million and a half, and belong to American merchants and shippers. They arose from the most serious tyranny. I will give you one instance. The captain of an American vessel lying in this port, sent ashore and bought a few sticks of logwood to make a fire to cook with, being out of firewood.—The vessel was immediately seized for having logwood on board, contrary to law, and both cargo and vessel were confiscated by the imperial government. The only course the American government can take that will be of any use, is to send a man of war here to demand the money, and it will be paid.—There is no use of talking. The Emperor will talk about it for six years, rather than pay a dollar of these claims, unless forced to it.

There has been a secret agent of the British government here for some time, busily engaged in bringing about a union between the Dominicans and the Haytiens, so that there should be but one government on the island. He made a proposition to Santana, who is the president and military chief of the whites, or Dominicans, that he and his republic should acknowledge Faustin I, as Emperor of all the island, and that the latter would acknowledge Santana as his second, with the title of military chief of all the island. The Dominicans saw through the trick, and rejected it with scorn.

The men in power, backed by the abolitionists in England, have sent Sir Robert out here to carry out a deep laid scheme.—They wish to see a negro empire cover all this beautiful island. Besides, they look with alarm at the progress which the United States are making, and they see that the day is not far distant when your great republic will absorb all these islands. They wish to lay a train that will destroy all such prospects; hence the mission of Sir Robert; and it is desirable to the British government that the negroes should obtain the possession, control and government of every island in the West Indies. This, they trust, will retard your growth, and these negro governments be a means of freeing all their colored people in your Southern States.

UNCLE SAM A LARGE LANDHOLDER.—The following "Grand Totals," showing the estimated surface of the Territories of the United States, North and West, must satisfy any one that "Uncle Sam" is a "large landholder."

Total surface of old territory east of the Rocky Mountains, in square miles, 994,435. Total in acres, 636,433,400. Total of new territory west of the Rocky Mountains, in square miles, 867,741. Total in acres, 563,226,240. Texas in square miles, 325,520. In acres, 208,332,800. Grand total of territories and Texas, in square miles, 2,187,490. Grand total in acres, 1,399,997,440. Total north of 36 deg. 30 min., in square miles, 1,642,784. In acres, 1,051,381,760. Total south of 36 deg. 30 min., in square miles, 545,712. In acres, 348,615,680. Length of the U. S. Sea Coast.—Atlantic Coast, 1900 miles; Gulf Coast, 1600; Pacific Coast, 1620; Total, 5120; Total length of "shore line," 33,063.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—The recent addition to the family of Queen Victoria has furnished another proof of her desire that the succession to the crown of England shall not fall for want of legal claimants. She is the mother of seven children, although in the 32d year of her age, and bids fair to become mother to as large a family as her grandmother Charlotte, the Queen of George the Third, who was mother of 15 children. But rapidly as Queen Victoria's family has increased, viz: 7 children within ten years and three months of her marriage, she is no circumstance to her grandmother, who married on September 8th, 1761, became the mother of the following children:

George the Fourth, 13th August, 1762; Duke of York, born 6th August, 1763; Duke of Clarence, born 21st August, 1765; Princess Charlotte, born 29th Sept. 1766; Duke of Kent, born 21 November, 1767; Princess Augusta, born 8th Nov. 1768; Princess Elizabeth, born 22d May, 1770; Duke of Cumberland, born 5th June 1771.

Eight children within nine years and nine months of her marriage, and being at the birth of the Duke of Cumberland, her eighth child, only 27 years and 17 days old. This is an official statement.

RETURN OF CUBAN INVADERS.—The Savannah Georgian of Monday mentions the arrival of seventeen of the "Cuban Patriots" in that city, one of whom was a lieutenant.—They left Key West in a fishing smack and arrived at Tampa in a destitute condition.—Gen. Twiggs issued them rations and gave them quarters. He sent fifty others to New Orleans. The party that came to Savannah, walked from Tampa to Plaitka, which place they reached in six days, but perfectly penniless. A subscription of citizens of Plaitka was raised for them to take passage at a reduce rate to Savannah, where they are now seeking work to enable them to travel to their homes in Kentucky and Ohio.

DELAWARE POWDER.—The most extensive powder mills in the world are those on the Brandywine, in Delaware, and the best powder made is at these mills. They manufactured last year 2,500,000 pounds, which would allow a ton for a load; make 1250 wagon loads, and require 2500 horses to draw them. These, on the road, would make a train seven miles long, and at an average price of \$25 cents per pound, would amount to the large sum of \$212,500.

FROM MEXICO.

The N. O. Picoayano has received files of the Monitor Republicano of the city of Mexico to the 21st ult. These papers contain very little news. The Congress has been convoked in extra session, and the 20th of this month is named as the day for it to assemble. The most important business before Congress will be the arrangement of the Treasury. On this, says the Republicano, depends the salvation of the Republic. The same paper is very severe on the Representatives, who, it says, do nothing but talk eternally, all the time protesting their patriotism, &c., and yet doing nothing. The last news from Oajaca gives reason to hope that the insurrection of Jochitan, will soon be brought to a close, as 300 infantry, 50 cavalry, and 2 pieces of artillery have been sent in pursuit of the factious Melendez, who was fortified in Jochitan with about 100 men.

The cholera was making considerable ravages in Valladolid. Up to the 18th of May there were 261 deaths. The average number of deaths per day was 20. The Republicano publishes the report of the Committee on Credit, on the English debt, which, it appears, amounts to \$55,000,000, a sum which we should think a nation like Mexico might easily pay.

On the 28th of March a great snow storm took place in Durango. The snow lay a foot deep on the level. We perceive that Sr. Jimenez, concerning whose sufferings and unjust persecutions we made a few remarks some time since, has returned to Mexico. The Republicano advises him to steer clear of his old practices.

The book published by the Monitor against the Jesuits has caused a considerable sensation.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE. Burning of the Steamer Griffith—Two or Three Hundred Lives Lost.

BUFFALO, June 17. The fine steamer Griffith, Capt. Roby, while on its way up the Lake, took fire about 5 o'clock this morning, when about twenty miles below Cleveland and was burned to the water's edge. The mate, who swam ashore from the burning boat for help, has reached Cleveland, and reports that only thirty of those on board were saved, and these had to swim ashore, there being no other vessels near to render assistance. Captain Roby, his wife and child, are amongst the lost.

It is reported that there were two or three hundred persons on board, most of whom were emigrants on their way to the West.—If this is a correct estimate, the number of the lost may probably exceed two hundred. The scenes on the burning wreck are described as having been agonizing in the extreme. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the cause of this disaster, or to give any further particulars. It is the greatest calamity that has occurred on Lake Erie, since the destruction by fire of the steamer Erie, some years ago.

SECOND DESPATCH. The last report, at 9 o'clock this evening, sets down the whole number of lives lost to two hundred and sixty. It is stated that Mr. Franklin Heath, his wife and four children are among the lost. Mr. Heath was formerly a resident of Buffalo, from whence he removed to New York.

Mr. Horace Palmer, an operator in Speed's Telegraph office, is among the lost.

Things in New York. Quite an exciting scene occurred on Monday in Washington Square. Mr. Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, encountered Mr. N. P. Willis, the poet when some words took place in relation to a recent publication. Forrest knocked Willis down, and then gave him a severe cowhiding.

A German lad, about 11 years old fell from the upper deck into the hold of the steamer Union, at Webb's shipyard, and was instantly killed.

Fire in Montreal—Loss of Life. A bad fire broke out in Montreal on the 15th inst., in Nazareth street, by which two hundred houses were reduced to ashes. St. Ann's Church and a large quantity of lumber was also entirely destroyed.

Two women have perished in the flames. The loss of property is covered by insurance.

The Webster Case—A New Trial Refused. In the Supreme Judicial Court, on Wednesday, 12th inst., Chief Justice Shaw pronounced the decision of the Court on the petition of Professor Webster for a writ of error. The Court refuse to grant it, and the case remains as before, little probability of the prisoner escaping the execution of the sentence.

Gen. Lopez Bound Over to Court. The examination of General Lopez, who stands charged with having violated the neutrality law, was terminated on Monday before the United States Commissioners and resulted in the binding over of the General, in the sum of \$3000, to answer the charge before the United States Circuit Court.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Boulton, in the Legislative Assembly introduced resolutions for amending the Constitution, by separating Legislative and Executive powers extending the whole system of Government to the American model. The House was counted out for want of a quorum.

CONVENTION IN NEW MEXICO.—Col. Monroe, the United States Military Governor in New Mexico, has issued a Proclamation directing the election of Delegates to a Convention, to be held for the purpose of drafting a State Constitution and forming a State government for the Territory. The Convention was to be convened at Santa Fe on the 19th of May.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—A gentleman from the United States has obtained a grant from the government empowering him to lay down pipes for bringing pure water into Panama. He has the exclusive privilege for the space of 20 years.

INSURRECTION IN MARTINIQUE.

New York, June 18. An arrival at this port from Ponce, Porto Rico, brings important intelligence. On the 10th of May the city of St. Pierre, in the island of Martinique, was set on fire, and it was discovered that the blacks had risen against the whites. The firing of the city was supposed to be the signal for a general insurrection. About one hundred houses were destroyed. The city was fired three times before, but the flames had not spread. The negroes surrounded the city, and committed serious excesses. All the white citizens capable of bearing arms had been called out, and the city was under martial law. Many of the insurgents were subdued and taken prisoners. It was expected that they would be shot. The Journal of Commerce has the following: "TROUBLE AT POINT PETRE, (GUADALOUPE).—We learn from Captain Currier, of the brig W. J. Watson, from Ponce, (P. R.) that a letter of May 23d had been received there from Point Petre, to the following effect: "On the night of May 12th, the city was set on fire by the negroes, as a signal for insurrection, previously agreed on. They, however, did not succeed in entering the city, having been deterred by the prompt measures of the citizens; but the overseers' houses were burnt to the ground. The city has been fired four different times since, and 18 houses burnt. The Governor has placed the city in a state of siege, and we trust that for the present it is safe. No citizen is to be out after 9 o'clock. Many persons have been arrested, and will be tried to-day. Several of them will probably be shot. The report of to-day is, that the city will be fired to-night. "The Governor General is expected to day with troops from Martinique. We have at present about 800 troops, and the militia, (the latter all colored,) under orders. God alone knows what the end will be; but judging the future from the past, it may yet prove a second edition of the St. Domingo tragedy."

OHIO CONVENTION.—The Ohio State Convention have resolved that the Legislature shall meet only every two years. They have also determined to fix the Senatorial term at two, instead of four years—being the same length as that of the Representatives, and to place the eligibility of Senators and Representatives, as regards age, upon the same footing—the age of 25 being adopted.

EXPATRIATED HUNGARIANS.—A letter from Broosia, Asia Minor, dated May 1st, says, "There are now about two hundred homeless Hungarians wandering about the streets of Pera, without bread or employment, sleeping in the streets; even young men of college education, officers in the Hungarian army are now blacking shoes in the streets, and are glad even to get that employment, saving up a few paras to go to America."—Hard fate for such devoted patriots.

GIRLS IN MINNESOTA.—A correspondent of the Minnesota Pioneer, writing from Fort Gaines, says that he had just seen a pile of snakes, forty-five in number, which had been killed by two young girls of that place. The girls went out morning, but it turned out to be a snaking expedition, and they want to know whether any other section of the country can produce exactly such heroines.

MARRIED. On Thursday last, by the Rev. R. A. Fisher, Mr. ADAM JONES of Upper Augusta, to Miss MARY RENN, of this place.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market. June 18, 1850.

FLOUR.—Flour is quiet and the price steady; shipping brands are selling at \$5 25 per bbl. Extra Flour at \$5 75 per bbl. Rye Flour is held at \$3 00. Corn Meal is worth \$2 00 per bbl. WHEAT.—There is an active demand for red Wheat at \$1 18c. prime white at \$1 29c. Rye.—Rye is held at 65c per bush. CORN.—Corn is in demand at 65c. for yellow; White is worth 60 cents.

OATS.—Southern are worth 40c, and Pennsylvania 43c.

WHISKEY.—Sales of Whiskey in bbls at 27c and hhd at 26 cents.

Baltimore Market. June 16, 1850.

WHEAT.—Small sales of good to prime red were made to-day at 118 cts, and Penn white at 12 cts. CORN.—White at 60 a 61 cents, and of yellow at 64 cents. A sale of Northern Rye at 64 cts. OATS.—Prices range from 40 to 41 cents. WHISKEY.—Sales of bbls were made at 27 cents, and hhd at 26 cents.

TO THE VOTERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by a large number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office faithfully and to the best of my ability. PETER BOUGHAWOUT. Rush township, June 22, 1850.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of certain Writs of Ven. Excesnos, to be directed, will be sold by public Vendue or Outcry at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday the 8th day of July next at the Court House in the borough of Sunbury the following real estate to wit:—

A Certain Tract of Land, situate in Point township, in the County of Northumberland, bounded on the north by lands of Thos. McMan, on the east by lands of Joseph Wallis, on the south by land of Chas. Morgan and on the west by lands of Charles Gay, containing 161 acres more or less, whereon are erected two story Stone Dwelling House, one other 1 1/2 story Frame Dwelling House, a Frame Barn, a Log Barn, an Apple Orchard and other fruit trees.

ALSO: A certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Northumberland, in said county, bounded by lot No. 18 on the east, the canal on the south, King street on the west and fronting on north way, being 60 feet in front and 130 feet in depth and known in the general plan of said Borough as lot No. 17, whereon is erected one and a half story frame dwelling house.

ALSO: A certain other lot of land situate in said Borough, bounded on the east by lot No. 19, south by the canal, and fronting on Northway, being 60 feet in front and — feet in depth and known in the general plan of said Borough as lot No. 18, whereon is erected one and a half story frame dwelling house.

ALSO:

A certain other lot of land situate in said Borough, bounded on the east by lot No. 20 on the south by the canal on the west by lot No. 18, and fronting on north way, being 60 feet in front and — feet in depth, and known in the general plan of said Borough as lot No. 19, whereon are erected two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, also a frame barn and frame stable.

ALSO: Four other certain contiguous lots of land situate in said Borough, bounded on the north west by 4th street, on the north-east by an Alley, on the south east by an Alley and on the south-west by Orange street, and known in the general plan of said Borough as lots No. 269, 270, 271, and 272, containing each one-fourth of an acre three or less, whereon is erected a frame stable.

ALSO: Four other certain contiguous lots of land in said Borough, bounded on the north-west by 4th street, on the north-east by Hanover street, on the south-west by an Alley and on the south-east by an Alley, and known in the general plan of said Borough as lots No. 265, 166, 267 and 268, containing each one-fourth of an acre more or less.

ALSO: Six other certain lots of land in said Borough (called out-lots) bounded on the north west by 5th street, north east by — street, on the south east by Washington street, each containing five acres more or less, and known in the general plan of said Borough as lots No. 26, 37, 32, 33, 38 and 39, whereon is erected on lot No. 26, a frame Stable. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Shriver.

Sheriff's office, Sunbury, June 22, 1850.—S.

ROOT, DAGUERREAN ARTIST.

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