

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
THE VIENNA CONFERENCE ENDED.
The Allied Demands Rejected by Russia—
Bombardment of Sebastopol.

SANDY HOOK, May 4.—The steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, passed here on her way up to the city, where she will arrive about 1 o'clock. She brings Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

The news is highly important. The Emperor and Empress of France have been in England for a week.

The Vienna Conference has broken up. Russia has refused the demands of the Allied Powers. Only twelve sessions of the Conference were held.

There are strong indications that Austria will refuse to act against Russia. Lord John Russell and M. Drouin de Lhuys have left Vienna.

The bombardment of Sebastopol by the Allies, with five hundred guns, commenced on the 9th ult., and continued incessantly up to the 15th.

England assents to Louis Napoleon's taking command of the allied army in the Crimea. This is considered doubtful.

The conference are in their last agony.—Russia absolutely refuses to assent to the limitation of her power in the Black Sea, but offers to permit the maintenance of a Turkish armament equal to her own on Black Sea Waters, provided the fleet of no other nation have the right of entry. France and England, after vainly insisting on the unconditional reduction of the Russian navy, admit that Russia's propositions are "worthy of consideration," the more so that Austria has definitely refused to second the Western powers in their "humiliating demands" on the Czar.

It is now generally confessed, although reluctantly, that the Czar is to be expected to maintain the maintenance of a strict neutrality. Lord John Russell and Drouin de Lhuys, had been ordered home.

AUSTRIA REFUSES TO URGE THE CLAIMS OF THE ALLIES AGAINST RUSSIA.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia appear to be at an end, for the present. Among the conflicting rumors, that which appeared to bear the most consistent was, that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions, further than these three:—1st. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain in statu quo. It is said at present to consist of three ships of the line and four steam frigates. 2d. The Western powers to have Councils at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their Ministers residing at St. Petersburg. 3d. The Allies to have the right to transport war ports on some part of the Turkish coast.

THE WAR—THE LONG-TALKED-OF GENERAL ARRAIDING OF SEBASTOPOL BEGUN.

Fire from all the French and English batteries was opened upon Sebastopol on the 9th. On the 10th, both French and English viewed the bombardment as effective; but nothing decisive had occurred to warrant a conclusion as to the immediate issue. The French left batteries had made a breach in the indented wall; the two fronts of the last erected Russian battery were much injured, and one of the Russian works of counter approach, near the crenelated harbor, was silenced. During the first two days, the besiegers' fire was superior to that of the city.

The progress of events is thus narrated: From St. Petersburg, April 16th, we have a despatch wherein Prince Gortschakoff announces, from Sebastopol, that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of April, the Allies' cannonade commenced from all their batteries, which lasted till evening, and was carried on in a lesser degree throughout the night. On the 10th the bombardment was resumed.—The Russians replied with success, causing sensible loss to the besiegers, but with a loss to the garrison of 233 killed and wounded.

The Wiener Zeitung publishes that, during the night of the 13th, the left attack of the Allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians. The Russians were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enables the Allies to fortify the summit of the ravines, which is of great importance.

On April 15th, Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol:—"The bombardment of the city resulted in the most important interruption since April 9th. Damages are repaired during the night. Sebastopol is to-day in almost the same state of defence as on the 9th. The loss sustained by the garrison, considering the tremendous fire of the enemy, is but small. There is nothing new from other parts of the Crimea."

LATEST.
(BY TELEGRAPH FROM VIENNA.)

The 12th conference was held on Saturday, the 21st April. It lasted four hours and a half, and concluded by adjourning sine die. Russia having absolutely rejected the demands of France and England. Lord John Russell and M. Drouin de Lhuys immediately took leave of the Emperor, and were to leave on Sunday, the 22d. It now remains to be seen what course Austria will pursue.

Advices from Balaklava have been received to the 17th. The fire of the allies had done considerable damage, but the Russians displayed extreme activity in repairing the injured works. Several French mines had been sprung, which did considerable damage to the place.

A Russian lady has been captured making drawings of the French trenches. She will be sent to Malta. She said her husband, named Boninoff, was killed at Alma, and she had since acted as a volunteer spy.

Melmet Ali notified the Turkish Government that he has put down the Kurdish insurrection; has killed 1400, and taken 500 prisoners.

Rhodes and Sinope are to be fortified. The annual caravan of pilgrims was about to set out from Constantinople for Mecca.

THE VERY LATEST.
(BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.)

LONDON, April 23.—Half past 1 o'clock.—General Canrobert telegraphs, under date of the 17th, that the fire on the city continues unabated. It is chiefly by the artillery, but the engineers are operating and have established as much nearer to the place.

Another report says that the loss of life on both sides has been very great.

A Council of War has been held. The fire is to be continued another week, and then the assault will be attempted.

The Austrians in the Principality of—Outrage by an Austrian Officer at Krasnoe—The Citizens Retaliated—Hundreds Killed—The Austrians Driven from the City.

A private letter gives an account of the trouble in Krasnoe, already announced by telegram.

An Austrian officer, on the 11th March, saw at a window a lady whose beauty attracted him, and he forthwith entered the house and demanded admittance to her apartment.

The lady called for assistance to expel the intruder. Her husband, who was addressed by him but too civilly—"What do you want here? I do not know you. You are not well-bred in my house, and the lady you are insulting is my wife."

The Austrian drew his sword and, without a word, rushed to the heart. Much excitement ensued. Some of the bystanders went to lodge a formal complaint with the police—others went to lodge a formal complaint with the Turkish commandant at Krasnoe, who lost no time in sending to Krasnoe a battalion of infantry, and a squadron of cavalry and artillery. A crowd proceeded to the Austrian General to demand the arrest of the offender. The General's reply was brief, but to the point:—"Go to the devil! I won't punish my soldiers for such fellows as you!" This brutal reply roused the indignation of the people. All the stores were closed, and the citizens assembled in the streets crying "Death to the Austrians!" Then a mob of 247 killed both sides. The excitement continued, and the citizens have not reopened their stores. They demand justice, and are about to send a deputation to Constantinople to seek it from the Sultan.

NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

The English papers are crowded with accounts of the ever-memorable and ever-to-be-remembered visit of Napoleon III. and his wife to the Queen of England. Omitting the embellishments, the facts of the case are that on Monday, the 16th, Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie arrived at Dover—thence to Windsor—remained the guests of the British Sovereign two days—and, with a distinguished reception from the Court, and extraordinary enthusiastic greeting from the crowd—were almost overwhelmed by congratulatory addresses from corporations and institutions—and returned to France amid a tempest of hurrahs.

Previous to setting out for England, the Emperor received the Deputies at the Tuilleries, and made then this speech:—

Messieurs les Deputes—I wished to bid you adieu before leaving, and to thank you for the support which I have presented to you during the session. My absence will be of short duration. I believe I shall express your sentiments, by assuring the Government of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, that you appreciate, as I do, all the advantages of the alliances with England. We all desire peace, but on honorable conditions only. If we are to ensure the peace, I count upon your loyal support (Cries of yes, yes).

SWITZERLAND—RECONCILIATION WITH AUSTRIA.

The Swiss government was officially notified by Austria, on the 8th instant, that the blockade maintained for the last two years along the frontiers of Lombardy, had been raised on that day, in consequence of the ratification by the Cabinet of Vienna, of the convention concluded at Milan on the 18th March last, between Austria and the cantons of Ticino.

ITALY—ACCIDENT TO THE POPE.

The floor of a room in the Government of St. Agnes, where the Pope had assembled a number of guests, gave way, and precipitated all the company into the apartment beneath. The Pope escaped with but slight injury.—Cardinal Patrizi and General de Montreuil, however, were hurt. A similar accident occurred, says history, to Pope Alexander II. Cardinal Wiseman is to be librarian of the Vatican, in room of the deceased Cardinal Mai.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALF-PAST 11 P. M.—The Royal mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at her wharf, at 10 o'clock to-night, bringing dates from Liverpool and London to the 25th ult.

The steamer Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York, on the 25th.

The advices from the Crimea are to the 19th from Raglan, and from the Russians to the 22d. The bombardment of Sebastopol continued without any decisive result.

The Vienna Conference having utterly failed, the appearance indicate only a protracted war, and hence advices from the Crimea are anxiously looked for.

The inauguration of the French Industrial Exhibition has been postponed to the 10th or 15th of May.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Since the breaking up of the Vienna Conference, there have been several supplementary meetings of the Four Powers, without result. The Plenipotentiaries assembled on the 23d, and signed a Protocol of the last Conference.

Subsequently another meeting of the Four Powers was had at the request of Prince Gortschakoff, when further inadmissible propositions were made by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and rejected by the representatives of France, England and Turkey.

THE ANTI-LICENSE LAW.—The editor of an exchange paper, speaking of the recent anti-license law, uses the following language:—"The law, for it is so now, we regard as a mass of confusion—a miserable, inconsistent, weak and imbecile production of a weak imbecile brain—a poor attenuated, sickly idiotic and feeble-minded child, whose advent into the moral world was a failure, and whose departure from it will be regarded as a god-sent relief to humanity. The act, instead of being entitled 'An Act to repeal the License Laws,' should have been christened, 'An Act to make drunkards by the whole sale,' for, in our opinion, the Legislature of this State could not have passed an act better calculated to accomplish such a purpose."

THE OLDEST POST MASTER IN THE U. S.

THE BALTIMORE SUN gives a list of the oldest Post Masters in the United States, at the head of which stands the name of John Bickel, of Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa. In a letter to the Post Office Department, he speaks of his appointment as follows:—"My father's name was John Bickel, Jr. I was commissioned John Bickel, Jr. My father was in the revolutionary war, and lived to be eighty-nine years old. He died about nine years ago. I was appointed postmaster under Jefferson's administration, by Gideon Granger, on the 23d of September, 1802, so that I have held the office fifty-three years and 8 months. I am now eighty-two years old, and do all my business myself."

HON. JOHN SAVAGE, formerly Chief Justice of the New York State, has given his opinion of the prohibitory Liquor Law, in reply to a request of the Mayor of Utica for the Judge's legal advice respecting his own duties. According to Judge Savage there is no ambiguity about the statute. No licenses, except as provided for in the second section of the act, can be granted after the 1st of May. After the 4th of July imported liquors may be sold in the original casks or packages; but he regarded Mr. Dillon's opinion, as to the free traffic in imported liquor, as entirely erroneous. The Judge does not argue at length upon the search and seizure clauses, but he is evidently of opinion that they are not unconstitutional.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The General Land Office has decided that the acknowledgment of the assignment of a county land warrant in Europe cannot be made before a resident U. S. Commercial Agent, but must be done before an officer authorized by the laws of the country to take acknowledgements of the transfer of real estate, certified under the seal of the State, and the officer's authority certified under the seal by the U. S. Minister or Consul.

THE DEWART GUARDS CAPT. ZIMMERMAN. and Farmers' and Mechanics' Artillery Capt. Martz, paraded on Monday. The ranks of both companies were very thin, scarcely more than a sergeant's guard appearing in either. These corps formerly paraded in large numbers, and were a credit to themselves and the town. It is much to be regretted that the military spirit of our young men is so low. What has become of the Brady Rifles?



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

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

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notes.

New Goods.—The Messrs. Kline, at their store in Upper Augusta, have just received their new Spring and Summer Goods. See their advertisement in another column.

Miss FINEY's card should be read, good and cheap articles may be had at her establishment.

PLATINA POINTS.—McCallister & Brother, advertisers in another column their Platina Points for Lightning Rods. These Points enjoy a good reputation.

ONE HUNDRED DIALOGUES.—Morris Cotton, Boston, advertises this useful work in another part of our paper. We refer teachers and others to the same. It is generally admitted, that this is the best book of a similar nature, now before the public.

The German Reformed Church in this borough was consecrated on Sunday a week. A large number of clergymen were present, and an immense congregation gathered to witness the ceremonies and take part in the services.

This church was commenced in 1847, but owing to some difficulties was only completed this year. It is a handsome brick edifice, two stories in height, situated at the corner of River and Blackberry streets—the site of the old church belonging to that congregation.—The interior is well finished and arranged.—The whole structure is an ornament to the town and very creditable to the congregation, through whose exertions it was erected. The Rev. R. A. Fisher, who has been among us for the last twenty years, is still the pastor.

We neglected to notice the retirement of G. B. Youngman from the "Gazette." Mr. Youngman quits the editorial chair for some more agreeable and profitable business. We have had some sharp shooting various times with our ex-brother, and very seldom been on the same side with him. We hope he will succeed as well in his new career.

The present prospects for a fine harvest are very flattering. Wheat and rye look very promising, and will yield abundantly. Corn and potatoes, of course, are not far enough advanced yet to speak about. We sincerely hope all the crops will turn out well this season. The present scarcity and high prices are very severely felt.

The election for Borough officers took place on Monday last. The following are the officers chosen: Chief Burgess, William M. Rockefeller; 2d. D. W. Shindler; Assessors, George B. Weiser, S. J. Fry, D. Drackemiller, J. Bright, James Beard, Fred. Lazarus, Samuel Snyder, John Clark, John Haas, G. W. Smith; Town Clerk, Emanuel Wilbert; High Constable, F. Merrill. All the persons elected are said to be Know Nothings except Dr. Shindler, who is a democrat. If they are K. N.'s they are afraid to avow it, and some denied the fact before the election.

Two days rain at this time of year is not very refreshing, especially with the thermometer at 45°. It is no doubt very useful, but it is a dose of calomel to a bilious man, just as it is no less unpleasant on that account. We are more fortunate, however, than some of our neighbors, as nothing but a cold rain poured down on us on Wednesday, while a few miles eastward the hills were covered with snow. At Shamokin, as if in derision of and disrespect to the quantities of carbon there deposited, the snow fell to the depth of 5 inches. In such weather as this we recommend our readers to heat their rooms up to 70 degrees, place a few hot house flowers on the table, and read Thompson's seasons.

A joint resolution has passed the legislature to remove the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia; provided the next legislature approve of the measure.—This is only one more evidence of tendencies of our State government to centralization. Paris is France; they would have Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Corruption now skulks around the capital at Harrisburg. In Philadelphia it could walk abroad at noon. Day. Of course in case of removal the pay of the members would have to be increased, because living is more expensive. Amid all the luxuries and advantages for debauchery which the city would afford, the members would remain the whole year and never think of adjourning. If a removal is necessary they should remove to some obscure and uncomfortable place, inaccessible by railway or canal. They would then have an opportunity of sitting unmolested by bidders, and could make all necessary laws in an amazingly short time, so anxious would they be to return home. It would not then cost the State half a million of dollars to build a new capitol.—Such are the proceedings of the reform Know Nothings.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Shamokin Steam Ferry and Tow Boat Company, the following persons were elected managers for the ensuing year: Alexander Jordan, Chas. W. Higgins, Thomas Baugartner, Wm. L. Helfenstein, and D. Longenecker.

The Dewart Guards Capt. Zimmerman. and Farmers' and Mechanics' Artillery Capt. Martz, paraded on Monday. The ranks of both companies were very thin, scarcely more than a sergeant's guard appearing in either. These corps formerly paraded in large numbers, and were a credit to themselves and the town. It is much to be regretted that the military spirit of our young men is so low. What has become of the Brady Rifles?

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Philadelphia, May 8, 1855.
SENATOR BROOKS VS. ARCHBISHOP.

The recent controversy, which has just been terminated, between Archbishop Hughes of the Roman Catholic Church, and Erasmus Brooks, State Senator, and editor of the New York Express, has excited no little interest. These articles appeared, during the past ten days or two weeks, in the New York Courier and Enquirer, and were induced by a statement made by Senator Brooks, on the floor of the New York Senate, in discussing the church property bill. Senator Brooks stated among other things that Archbishop Hughes held in his own name, and his own right, property, properly belonging to the church, valued at about five millions of dollars. This the Archbishop indignantly denied, in language betokening any thing but refinement or amiability of temper. The Archbishop is well known as an able writer, and a powerful antagonist, in controversial subjects, especially on subjects in regard to the doctrines of his church, and it was feared that Mr. Brooks might be worsted in the encounter. It was, however, a simple question of veracity, and the Senator has so well fortified himself with facts, and so skillfully handled his subject, that he has, in the opinion of all candid and unprejudiced minds, utterly demolished the Archbishop. There is no better proof of this, than the fact that the Senator is calm and dignified, thorough, while the Archbishop is violent, coarse and abusive. Having referred to the records in corroboration of his statements, the Archbishop replied in an abusive letter, boldly denying his statements, but giving no proofs. To this Senator Brooks in his letter of the 2d inst., says:

I congratulate the Archbishop upon that degree of recovery of a "near relative of his" which enables him to presume his pen. I am sorry, however, to see that the Archbishop is never improved in temper nor refreshed in style by the brief suspension of his labors. He continues to pile up epithets, like a pyramid, and to-day outdoes himself. He charges me, now, with "falsehoods, uttered deliberately," "brands me as no honorable man could ever permit himself to be branded," uses the words "thief" and "liar" to illustrate the temper of his mind, and brands his letter, like a showman, "the moral degradation of my position." If I had no respect for myself and none for the truth of the case at issue, I might like for "thief" and brand for "liar." But in dealing with an Archbishop I choose rather to remember his high and holy calling than his low example. If it is either good manners, sound logic or true religion to answer a proven fact with such words as the Archbishop makes so familiar to his lips and pen, he is more than welcome to the controversy to the advantages they give him.

Once upon a time, a Scotch Professor of King's College, Cambridge, setting an example which an Archbishop might imitate with honor, was asked what he would do if a man told him he was a liar. "Why," said the professor, "I would tell him to prove it, prove it, prove it. And I would say to him that if he could not prove it, he'd be the liar, and then I should have him!" The Archbishop may make the same use of the public "judge" upon the evidence given, and coming, whether I have John Hughes or John Hughes has me.

In vindication of my veracity, and to relieve myself from the charge of falsehood, I have given from the record the legal conveyance to John Hughes of ninety pieces of property, and the fact that I have done so, day and the end is not yet. What I said in the Senate on the 6th of March last, qualified by "a supposition of fact," and from data recorded by the researches of a friend of mine, as to the main fact,—which the Archbishop twice faithfully misstates to-day, will turn out to be a soberer reality than the Archbishop or myself ever dreamed of when I called public attention to his possessions, and when he pronounced my statement FALSE. The work of investigation is only fairly commenced, and I shall proceed with it, disregarding all irrelevant and abuse.

The Archbishop seeks to master of the living, and to prescribe just where the dead shall be laid, and what price shall be paid for the privilege of interment. But more of this hereafter. I am dealing with a living man and estate, and not with a dead one, and in the space of a few years, has come into possession not merely of the honors of an Archbishop, but of princely possessions, and all as the head of a church, whose office I have suddenly pledged him to poverty. It is not every man who can do this, and who can thus suddenly be transformed from extreme poverty to luxury, with country seats, retainers and beautiful provisions for relatives and friends. Good Catholics tell me,—and the fact seems proven enough from the record, that the Archbishop has now a state in the space of a few years, has come into possession not merely of the honors of an Archbishop, but of princely possessions, and all as the head of a church, whose office I have suddenly pledged him to poverty. 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