

Congressional News.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. First Session. WASHINGTON, May 1, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. Welles submitted a resolution calling on the President for any correspondence, not heretofore communicated, with our Minister to Nicaragua, in regard to the recognition of the new Nicaraguan government.

Mr. Welles said he was in the constant receipt of letters inquiring whether he sustained the policy of this administration in regard to the Nicaraguan Government, and he now took occasion to remark that he entirely disagreed with that policy. He said he had never been expedient to reject the French upon personal grounds, he thought the Nicaraguan government should have been notified of that fact and been officially recognized. The usual practice of the Government had been to recognize the usual South American governments, whenever they had been established which lie on the route to the Pacific especially, ought to be treated with courtesy and friendship. He did not desire to see Central America annexed to this republic, but he wanted a stable government there and this was only to be accomplished by a diffusion of Anglo-Saxon blood. Therefore he thought that emigration to that country ought to be encouraged rather than discouraged. He said that no man had so shamefully misrepresented as Gen. Walker, who was not a free-booter, but a man of pure purposes. He read a letter from Gen. Walker, in which the fact is shown that the British Government had interfered in the present struggle between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and have furnished the former with arms. A state of war was now existing between those governments; Costa Rica had invaded Nicaragua, but had never declared war against her; they had only declared war against the Americans who had aided the present party in power in subverting the old government.

Mr. Welles also alluded to the recent riot at Panama, in which thirty Americans had been killed. The best feeling existed between this government and that of New Granada, and he had no doubt that the exercise of that government would be exercised to bring the offenders to justice.

Mr. Seward mentioned that two or three weeks ago, on his motion, a resolution had been adopted calling on the President for information on this subject, which had not yet been responded to. He said that the President had good reasons, in view of the complicated state of affairs, for delaying to answer that resolution.

Mr. Welles said he was not aware of that fact, or he would not have offered this now. Mr. Seward thought it better to let the subject rest for a day or two, as information concerning it was daily being received. In this country, and it was important to leave the President free to exercise his discretion in this delicate matter.

Mr. Douglas said he believed that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was being violated every day by Great Britain, and he thought something ought to be done about it. He regarded the present government of Nicaragua as a legitimate government, as much so as the other existing governments in Central America. It was the firmest and most stable government they had since throwing off the Spanish yoke, and no far as he knew, justice was more impartially administered in Nicaragua, and the rights of man and property were more carefully guarded and protected under the existing government than under any previous one. Nor was it any objection to his mind that an American by birth was in command of the Nicaraguan army. Nicaragua had as much right to her territory as any other nation, and she had to realize Walker and his hirelings, and General Schilde, Farther, Nicaragua had as much right to send an American by birth as Minister to the United States, as she had to send a man of foreign birth to represent us at the Court of Spain, Italy or Holland. He believed that we ought to enforce our laws, but not to go one hair's breadth beyond the line of strict duty.

Mr. Butler thought that we ought to be careful and not involve ourselves in a war with any nation through the acts of intermeddling adventurers. Mr. Welles withdrew the resolution. Mr. Tombs made a speech in opposition to the actions of the Naval Board, contending that the law had not been properly executed, and that the proceedings under it were all null and void.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the reports of the Committee concerning affairs in Kansas.

Mr. Benjamin addressed the Senate at length on the subject. He said that three times within the short history of our Republic, his internal peace had been impeded, and each time the disturbing element was the same. When in 1854, it was finally agreed to repeal, in terms, that which for more than a quarter of a century had ceased to have any active effect, that was used as a ground for vituperation towards the South. She was accused of violating plighted faith, with very much the same regard for truth, which had recently been observed here in the mendacious tale with regard to Kansas affairs.—The seeking for other compromises than those of the constitution, was a mistaken policy on the part of the South. She has no longer any compromises to offer or accept. She would claim, but she would not give, a compact, all the obligations of which she expected scrupulously to fulfil, and from all the benefits of which she is ignominiously repulsed. He contended that the crusade against slavery on the part of the North, was merely a struggle for power. They had been so persistently led by a perversion of truth, as to induce them almost to hate the noblest white man, as to love the black in preference.

In condemning the American party, he remarked that it was now powerless, for ought mischief and to help the Republican party, the contest was narrowed down between the latter and the Democracy, and the whig party being extinct, he declared his purpose to be, to join the Democratic party, and to use his utmost efforts to ensure its success, following the example of better and abler men than himself. He predicted that in its triumph, the South would be secured, and the equality of the States maintained, the corner stone of this governmental fabric preserved intact, and peace and happiness made to smile upon the land.

Mr. Cass complimented Mr. Benjamin, saying he had just received a letter from him, and he was glad to find a response in every part of it. His object in rising was to say that his friend from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) had assailed squatter sovereignty, his old friend, (laughter) and several of his scattering weapons had hit him (Mr. C.) in the eye. This squatter sovereignty he called the right of self-government. It was dear to our fathers, and dear to their descendants of '56. He wanted to rescue it from the misrepresentations cast upon it, and asked the favor of the floor for Thursday next for that purpose.

Mr. Seward, in reply to a part of Mr. B.'s remarks affecting himself, said the gentleman might have defined his own private history and future course without bringing him before the Senate and the country.—Seven years ago, when he entered the Senate, being aware that every word said here was recorded, at an expense of seven dollars and a half a column, he had announced that on no occasion and under no circumstances

should any member draw from him a statement or word by which, independently of the measures he maintained or defended, it could be known whether he was a Whig, a Democrat or an Abolitionist, or belonged to one party or another. He thought it undignified thus to elevate party and give it places in the history of the Senate. He had not risen to assign the object or purposes of his public actions. They explain themselves. If they do not, he was willing to rest under all the reproach which posterity might cast on him.

Mr. Hale, alluding to what he said were gross personal attacks upon him in Mr. Clay's recent speech, remarked that he had but one word to submit in reply, and that it would take something besides malignity to reduce imbecility from his contempt. He said he approved of his friend's feelings which he had no room to quarrel with, and he had nothing more to say to the Senator, having twice declined his acquaintance, and he asked permission of the Senate for consuming so much time about a Senator who soils the carpet upon which he treads.

Mr. Hale replied that he had never sought an interview with Gen. Clay, but once, and that was on professional business, for the benefit of a citizen of Alabama.

Mr. Clay rejoined that he did not think his reputation for veracity would suffer by conflict with one who had repeatedly eaten his own words.

Mr. Hale replied that if he did eat his own words he would have a more palatable meal than the Senator from Alabama, if he should undertake to eat his. [Laughter.]

The Senate then adjourned till Monday. Mr. Ritchie presented a memorial from Judge Irwin, of Pennsylvania, in a response to the charges of the Pittsburg Mr. against his official conduct, and asking for a full investigation. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar. After passing thirteen private bills, the House adjourned till Monday.

THE ISTHMIAN MAIL CONTRACTS—LAND WARRANTS—SPANISH INDEMNITY. WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President sent a message to Congress yesterday, embracing the correspondence of the Postmaster General with the Panama Railroad Company, relative to the compensation for carrying the mails, the latter claiming a greater rate than has been hitherto allowed. The Department offered 18 cents per pound, but the Company insist on 22, which would make for the year ending in March last nearly \$130,000.

The Postmaster General says he must unwillingly yield to the unjust and exorbitant demand, rather than risk the consequences which might follow the execution of the Company's threat of throwing down the contract for carrying the mails. The line to Nicaragua being withdrawn, and the route to Panama being the only direct and expeditious channel of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, the President endorses the Postmaster's recommendation, and has authorized to contract with the Panama Railroad Company for the conveyance of the mails across the Isthmus, at a price not exceeding \$35,000 per annum. Also for a semi-monthly line to New Orleans and San Francisco via Nicaragua, alternately, at regular intervals with the present line via Panama, at a sum not exceeding \$200,000 per annum.

The total number of land warrants issued under the law of March, 1855, is nearly 127,000, requiring upwards of fifteen million dollars. The number of claims received is 245,700. Upwards of 14,000 warrants for 1,700,000 acres were issued during the month of April.

A communication from the State Department to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution, says that the Georgian and Susan Lord cases, with others, for indemnity from Spain, are still subjects of negotiation.

An Awful Scene.

The London Times gives an account of an execution of a man in front of Newgate, for the murder of his wife and children, says:—When the signal was given, the chair on which the condemned man was still sitting, of course gave way with the drop, and consequently the fall was not nearly so great as it is under ordinary circumstances; and at this dreadful moment the prisoner attempted to carry out the desperate struggle for life which he had evidently contemplated. The signal was given, and the chair fell away when there was a shriek from the crowd of "He is up again," and to the horror of every one it was found that the prisoner, by a powerful muscular effort, had drawn himself up completely to the level of the drop, that both his feet were resting upon the edge of the scaffold, he was vainly endeavoring to raise his hands to the rope.

One of the officers immediately rushed upon the scaffold, and pushed the wretched man's feet from their hold, but in an instant, by a violent effort, he threw himself to the other side, and again succeeded in getting back on his feet, and the drop falling, the wretched criminal, but it was with considerable difficulty that he forced him from the scaffold, and he was again suspended.

The short relief the wretched man had obtained from the pressure of the rope by these desperate efforts had probably enabled him to respire, and to the astonishment and terror of all the spectators he a third time succeeded in placing his feet upon the platform and again his hands vainly attempted to reach the fatal cord. Calmly and two or three other men then again forced the wretched man's feet from their hold, and his legs were held down until the final struggle was over. While this fearful scene was being enacted, the bells of the different neighboring churches were ringing merrily upon the announcement of peace, offering a sad contrast to the melancholy proceedings.

We can only exclaim—woful!

The Camels intended for the Western plains are on board the storeship Supply, at Kingston, for Indiana, Texas. It is proposed to keep the animals at that place several months to recruit them. Some of the animals were presented by the Vicerey of Egypt to the Government, but most of them were procured by Major W. W. Brown, and were under the appropriation made for the purpose at the last session of Congress. Some Arabs accompany them to take care of them. There are thirty-one camels in the lot.

Whose baby is it?—The Boston Post has a Paris correspondent who writes that there were those so given to believe in the implicit honesty of Louis Napoleon as to credit the rumor that the "soud, lively boy" who has been pained off upon the empire, is nothing but an usurper, and that he takes the place of a certain girl baby who was the real heir. The rumor was to the effect that for some time previous to the Emperor's ascension, it was well understood that what ever the event might be, a fine healthy boy would be ready to be presented as the legitimate child of the Empire. This being so, and as the Emperor for the fact of the King of Algeria being a boy at his birth as his sure's baby at two months old.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor

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

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Canal Commissioner, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county. For Auditor General, JACOB FRY, of Montgomery county. For Surveyor General, TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices.

BLASTING POWDER.—Persons in want of Blasting Powder will find the card of Geo. Schall & Co. of Mt. Carmel, in another column. The powder manufactured by them ranks among the best produced in the State.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Alex. Colb, Administrator of John McCall's, advertises some valuable land in Columbia county.

LETTERS SHOWN, &c.—We refer our holy readers of the American, to the advertisement of Mr. Calloway of Philadelphia, who requests for clearing holes in the way of their understanding, should secure for him their patronage.

NEW GOODS.—J. W. Toner & Co. have received a new assortment of goods from Philadelphia, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column.

AGNEW & Co., Philadelphia.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of this well known firm for fancy and staple dry goods.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Mr. Elliot will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Rev. Mr. Mallick, at 2 1/2 P. M.

WANTED.—AN APPRENTICE to the printing business is wanted at this office. An intelligent boy of good character would find a good situation.

TO TAVEN KEEPERS.—Rules and Regulations, printed on card and other paper for sale at this office.

DECLARATORY ACT.—An act "declaratory of the new license law," specifies that the bonds required under the tenth section of the act, shall be held as security for the payment of all fines, penalties and costs imposed on the principal obligor for any breach of the act, and no more of the penal sum shall be required, unless such cover such fines, penalties and costs. Any person fined under the act, and 30th sections, who shall fail to pay the same, shall stand committed until payment is made with costs.

A new Judicial District has been formed, by the last Legislature, composed of Columbia, Wyoming and Sullivan, counties and we learn that Geo. Pollock has been appointed Warren J. Woodward, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, as President Judge, until next falls election.

The Steam Saw Mill of J. H. App & Co., near Sellersburg, which was destroyed by fire on the 25th inst., was insured for \$2,400 in the Union County Company. Loss about \$4,000.

LAND WARRANT FORGERIES.—The statement that forgeries of land warrants have been discovered at Washington to the extent of a million of acres is said to be an exaggeration. A gang of forgers in these operations were detected at New Orleans some time ago, who had their plans prepared for large issues, perhaps even to the extent represented, but the certificates and apparatus were seized by the authorities, and consequently the whole scheme failed.

Applicants for Land Warrants, whose claims are suspended for want of record evidence, will be pleased to learn that the Senate of the United States has passed the House bill amendatory of the Bounty Land Law, of 1855, adding a provision for the admission of parole testimony in all cases where no record evidence exists, and allowing the time of travel to and from the place of muster to be embraced in the period of service.

This bill will enable many soldiers of the war of 1812, to draw their bounty lands, as the time spent in travel to and from, their place of muster, will make the necessary period of service.

"PACIFIC MAIL LIST." Thousands of letters sent to the Pacific Coast, become dead letters. To remedy as far as possible this evil, the Post Office Department has adopted a plan for simultaneously publishing at each and every Post Office in the Pacific Region, in a list called the "Pacific Mail List," the names of persons to whom letters have been sent by mail to post offices in California, and the territories of Oregon and Washington.—The plan is simply this:—if a person writing from Northumberland county to a friend in California is uncertain where that friend may be located on the Pacific, yet is acquainted with the place he last resorted to, he can direct his letter, Major Jones, (late of Northumberland county, Pa.) Sacramento, California. This letter can be deposited as usual in the mail for California. Then in order to insure the reception of the letter, by publishing the address in the "Pacific Mail List," copy it upon a piece of paper or card and enclose the card, together with a three cent postage stamp, or a three cent piece— to defray the expenses of publication—in an envelope to the "Pacific Mail List," New York. The envelope containing the card, must be prepaid. The first of this series of lists will accompany the mail of May 5th, and will be forwarded by each succeeding mail. The plan we think, is excellent, and must ensure the safe delivery of letters to persons whose exact locality on the Pacific coast is unknown to those writing to them.

BOROUGH ELECTION.

The election for Burgesses and Town Council came off on Monday last. As that was also the day to which the court adjourned to grant tavern licenses, our town was pretty well thronged with people. The election though spirited, was not as warmly contested as it would have been had there been no court. It will be seen by the returns, that most of the candidates on the fusion ticket were elected, though the contest was very close between the greater portion of them.—There were but two tickets in the field—the American, and the Fusion ticket, composed of Democrats and Whigs. There was a good deal of carving, cutting and scratching tickets on both sides.

Our opinion is now, as it always has been, that party preferences should not be suffered to enter into municipal elections, and that more attention should be paid to the selection of men, in regard to their competency than their political predilections.

The great mass of the people are most deeply interested in good government, though they are often, unintentionally, made to play second fiddle in aiding the schemes of a few, who would sacrifice almost every other interest to their own political aggrandizement.—Our remarks are intended to be general, without particular reference to either ticket, on both of which we find the names of some of our best citizens.

C. J. Bruner, Esq., who has been elected Chief Burgess, is a worthy and respectable citizen, and has the necessary qualifications to make a good officer. The following is the result:

- CHIEF BURGESS. Fusion. American. C. J. Bruner, 144 James Beard, 118 Samuel J. Young, 175 B. Hendricks, 117. ASSISTANT BURGESS. Seb'n Haupt, 130 B. Zetlemoyer, 122 J. W. Filing, 123 John Bowen, 129 Solomon Stroh, 128 G. B. Weiser, 132 H. V. Simpson, 128 Jacob Young, 125. COMMON COUNCILMEN. Philip Clark, 124 Thos. Robins, 120 Geo. Rohrbach, 123 J. Rohrbach, 125 John Arnold, 134 P. M. Shindel, 134 G. H. Martin, 127 H. S. Giddin, 123 G. C. Weiler, 119 John Haas, 117 J. H. Engle, 131 Levi Seasholtz, 124 Geo. Bucher, 133 Sam'l Guesler, 117 Henry Doumal, 135 Jacob O. Beck, 126. TOWN CLERK. John S. Bright, 129 Em'l Wilwert, 128. HIGH CONSTABLE. Fredk Merrill, 128 Em'l Stroh, 120. Those marked with * are whigs.

TAVEN LICENSES. Monday last was a great and eventful day in the history of our landlords or hotel keepers. An adjourned court was held that day for the special purpose of granting tavern licenses under the new act. Such a congregation of landlords was never witnessed before, in this county. The Borough election being held on that day in the Court House, the number of applicants for license were 46. The number to be granted, according to the ratio of one tavern to every 150 taxable, allowed only 40 licenses. The court was therefore reluctantly compelled to reject some applications, that they would otherwise have cheerfully granted. The rejection of the applications from Washington township, and from Hickorytown, by good men, well recommended, created considerable dissatisfaction among the friends of the applicants.

There is no question, that if there was a full and correct list of taxables returned, that the number would justify the licensing of all the applications. In the Borough of Milton alone, we are confident that there are over one hundred more taxables than were returned. The court should have power to correct any such errors at any time. That they will do so next time there can be no doubt, and we are confident that a corrected list of taxables will enable the court to grant the usual number of licenses, or to all who have made applications, should there be no other objections.

The following is a list of the licenses granted by the court on Monday last: Names. Residence. Public Hotel Taverns. John Frymire, Turbott, " " William Farrier, Turbott, " " H. J. Reader, McEwensville, " " C. Leisenring, Shamokin tp., " " H. B. Brewer, Trevorton, " " C. S. Brown, Northumberland, " " Isaac Reader, Turbott, " " G. H. Weaver, Georgetown, " " G. W. Arbogast, " " C. W. Snyder, Shamokin tp., " " Gen A. H. Blair, Milton, " " John M. Huff, " " Elizabeth Sticker, " " Jesse Rice, Mt. Carmel, " " Abraham Moore, Northumberland, " " Peter Hanselman, Northumb'd, " " Jacob Leisenring, Bear Gap, " " Wm. M. Weaver, Shamokin tp., " " John Weaver, Trevorton, " " Elizabeth Baker, Lit. Mahanoy " " J. H. Egbert, Milton, " " James Coyne, Shamokin, " " Thomas Search, Chalksque, " " Harriet Gibson, Shamokin tp., " " Annie S. Burr, Northumberland, " " Wm. Conner, Delaware, " " Ben. Knauss, Trevorton, " " Maria Thompson, Sunbury, " " John Coyne, " " Elias Emersson, L. Augusta tp., " " Jonathan High, Lewis tp., " " Henry Haas, Northumberland, " " Daniel Heim, Up. Mahanoy, " " Benj. Derk, Cameron, " " Peter Welkel, Up Mahanoy, " " Daniel Eisenhart, Up Mahanoy, " " Wm. Lerch, Mount Carmel, " " J. Galen Smith, Jackson, " " Samuel Hartzel, Delaware, " " John M. Keperling, Northumb'd, Restaurant, " " Edward Gas, Sunbury, " " Chas. Weaver, Shamokin, " " Wm. Ashmore, Trevorton, " " Joseph Eckbert, Milton, " " Sarah J. Davidson, Turbott, " " John Kohr, Milton, Rectifier.

In the case for corruption and bribery in the District Attorney's office of Schuylkill county, in which C. Tower, the District Attorney, J. Marsden, and Myers Strouse, Esqs, were implicated, affidavits and evidence were received by the Court on Saturday, the 19th ult. The question before the court was whether those gentlemen should be stricken off the list of practicing Attorneys, Myers Strouse was honorably discharged, C. Tower, as District Attorney, claimed a trial by jury, which was granted, and the case of James Marsden was held over by the Court for further consideration.

POSTAL REFORMS.

The Postal Reform Committee of New York and Boston, have taken the voice of public opinion, as expressed at large meetings held in each City, and given an outline of the needed reforms. The petitions that are in circulation ask for the following:

- 1. A Uniform Postage of Two Cents on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, throughout the United States. 2. Receiving Houses and Letter Carriers in all cities and principal towns. 3. Money Orders from one Post Office to another, for sums not exceeding twenty-five dollars. 4. A Uniform and Low Rate of Ocean Postage. 5. The Postage on Franked Matter, to be paid out of the Treasury. 6. The Abolition of Compulsory Pre-payment. 7. The Return of all Dead Letters to the writers.

When we see the immense circulation that our principal Daily Papers have obtained, at two cents a copy, it is not evident that a low price has been one of the principal causes?

If letters that have their stamps lost or stolen,—if all these letters were forwarded to the persons addressed,—should we hear of a small remittance to a poor woman being detained here, or of the detention of twenty thousand dollars, there; or of the loss of an estate of thirty thousand dollars for want of a witness's testimony, confided in an unpaid letter; or of an actual loss of life from the failure of a letter from this cause? Should we hear of long catalogues of calamities like these, were it not for that most unjust law of compulsory pre-payment? Pre-payment of postage is very well, but when not prepaid, it is just to destroy the letters? With the charge of two cents when prepaid, and double that in all cases when not prepaid, scarce a letter would go without pre-payment. It is a very grave question, and one which can scarcely admit of debate, whether all letters found without stamps, should be seized, taken to Washington, and burned, and that without giving any information to the owners. Such is the operation of the present law.

Major Frens, of the Germantown Telegraph, suggests the propriety of presenting to J. Lawrence Getz, Esq., our worthy friend and cotemporary of the Reading Gazette, a piece of plate for his able advocacy of the recent law of libel, passed by the last legislature, of which Mr. Getz was a member. Mr. Getz introduced the bill, and supported it in an able speech, showing the absurdity of the old law, which makes it criminal to publish the truth, and leaves malice to be inferred. The law now conforms to common sense, and the truth is not deemed libellous, where no malice can be proven or inferred. Mr. Getz deserves the thanks of the Press as well as the community.

GLEANNING FROM OUR NEIGHBORS. DANVILLE.—The ladies of Danville will hold a Fair during court week for the sale of the useful and fanciful. Proceeds to be applied to beautifying the exterior of the Episcopal church. We learn from the Democrat that a commencement has been made in the erection of the gas works. The price of gas is fixed at \$4 per thousand cubic feet. Mr. Deen is already putting gas pipes into his hotel, in advance of the works.

Mr. Willis has commenced running his new Packet boat, the Antelope, between Rupert Station and Wilkesbarre.

POTTSVILLE.—Our neighbors of the Miness Journal and the Gazette are at loggerheads, and saying hard things of each other. Editors should, if possible, abstain from abusing each other. There is bad treatment enough in store for them, without their cudgelling one another.

Charles Boughter, the late Cashier of the Lancaster Savings' Institute, who was indicted for embezzling the funds of the Institution, has been acquitted.

THE CANAL.—The breach in the canal below Harrisburg, has been repaired, and boats were to pass through last Wednesday.

The publication of the "Independent Press," at Williamsport, has been resumed by Messrs Barrett & Burt.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The vote yesterday is one of the most decided expressions of public opinion in favor of managing the city's affairs with economy, and with something like a return to strict business principles. The usual party lines were held very loosely, and the victory won by the Democrats is by no means to be regarded as an endorsement of all the political views of that party, though it will probably have a very favorable influence upon it, in strengthening its confidence and in disheartening and disorganizing its opponents, the Americans.

The result may be summed up briefly as follows: Richard Vaux, Democrat, is elected Mayor over Henry D. Moore, American, by a majority of about 2,000. R. T. Conrad, American, had 5425 majority two years ago.

Stephen Taylor, Democrat, is elected City Controller. William A. Potter, Democrat, City Solicitor.

Peter Arbogast, Democrat, Receiver of Taxes. James M. Luddy, Democrat, City Commissioner.—Ledger of 7th int.

HARRISBURG, May 2.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Aaron Coburn, for the larceny of the State arms, was tried to-day, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty.—On the same charge, J. A. Prance, late keeper of the Arsenal, entered a plea of guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. A. Prance and Aaron Coburn, for conspiracy to defraud the State, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but the defendants to pay the costs of prosecution.

CHICAGO, Ill. May 2.—A large meeting was held at Lawrence on the 26th ult, on the subject of the murder of Sheriff Jones.—Resolutions were passed disclaiming all responsibility for the act, and denouncing the murderer. Gov. Robinson has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the assassin.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Early on Thursday morning, Mr. Thompson, the conductor of a freight train, which had just stopped at Fremont, Pa., together with an assistant dispatch, named Bensup, sat down on the track in front of the locomotive, to arrange their manifests. Just then a train passed on the other track, and while occupied in observing it, their own train moved forward, passing over the unfortunate men, and crushing them to death instantly.

KANSAS.—A telegraphic dispatch from the West last week assumed that Sheriff Jones was dead, and spoke of the firing on him as a murder. We learn by our St. Louis papers that he is not dead, and is likely to recover. It seems that when his left Lawrence, after the failure of his attempt to arrest Woods, he procured aid from Fort Leavenworth and returned, accompanied by a detachment of twelve United States dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant McIntosh. Jones was shot twice in succession while sitting in his tent. He fell, previously to his going to Lawrence, received an anonymous letter, signed "One of the Secret Twelve," in which he was warned that if he made any more arrests in that town his fate was sealed. On the 23d, assisted by the U. S. Dragoons, he arrested four or five persons charged with resisting his efforts to arrest Woods. They were confined in a small house in the town, and guarded by the troops. He was shot that night, and it is said that the ball entered the spine. When the news of this reached the Fort, Colonel Sumner immediately left for Lawrence, in command of four companies of cavalry numbering three hundred men, composed of companies B, Capt. D. B. Sackett, and Lieut. A. V. Colburn; company C, Capt. T. J. Wood, 1st Lieut. A. Iverson, and 2d Lieut. J. R. Church; company G, Capt. W. S. Walker; and company H, 1st Lieut. E. A. Carr, 1st Lieut. A. Hanson, Adjutant, and 1st Lieut. J. E. B. Stewart, A. Q. M. and A. A. C. S.

One of the Missouri papers, the Kansas City Enterprise, hatches up a story that Jones was acting under the authority of the Investigating Committee sent out by Congress, and that Woods had embroiled some important papers connected with the Reading election, and refused to appear before the Committee; that an attachment was issued against him and placed in Jones' hands, with a detachment of dragoons, went to execute it. But all this is mere fudge. Woods was arrested by Jones on a warrant, and not an attachment. It was as document issued several months ago, and before the Committee was appointed. The citizens of Lawrence held a large meeting to express their detestation of the shooting of Jones, Ex-Governor Reeder presided.

The Archbishop of Paris has just addressed a letter to the church in the diocese of Montreal, in which, occurs the following passage in reference to the Mohammedans:—"This people is no longer the same, and will not disappoint our hopes of union.—Where are now its ancient hostility and wrath? It is one of our most faithful allies. It has opened its heart to the influence of Christian civilization; it is beginning to look its eyes to the true light; it will acknowledge before long its father and its mother. What is Mohammedanism at bottom but a sect of Christianity?"

"Have you you said your prayers, John?"—"No, no, I cannot do any work."—"Bill says the prayers and I the answers."

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. P. Born, Mr. CHRISTOPHER GORTON, of Pottsville, to Miss MARGARET WOOLLEY, of Trevorton.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market, May 8, 1856. GRAIN.—For Wheat the price is 2 1/2 cts lower. Free sales of red Penna and Delaware at \$1 40 a 1 45, and white \$1 42 a 1 50 per bushel. Rye is 73 cents per bushel. Corn sales at 50 a 55 cents. Oats are dull, sales of Maryland at 33 a 34 cents. Whiskey is lower—barrels 27c and hhd at 26 cents.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Flour, and Tallow.

New Advertisements.

Estate of Mary Updegrave. Notice is hereby given to Casper Updegrave, Elizabeth Updegrave, intermarried with John Brensholtz, John Updegrave, Adam Updegrave, Lydia Updegrave, widow of Snowden Hunt, Thomas Updegrave, Sarah Updegrave, intermarried with John Lytle, and to Sarah J. Levi, and Elizabeth, the minor children of Isaac Updegrave, who have for their Guardian, John Ehrig, and to John Ehrig and — his wife, who was the widow of said Isaac Updegrave, heirs and legal representatives of Mary Updegrave, deceased, late of Lower Augusta township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania; that upon the petition of Thomas Updegrave, aforesaid, the Orphans Court of said county made an order awarding an inquest of partition and valuation upon the real estate of said Mary Updegrave, deceased, situate in Lower Augusta township, county aforesaid, adjoining land of Christian First, Adam Christian, John Star, Peter Coltrian, and Casper Snyder, &c., containing thirty-three and one-quarter acres more or less—and that in pursuance of said order of said court, I will hold an inquisition upon the said real estate of said Mary Updegrave, deceased, on Friday the twentieth day of June, next (A. D. 1856), at 10 o'clock, A. M., on that day, on the said premises, to make a partition and valuation of said real estate, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

HENRY WEISE, Sheriff of Northumberland County. Sunbury, May 8, 1856.

ATTENTION, FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ARTILLERISTS!! YOU are hereby commanded to meet at the Armory, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May at 9 o'clock, A. M., fully equipped for drill. Each member to be prepared with 10 pounds of blank cartridges. By order of the Captain.

SOLOMON STROH, O. S. Sunbury, May 10, 1856.—

JAMES F. CALBREATH'S SHOE STORE, No. 59 North Eighth Street, Above Arch, East Side.

PHILADELPHIA. Ladies from the country, can have shoes made to order in the very best style and workmanship on a few days notice. An excellent assortment to select from, always on hand. May 10, 1856.—ly

NOTICE. The annual meeting of the Green Ridge Improvement Company, will be held at Carpenter's Court Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 16th of May, at 12 o'clock noon, after which an election for five directors to serve the coming year will be held.

WILLIAM WISENER, Secy. Mar 10, 1856.—

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY I. W. TENER & Co., Sunbury, Pa.

We beg respectfully to announce to our friends and the public that we are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of goods suited to the season, which we are determined to sell cheap as heretofore, finding our old motto of "Small profits and quick sales."

to work well we shall continue to adhere to it, our stock consists partly of the following viz:

LADIES GOODS. Gros De Rhine and Summer Silks, Chilli, Delege, Barre, painted and plaid