

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

THE VANDERBILT AT NEW YORK. LATER FROM EUROPE. Narrow Escape of the Atlantic Cable from Destruction by Fire.—Timored Attempts to Assassinate the Emperor of France.—Visit of Duke Constantine to Queen Victoria.—Destructive Fire at Constantinople.—Serious Political Outbreaks in Belgium.—Anti-Catholic Movements.—Breadstuffs Declined.

The United States Mail Steamship Vanderbilt, with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst., four days later than those furnished by the Canada, arrived at her dock at 11 o'clock, this morning.

The Vanderbilt brings one hundred passengers, including M. J. P. Labagh, bearer of some very important despatches from France.

GREAT BRITAIN. The political news was unimportant. The Russian Grand Duke Constantine paid a visit to Queen Victoria, at Osborne, on Saturday, the 30th inst., returning the next day to Calais.

On his way to Osborne the Duke was accompanied by the English ship, as also by the American frigate Susquehanna, then lying at Roadstead.

The latter immediately afterward proceeded to Gravesend.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE. A Conflagration at Constantinople had destroyed 1300 houses.

BELGIUM. There had been serious political outbreaks at Brussels, Antwerp, and several other Belgian towns, growing of Anti-Catholic feelings.

Several Convents, Monasteries and Jesuit Colleges, were attacked, as also the Bishop's Palace at Liege. The troops had interfered at the last accounts, and order had been nearly restored. But at Brussels the Civic Guard was kept under arms, and troops were in readiness for any emergency. The mob commenced the outbreak with cries of "down with the Priests," "down with the Catholics," "down with Convents."

QUEBEC, June 14. The Canadian steamer North America arrived here shortly after midnight, with Liverpool papers Wednesday, the 3d inst.

The U. S. Mail steamer Fulton, Captain Wotton, left Havre and Ouessant on the 3d inst. for New York.

The Belgian Royal Mail steamer Belgica sailed from New York for Southampton on the 2d inst., with a large number of passengers.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have issued a call for a public meeting in that town on the 12th of June, in order to adopt means for securing a supply of cotton adequate to the requirements of the country.

The U. S. frigate Susquehanna, which had recently sailed from New York, was met by the submarine telegraph cable, between Ireland and Newfoundland, was the first vessel to salute the yacht conveying the Russian Duke Constantine from France to visit Queen Victoria. Her yards were manned, the Russian flag ran up at the main, and at 21 guns were fired in honor of the Duke on Sunday the Grand Duke, accompanied by the Queen, visited a squadron of Spithead, and was received with a royal salute, and on the following day, (Monday, 1st inst.) the Duke took his departure for Calais.

That part of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable lying in the factory of Messrs. Adams & Co., in London, which was recently destroyed by fire—some of the sheds of the adjoining building, containing the cable, having been burned down.

Vague rumors were current at Paris of another attempt on the life of the Emperor whilst on a visit to the military museum, but the rumors have since been disproven.

The Constantinian publishes a private letter from the Persian Gulf, received through Bagdad, which announces that, on the 21st of April last, the British troops evacuated the town of Mohanrah, of which they had taken possession at the latter end of March last.

Brussels had been the scene of a popular turmoil, which at one time assumed the features of a serious political demonstration. It took its rise at a warm and exciting debate in the Chamber of Representatives, on "charitable institutions." A sentence uttered by one of the members was loudly cheered by the spectators in the gallery, when the President gave orders to the huissiers to clear the gallery. Soon afterwards a number of men with their hats on forced their way in, and the Chamber was again cleared by troops, and orders given to strengthen the military posts outside the crowds increased to thousands, and cries of all kinds were heard, shouts of "Vive le Roi," mingling with "bas les convents," "down with the Priests, down with Catholics," "let us drown the President," &c. he ferriest sdraw to Antwerp, and several other Belgian towns. The mobs broke the windows of several Monasteries and Jesuit colleges. The King was very popular. Numerous arrests were made. At the last accounts order had been restored in most places.

Arrivals of gold from Australia to England are frequent.

The Monitor announces the dissolution of the Legislative body. The new elections are commencing on the 21st of June, and the number of the Deputies for the new chamber fixed at 267.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The dealers report Breadstuffs closing with a light decline in the market. The weather is however favorable for the crops.

Flour was very dull, and declined 1/4 in prices. Wheat was very dull, and declined 1/4. The potatoes are nominal.—Corn was quiet, and the quotations barely maintained.

LEGAL DECISION IN INDIANA.—The Supreme Court of Indiana, Judge Perkins presiding, has just rendered the following luminous legal opinion. The case was that of the O. & M. Railroad Co., vs. the City of Anderson.

It seems that the corporation of that city, after an act of the Legislature authorizing to take stock in any road to that place, had subscribed stock in the O. & M. Co., and true its subscription, insinuating that, as the act ran through the place to Cincinnati, it had no power to subscribe the stock as it had done. Judge Perkins denied—

1. That a road is a town it must also run on; it hence it is two roads.

2. If a road run to a town it must also run on; it hence it is two roads.

3. If a road run through a town, it must run in two directions, and from it in two sections; hence it is four roads.

4. A subscription to build four roads is here a power to build one road. Therefore as the Legislature had authorized a subscription by the City of stock to build a road to, it and as the O. & M. Road is a through it, and was really four roads, the City was liable for the subscription sued on, the ground that the less power always ludes the greater.—Indianapolis Jour.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

H. D. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is unexcelled (if equalled) by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

Democratic State Nominations.

For Governor, Gov. WILLIAM F. PACKER, OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Judges of the Supreme Court, Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks County, Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.

For Canal Commissioner, NIMROD STRICKLAND, OF CHESTER COUNTY.

BERADGETTES.—The Europa with three days later intelligence from Europe, announces a further decline in flour and wheat, and sales very dull. The prospects of a good harvest are reported favorable.

SALE OF LOTS AT PORT TREVORTON.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. MOWAT, Superintendent of the Trevorton Coal & Railroad Company, for the sale of town lots, at Port Trevorton, in Snyder county. The advantages of the location are fully set forth in the advertisement.

MAD DOGS.—Our neighbors of Shamokin and Coal township have been thrown into some fever of excitement by the appearance of mad dogs. A meeting was held, and resolutions passed, requiring all dogs to be muzzled.

BOATS RESCUED.—On Thursday last week, during the high water, no less than four heavily laden canal boats, were rescued, while floating down the river, by the steamboat "Ira T. Clement." On the day following, two more were picked up and towed into the canal. These boats had their lines cut or broken when passing over the West Branch bridge, by the strong current. Our steamboats have on various occasions rescued boats floating towards the dam, when those on board were in imminent danger of losing their lives and property.

PUBLISHERS CONVENTION.—A number of our exchanges have resolved upon a Convention to devise measures to promote the interests of the craft. There is no business or profession that stands more in need of certain rules and regulations, than the publishing of newspapers. We are in favor of the project, and would favor any measure that would induce some of the craft to have a higher appreciation of their profession. A reform is early needed, and if anything can be done to raise the press to its proper dignity and self respect, we shall rejoice to hear of it. If at home, we shall most certainly attend.

RAIN.—We had hoped two weeks since that the rainy season was certainly over, but the end is not yet. Never, since our recollection, have we had so much and such prolonged wet weather. The river has been kept at a flood height for the last two months. Though the grass crop is rank and luxuriant, the corn crop suffers greatly, much of it rotting in the ground, and where it is up, the moisture and wet prevents its cultivation. The sugar corn, which is an experiment, we regret to say, will have but a poor chance this season. This plant requires but little moisture.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The unfavorable state of the weather has retarded the completion of this important improvement. The track has been laid down over the whole road up to the Trevorton bridge, and it was intended to commence running up to that point on the first of the present month. The recent heavy rains, however, swelled one of the small streams near Millersburg, and carried away a portion of one of the bridges, which has necessarily postponed the opening of the road, which will now take place on or about the 1st of July.

The cars will then connect with the Packet boats at Port Trevorton, 14 miles below Northumberland. The unfinished portion of the road between Trevorton bridge and Sunbury, a distance of ten miles, is progressing rapidly. A strong force is at work, and the company have resolved to complete it as early as possible.

A letter for the extension of the road through Baltimore and the construction of a tunnel will take place on the 1st of July.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit five dollar note on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, has made its appearance. It is well executed. The vignette represents two females floating in the air. It purports to have been engraved by W. L. Wintly.

DAILY PAPER IN READING.—Last Monday the Reading Gazette was changed from a weekly to a daily paper. Mr. Getz feels confident that the enterprise will be successful, and we see no reason why it should not be. Reading is now the third city in the State in point of population and enterprise, and Mr. Getz is fully competent to assume the task.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A horse belonging to Wm. P. DODGAL, of Kelly township, Union county, was struck by lightning on Monday night a week last, while running in a pasture field, and instantly killed.

The farm of J. B. DAVIS, adjoining Milton, was sold last week for \$150 an acre, to a gentleman of Northampton county. This is one of the best farms in this section of the country.

DR. KANE AND WM. C. GODFREY.

Those of our readers who have read the late work of Dr. KANE, giving an account of his explorations in the Arctic regions, will, we doubt not, recollect the history of Wm. C. GODFREY, who deserted from the expedition in its darkest and most gloomy period, and took up his quarters among the Esquimaux Indians. Dr. KANE, who commanded the expedition, under the instructions and discipline of the Navy department, determined to punish this act of insubordination, and followed GODFREY a distance of about 70 miles, and single-handedly captured and brought him back. Since the death of Dr. KANE, a certain publisher in Philadelphia, stimulated, no doubt, by the great sale of Dr. KANE'S book, has concluded to publish an account of his expedition, of which this man GODFREY is to be the hero and narrator. A card was, therefore, published in a number of the city papers, over the signature of GODFREY, in which he attacks the veracity of Dr. KANE, and accuses him of cruelty, injustice and dishonorable conduct. This card, which is evidently an advertisement got up to sell the book, is not endorsed by the city press, but we regret to find that a few of the country editors have swallowed the bait, and none more eagerly than our neighbor of the Sunbury Gazette, who does not hesitate to cast the most unjust and ungenerous imputations on the character of Dr. KANE, and attempts to tarnish the fair fame of one whose whole life, though of daring and adventure, has been one of noble aims and generous impulses.

GODFREY says that Dr. KANE'S strictures on his character has so prejudiced the public against him, that he is obliged to drive an omnibus for a living. Omnibus driving is neither discreditable or degrading, and there is no evidence that GODFREY was fitted for a higher station, while the presumption is, that many better men are now engaged in the same calling. There is one feature alone, in the case of GODFREY, which is sufficient to condemn his whole story as incompatible with the truth. We refer to the fact, that he tamely and quietly submitted to these charges, while Dr. KANE was living, and only assumed the courage of self defence, after the silent grave had covered all that was mortal of his former commander. It is worse than idle for him to say now that he was too poor to defend himself. No respectable paper in the city, or elsewhere, would have refused to publish his defence or denial. Besides, two shillings would have procured the insertion of his protest, as an advertisement.

To open the grave and rake up the ashes of the dead has, in all ages, been considered disreputable, and will neither excite the sympathy or meet with the approbation of a generous people.

The editor of the Gazette is equally unfortunate in his philosophy when he asserts, in reference to GODFREY, that "courage and generosity preclude the possibility of a bad character." This is a bold, as well as a new principle in moral ethics, and sets at defiance all the previously conceived opinions of Paley, Wayland and other writers on moral philosophy. "Courage and generosity" are traits not infrequently possessed, by the most noted criminals, who would hardly, on that account, be entitled to a certificate of "good character."

APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SALE OF THE MAIN LINE. In the Supreme Court, before Chief Justice Lewis, and Judges Lowrie, Woodward, Knox, and Armstrong, the argument in the application for a special injunction to restrain the sale of the Main Line, which is advertised to take place in the city, on the 25th inst., was commenced.

There are all three separate cases, in which separate bills in equity are filed. 1st. The bill filed by Henry S. Mott, a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to restrain said company from purchasing said Main Line. 2d. A bill filed by loanholders of the State to prevent the sale of property pledged to secure the said loans. The latter bill was filed on Tuesday last, the two former were filed on the 6th of June, and to which alone the argument of counsel were confined to-day, affidavits and arguments having been prepared to meet them. The counsel for the complainants are Messrs W. L. Hirst, James H. Walton, Charles R. Buckle, and W. M. Meredith. Counsel for the respondents are Messrs. Staunton, Cuyler, St. Geo. T. Campbell and Attorney-General Franklin.

Mr. Hirst commenced the argument on the part of the complainants. In addition to the above bills, Mr. Hirst stated a bill had been filed in Allegheny county by a loan-holder of that county, in behalf of 20,000 shares of stock. Mr. Hirst said upon the first bill filed by the Canal Commissioners, who were in fact the Commissioners of Public Works in the State, questions arise involving some of the fundamental principles of taxation, and of exemption from taxation. It is provided in the 3d section of the act of sale that, for a certain price to be paid, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. shall be released from the payment of taxes on its capital stock, bonds, dividends, &c.—an exemption from taxation for which there is a constitutional question, and if the doctrine of exemption be once established by this Court, it will be impossible to escape from it hereafter and forever. If it is competent for the Legislature to make a contract selling an exemption from taxation for State purposes to a company or a corporation, as attempted in the case before the Court, the Legislature can sell the same privileges of exemption to any other company or corporation who may apply for the same, offering a bonus for such immunity. If this system be once established, we shall see scores of petty corporations knocking at the halls of our Legislature for similar enactments. It is insinuating in this class in this Commonwealth with privileges above all others, to exempt those whose property was most profitable from bearing a share in the common burden of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hirst then proceeded to argue that the Legislature had no power to make such contracts. The power under which the act was passed is in the 1st section of the Constitution, establishing Legislative power. This power of legislation is a trust held by the Legislature, and the exercise of that trust is for the good of the people. The sovereignty resides in the people; the power conferred in the Legislature is only a trust—so stated by Chief Justice Taney, in 16 Howard. Other authorities were also cited in support of this proposition.

In reference to the bill filed by the stockholder, Mr. Hirst proceeded to argue that the provisions of the act of Assembly, if accepted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, would cause a material change in the charter and supplements of said company; and that such being the case, a stockholder had a right to resist its acceptance by the company.

Mr. Hirst then cited cases, showing that a corporation is limited by its charter to the powers therein conferred, and that any other exercise of power is illegal. Mr. Campbell commenced the argument on the part of the respondents. Mr. Campbell, after referring to the disadvantages of short notice and of time for preparation which those whose place it is to answer applications for injunctions, are in the nature of the process subjected to, he proceeded to speak of the question before the Court, as appealing to the free exercise of the discretion of this Court.

The bill filed by the stockholder Mr. Mott, is nothing more than a bill to restrain competition at the sale of the Main Line. The other is a bill filed by the Canal Commissioners, and assumes three grounds: First, That the sale cannot be made to a corporation. Second, The Legislature cannot equalize tax corporations; and Third, That if the amendment be accepted by the corporation, it would be invalid. There has been no argument to prevent the bill by individual purchasers. The bills filed are to prevent the purchase by individual purchasers. The bills filed are to prevent the purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to prevent a competition at the sale. The improvements are to be sold, and are advertised for sale, for and in the name of the stockholders, may come from different sections of the country to bid at that sale. But a bill is filed for a special injunction, on six days' notice, to prevent it; in favor of no party would the Court restrain the bidding? Who is it? We may differ upon the policy of the law, but it is a law and must be treated as law. Who makes this objection? A stockholder in three shares purchased after the bill had been passed by the Legislature. He came in to create discord where harmony existed. Is he the party to open the doors of the Court and to prevent the execution of a law. He is not a stockholder, such as the adjudicated cases contemplate, whose interference is recognized as matter of right. We are told, too, that Allegheny county has done something, but what we know not; but whatever it may be, will be met at the proper time and place. The Canal Commissioners, too, are here. What right have they to prevent this sale? Have they any interest in the property? Do they own any portion of it? No! But their occupation will be gone. They have nothing to gain, then, thank God, they have nothing to give. It is most remarkable that, in one bill we are told that this work will swamp us, and in the other we are told that it is not a law and must be treated as law. For deciding this question has not yet arrived and may never arrive, because, if private purchasers make the purchase, then these bills will fail of their desired effect. The bona fide stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company do not come here and interpose objections.

DR. SAMUEL BAYSON—brother of the late Rev. JOHN BAYSON, of this county, who died not long since at the advanced age of 98 years—died recently in Centre county, at the age of 92 years.

"The Fallon House," in Lock Haven, was sold at Sheriff's sale, recently, for \$15,000. Mr. J. E. Jackson was the purchaser.

The Milton Bridge Company have resigned their tolls. Some of the citizens, in consequence thereof, have had their dander raised, and threaten a rope ferry.

Rain fell 21 times during the month of May. Perfectly clear days during the month nine.

The Jersey Shore Republican is flourishing with a new dress of type, and will hereafter publish on the Cass System.

Communicated.

[From the Sunbury American.] Shamokin Bank.

Mr. MASSER.—I have been solicited to become a subscriber to the Bank proposed to be organized at Shamokin. Before putting my spare-money into this institution, I would like to have a few plain questions answered.

1st. Will this new Bank pay more than 6 per cent interest on the stock I may subscribe for, during the first several years of its existence?

2d. Will the stock of this Bank, or in fact of any Bank, be as good security as I could get for my money by the purchase of bonds and mortgages?

3d. In the event of the failure of the Bank or a suspension of specie payment, can I, individually liable, in proportion to the amount of stock I hold for losses that may be sustained by note-holders and depositors?

4th. Though I may make a bona fide payment, that is, full payment, as it may be required, of all the stock standing in my name, will there be any guaranty that every other stockholder will do likewise?

5th. Taking it for granted that all the stock will be fully paid up, do not the revaluations in the monetary affairs of the country frequently break banks, where there is not skillful management and unlimited confidence in the institution, and where there are few depositors?

6th. Does not the reliability and safety of a Bank, depend, in a measure, upon the locality of the stockholders?—that is, whether they are located in the vicinity of the Bank, or in some one of our large cities?

7th. I have interrogated you thus for my own private guaranty, but if any of the other who may become parties in this organization of the Bank, and I trust you will speak candidly and to the point, in your answers.

June 15, 1857. I.

REMARKS. In reply to the interrogatories of our correspondent, we take occasion to say that we regret that he did not seek the information he desires, from sources better acquainted with the subject of banking than ourselves. We cannot, however, as a public journalist refuse compliance, in giving our views, whatever they may be worth, on this or any other subject, in which the public is interested.

We shall, therefore, endeavor to answer briefly, the above interrogatories, in their order: 1st. In regard to dividends, new Banks seldom pay more than 6 per cent for several years, as there are always some expenses incurred in the organization and establishment of a new bank. Much will, of course, depend upon the management of the Bank, whether a larger dividend will be paid at any time, if even that figure is realized.

2d. The demand for money, at this time, enables those who desire to make investments, to do so upon bonds and mortgages, which are undoubted securities, at rates as high as 8 and 10 per cent per annum. Securities of this kind, we regard as more desirable than Bank stock, unless the men concerned in the Bank have "back-bone" and substance; or in other words, plenty of the "rocks" to stand upon under pressure in the money market.

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Such backed, the bank securities are as good as bonds and mortgages.

3d. Stockholders are individually liable to the note-holders and depositors, for any losses that may be sustained through a failure to meet all demands upon the Bank.

4th. It would certainly be neither just or legal, to make our correspondent, or any one else, pay up his stock in full, while others paid but a part. Yet we have heard it stated that this has occurred in the organization of some banks now in existence. Persons anxious to become large holders of the stock, for the purpose of controlling the management of the bank, often subscribe more shares than they are able to carry, and consequently throw their notes into the bank to pay the balance, or the amount of their deficiency—thus making the bank carry a load, under which its reputation not only suffers much, but which may ultimately prove its ruin. This is the wild cat system adopted by bank speculators. Banking should be on a solid basis,—cash paid in, and not mere promises to pay.

5th. In times of revulsion in the business affairs of the country, a want of confidence in a bank, must place its stability in great jeopardy. Under such circumstances, the stock should be fully paid in, and it is of great importance to the bank to have the advantage of a large list of depositors. We have the opinion of experienced Bankers, that without depositors it is a difficult matter to realize a return satisfactory to the stockholder, or even to sustain a bank as it should be.

6th. Recent failures in banking, as the Erie City Bank and the New Castle Bank, go far to convince us that a bank to be perfectly reliable and safe, must be in the hands of the people in the neighborhood in which it is located, that is, the stock must be taken at home bona fide and not by persons abroad. Should the stock be taken by city speculators, the bank is placed in almost as bad condition as it would be when under the control of men at home, who hold large amounts of stock on their promises to pay. In these days of railroads and telegraphs, it is a very dangerous experiment to undertake to steer a bank through a financial crisis, or even when things are moving along smoothly, if the record is not entirely clear.

With a disposition to accommodate our correspondent, we have gone through his list of questions, and can only hope we have been of some service to him and our readers generally.

If the Shamokin Bank be organized, as it no doubt will be, we sincerely desire to see it put upon a basis beyond the reach of trouble. Otherwise, it were better if it never existed.

TESTIMONIAL.

At the late meeting of the Mt. Tabor Lodge, No. 125, of I. O. of O. F., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst and companionship, our late beloved brother MATTHIAS GRASS, therefore

Resolved, That we, as a Society, deeply regret this separation, and that his name will long be embalmed in our affectionate memories.

Resolved, That by his death this order has been deprived of a worthy member, and the community of an honest and industrious man.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the mysterious workings of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely sympathize with the afflicted friends and relatives in their sad bereavement, and hope what is their irreparable loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be sent to the friends of the deceased, and be presented to the Sunbury papers for publication.

W. L. SCOTT, } Committee.  
J. L. BRUBER, }  
J. L. GILGER, }  
SHAMOKIN, June 6, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

Deaths in New York last week, 425.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 154.

Scarlet fever is very fatal at Lancaster.

The Hog Cholera is destructive at Chicago.

Ex-President Fillmore is on a visit to Indiana.

The mother of Queen Victoria is 71 years of age.

Mrs. Gen. Scott is lying dangerously ill in Paris.

The National Debt of Great Britain is \$775,212,094.

The European grain crops present a highly promising appearance.

There are 50 insane asylums in North America, and 2500 patients.

Mrs. Allison, of Nottingham, N. H., was 107 years of age, on the 10th ult.

HIGH WAGES.—The wages of the pilots on the Missouri river, are said to be \$200 per trip, which consumes from 14 to 20 days.—This price, however, includes an assistant.

A TOWN BABY.—A colored infant, less than a day old was found, last evening, in a cess-pool in Barley street. The young one was rescued apparently uninjured. The mother of the child alleges that it had been in the well several hours before it was discovered. The baby evidently does not mind trifles.

SALT.—They are twenty-five furnaces on the Muskingum river, between McClellandville and Zanesville Ohio which will manufacture thirty thousand barrels of salt this season. Contracts for large quantities of this salt have been made to be delivered in this city at \$1.57 per bbl.

NEW RAILROAD.—A survey has just been completed for a new Railroad from this place to Northumberland. We understand that the stock has been taken, and the road will be built as soon as possible, under a charter obtained several years ago.—Monitor American.

MUSKIE DEPOT.—The freight depot of the New York Central Railroad at Buffalo is to be lengthened 300 feet, which will give it a front of over 1300 feet. When this is done, it is said, it will be the largest railroad depot in the world.

THE COMET MARIA.—EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY.—The comet, Maria, due on Saturday, next, is now in the zenith, and is being herself with a clothes line, as the expected annihilation. We have not received the particulars; and whether Mrs. D. hung herself because the comet was expected, or did not come off according to advertisement, at present remains a mystery. The woman was either insane, or had no confidence in the mathematical accuracy of the Almighty.

JUDAS VANDERBILT.—This man, who was undressed with numerous bills (indicating for food and forage, is now at his residence in Lancaster, having gone there on Wednesday last in company with Col. Wm. Saffin, keeper of the debtors' apartment of Moyamensing prison. His bail was reduced from \$30,000 to \$15,000! His reception at Lancaster was one of a cordial character, having been met at the depot by a crowd of persons. It is doubtful whether the charges against him will ever be brought to an issue, and if so, some strange developments may be expected.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN LEXINGTON.—In a quarrel between John Clay, a son of the departed Statesman, and a horse trainer named Edgar, in Lexington, Ky., on Thursday, the former shot the latter twice with a pistol. One ball entered his mouth and passed out behind the ear. Another ball lodged in his back. Edgar is reported mortally wounded. The parties have not been on amicable terms for some time.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The Newark Daily Advertiser of Monday evening says:—The crop of strawberries in New Jersey, this year, has been unusually large. The steambot Keyport took to New York on Saturday, 933 barrels, each barrel containing about 200 baskets, making 186,600 baskets, which sold on an average for 31c. per basket, making \$58,331 for a single trip. One basket contained only three berries, that measured 3/4 inches each in circumference. The season has only just commenced.

A TRAVELLING MARQUIS, in his course of the grand tour in Europe, arrived at Berlin, weary of lionising. When he went to rest at the close of his first day's residence, he exclaimed:—"Thank heaven, I have come to a place where there is nothing worth seeing!"

WROUGHT IRON CARS.—There is now nearly completed, in Paterson, N. J., a first-class passenger car, a little larger than the ordinary one, constructed almost entirely of wrought iron. This material is superior to