[From the New York Adv.]

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

Arrival of Don Jose D'Alvear, the first Discoverer of the Gold Mines—Interesting Developements.

Don Jose D'Alvear, the celebrated Spanish Geologist, whose famous treatise on the "Age of the Earth" must be known to many of our readers, has just arrived at New York, from the Gold Regions of California, by way of Panama, Chagres and New Orleans, bringing with him a large amount of Gold ore, estimated to be worth more than a million of dollars, the result of his labors, by the aid of a large body of Indians, long before the existence of the Gold mines became known to the residents of California generally. Signor D'Alvear went out to California nearly two years ago, in consequence of certain information which he had received of the geological character of that country, with the firm belief that vast mines of precious metals would be revealed there, upon careful investigation. He was encouraged to this enterprise, also, by his confidence in the powers of a certain Magnetic instrument which he had invented, called the "Goldometer," by whose aid he he expected to be directed at once to the "Gold Placers," if any such existed. Nor were his expectations disappointed. His scientific calculations proved to be founded in truth and profound wisdom, and his new instrument, the "Goldometer," fulfilled his highest hopes. In less than two months after reaching California, he struck upon one of the richest gold mines in that country, upon an obscure branch of the Sacramento river, in a gorge of hills extremely rocky and difficult of access, and seldom visited by the native Californians. Disguising his object under the pretence of purely scientific research, he obtained the aid of some fifteen or twenty simple and faithful Indians, and steadily pursued his task, collecting often more than $1.000 worth of gold in a single day, which he concealed in a deep ravine, without exciting any suspicion whatever, until after the discovery of gold at Capt. Sutter's Mill, when the mountains were ransacked by gold seekers, and Signor D'Alvear's "gold placer," the richest in all California, was beset with greedy adventurers. It is now found that the real mines or sources of the gold, lie in the gorges of the mountains, and not in the beds or sands of the rivers.

Don Jose D'Alvear was, beyond all question, the first and real discoverer of the gold mines of California; and he deserves the more credit for this, as his discovery was based upon profound scientific calculation, and was not the result of accident. The evidence of these facts, which he possesses, in the shape of well attested documents, from persons high in authority in California, place the matter beyond all doubt.

Signor D'Alvear now visits the United States, where he was for several years a resident, for the purpose of disposing of his gold, and investing it in safe and improving property, and also for the purpose of obtaining the necessary apparatus and material for constructing his new instrument, the "Goldometer," which is now in great demand in California, but the means of constructing them was not to be obtained. Previous to leaving California he sold his own instrument, a very imperfect one, for $3,000, while they can, in reality, be made for less than $20. The person who purchased it confidently expected to make a handsome fortune, by simply finding "gold placers," and selling out the right of digging to the gold workers. As to the principle upon which the new "Goldometer," or gold finder, is constructed, we have no knowledge Signor D'Alvear, it is understood, will, for the present, keep it a secret; as it would be impossible to protect a patent if one were taken out. It is very simple in construction; and is worked somewhat like the old-fashioned witch-hazle rod, formerly used in seeking for water.

Signor D'Alvear is of opinion that vast deposites of gold will yet be found in the United States, of a quality vastly superior to that recently discovered in Virginia and North Carolina, and that the other mineral riches of this country are inconceivably great The Signor is profoundly skilled in the mysteries of Chemistry, Geology, Electro and Vital Magnetism, and other curious branches of philosophical study, which, it must be granted, he has turned to good account in the present instance. We believe it is his intention to publish some account of his invention of the "Goldometer," before returning to California. We shall look for this work with much interest.

NEW INVENTION.

The most extraordinary invention of the age is the chemical telegraph of Mr. Bain, now in New York. Wonderful as are the present systems for transmitting intelligence, this upon an entirely new plan, appears, according to the New York *Express*, to excell them all. The rapidity of communication from one to an almost infinite number of stations, is among the wonders of this instrument This intelligence may be prepared in England, or on board of a steamer, ready for the electrical machine, and the machine once started, the news flies, if possible, with more than the rapidity of thought. By this rapidity, one wire is made to take the place of many, and thus the expense will be greatly diminished.

The Copying Telegraph transmits a *fac simile* of the hand writing of the party sending the communication, the advantage of which must be obvious to every one.

Another curiosity here is that all these advantages likewise apply to clocks, which will run three years and upwards without cleaning, and without any attention to the course of electricity, and the time is regularly indicated the year through without winding, or any attention to the instrument.

WHAT IS IT!—The Boston Post says that two young Pennsylvanians, now in Boston, have invented a locomotive by which a vehicle is propelled at the rate of 200 or 300 miles per hour. Ice and snow are no impediments to its operation. The Post says it is precluded from revealing the method, and declares the inventors are not visionaries but the authors of at least one useful invention.

The Irish population of Boston and vicinity amounts to 34,000.

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1848.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

E. W. CARR, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, is regularly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

☞ Persons indebted to the office of the American up to April 1848, are notified to make final settlement with H. B. Masser, in whose hands the books of the late firm are left for collection.

☞ An active boy about 14 or 15 years old, would be taken as an apprentice, at this office.

☞ Letters and Communications to the editor, not on business, must be post paid, and accompanied with the name of the author, to receive attention.

☞ Our Carrier requests us to say, that he will wait upon the patrons of the American, with his address, on New Years day.

☞ Winter has fairly set in at last. On Friday of last week we had quite an interesting snow storm. The foundation was rather soft, but a snow of about six inches afforded tolerably good sleighing, On Wednesday we had another edition of about six inches of snow, which makes the sleighing from "fair to midling," and quite an improvement on the slushy ways of a few days previous.

☞ The Legislature will meet on Tuesday next. The Message will not be read until Wednesday and will reach this place on Thursday morning. We hope the Governor will have mercy on the printers, as well as their readers. We wish we were Governor a short time. We would write a model message that would meet the approbation of every editor in the Commonwealth, for its—brevity.

A HOAX.

Some of our grave and knowing citizens were most prodigously hoaxed a few days since, by a few of our young California aspirants, who were awfully afflicted with the gold fever. A rumor had beed spread some days previous that application had been made for Commissions in California. One morning last week, when the Post Office was crowded, a young gentleman whispered to the P. M., who was in the secret, and who in a whisper more audible, replied that "a large package under the frank of Senator Cameron had arrived and that all no doubt, was right." In a moment the package was opened, which contained commissions for three young gentlemen anxious to distinguish themselves in California. One was a Judgeship, the others appointments as Marshalls for the Eastern and Western districts. A gentleman present read the commissions with a gravity peculiar to himself. All was right and no mistake. The Post Office was cleared in short metre. The information was rapidly communicated. One portly gentleman was seen to make a bee line across the street, to communicate the intelligence. His friend doubted. "Didn't I," said he, "see the commissions with my own eyes, and heard them read, the President's name, and all. Learned and eloquent comments were made by the learned and unlearned, upon the advantages and disadvantages, the means of getting to El Dorado, and the future prospects of the lucky individuals, now on the high road to fame

Whose honors with increase of ages grew,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they go.

Judge B. used every exertion to assume a character, which seemed wholly alien to his naturally comic disposition. Marshall P., looked as grave as Chief Justice Taney himself, while Marshall M. was in a state of betweenity graciously smiling upon all who congratulated him for this well deserved reward for his gallantry in Mexico. But there must be an end to all things human. The joke was too good to keep long, and in a day or two it was ascertained that the commissions were some twenty or thirty years old. The gentleman who had read them did so without his spectacles. Thus ends

Love—fame—ambition—avarice—'tis the same,
For all are meteors with a different name.

☞ THE QUAKER CITY, is the title of a new weekly paper published at Philadelphia, and edited by Geo. Lippard. The first number contains the commencement of the memoirs of a preacher, to be completed in eight numbers, and is addressed with a prolouge, to Bishop Potter, in which the Bishop's views in regard to French Novels, are tartly criticised. Mr. Lippard has the ability to make an interesting paper, which we can better judge of hereafter, should he not neglect sending it on as some publishers are in the habit of doing, after receiving a notice.

☞ Some of the papers recommend Henry S. Evans, of West Chester and editor of the Village Record, for speaker of the House of Representatives. We do not know how the matter will be, but if we cant have a democrat, we should be pleased to see frienk Evans on the "wool sack." He is a worthy and competent man.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another year has almost completed its annual round. To some, it has no doubt been a year of joy, of hope, and success, but alas! to how many has it been only a link in the chain of "life's dull varied round." How many resolutions, for the better, have been made at the beginning of the year that have not been executed. But try it again, much can be accomplished by perseverance, which, at first sight, seems almost impossible. New Year after New Year so rapidly succeed each other, and old time so stealthily creeps upon us, that we almost forget that we are passing from youth to old age, until our grey hairs, wrinkled skin, and the infirmities of our nature admonish us of the fact. Let our readers therefore determine to improve the coming year by wise and virtuous resolves, and among the first, we advise them to subscribe, and conscientiously pay for a good newspaper published in their county. No money can be so well expended and none will so richly repay its outlay.

Turn to the Press—its teeming sheets survey,
Big with the wonders of each passing day;
Birth, deaths, and weddings, forgeries, fires and wrecks,
Hurricanes and hailstorms, brawls and broken necks.

This gentle reader is *our* address—short if not sweet. We might say more if we had room, but our hands want a holiday and admonish us to cut matters short.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The Lancaster Intelligencer, speaking of the Canal Commissioner to be elected in place of Mr. Power, thinks that the candidate should be taken from the North, and that while selecting even a good man, we should not forget the principle of availability. These are just our views. We have always contended that we should take, not only the best, but also the most available candidates, especially where there is any danger of a close contest. No man has claims superior or equal to his party, that he should put in jeopardy the success of that party, in order to gratify his own selfish aspirations.

LEWIS CASS, JR.

The New York Evening Post, the leading Democratic paper in New York, handles President Polk, pretty severely, for the nomination of Lewis Cass, jr., as charge to Rome. The Post advises the Senate to reject the nomination, and says that the only merit, if merit it can be, which recommended him to the office, is that he is the son of an eminent man. The Post has no idea that men of superior abilities and long standing in the party, should be thrust aside, to make room for personal favorites.

☞ THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER notices the arrival of P. M. Deshong, in that city, with a complimentary notice from a New Orleans paper. We look upon Mr. Deshong, as something of a humbug. He is himself a wonderful mathematical genius, but he has never yet communicated this faculty to any one else, that we have seen or heard of. When here, he gave instructions to several, and informed them he would send them on a small work, revealing the secret, which we then judged he would not do, because he could not, and which, we presume he never has done, in any instance.

☞ There have been a number of very large hogs slaughtered in this place, this season. Our old friend, Charles Weaver, is we believe, entitled to the Presidency of the association, having about a week since, slaughtered a porker that weighed 423 lbs. the largest killed this season.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

We think we express the voice of nearly the whole newspaper Press of the Union, when we say we shall not regret the loss of Mr. Cave Johnson's services, as Post Master General. His obstinacy in taxing newspapers with postage,—circulating in the county in which they are published, is only equalled by his absurd suggestion that editors should dry their papers before they are put into the mails, by which time the news would be as far behind time, as the Post Master General is behind the age in which he lives. We copy the following from the Carlisle Volunteer:

"The press and the people have, in a voice approaching unanimity, asked that newspapers be permitted to be carried free of postage to any part of the country in which they are published; and yet in the face of this the Post Master General recommends that newspapers pay a postage of "one cent the ounce!" He recommends a reduction in letter postage. This will suit the wishes of wealthy men—men of business—but will be of very little advantage to the poor man.—Thus it is too often, that the prayer of the nabob is listened to with respect, and granted, when at the same time the prayers of the masses are entirely disregarded. We do hope that the good sense of the members of Congress will induce *them* to pass a bill abolishing that part of the present law, requiring postage for newspapers. By doing so they will but grant the prayer of the *people*. If the Post Master General is sincere in desiring a cheap rate of Postage, he cannot and will not oppose the passage of such a law. But whether he opposes it or not, the member of Congress who desires the respect and confidence of his constituents will not dare oppose it."

☞ MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The Rev. Mr. White, a very distinguished divine of Wellsburg Va., committed suicide on the 21st inst. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

☞ The Board of Canal Commissioners appointed on the 24th inst., John Mitchel, a former Canal Commissioner, as Supervisor of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, vice Alexander Power.

[From the Phila. Ledger.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Evans, of Maryland, from several of the messengers who brought on to Washington the electoral vote of States.

The memorialists state that the mileage of messengers has been cut down from twenty-five cents a mile to twelve and a half cents a mile. That inasmuch as they have found the reduced allowance amply sufficient to cover all the expenses incurred in the journey to Washington, they therefore pray that the honorable members of the Senate and House of Representatives also reduce their own mileage to the same economical standard, which while it would protect them from loss, would be a vast saving to the government.

The memorial did not appear to meet with much favor or encouragement, and, on motion, was laid on the table.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Gott, instructing the committee to whom was referred that portion of the President's annual message which relates to the District of Columbia, to report a bill prohibiting all traffic in slaves in the said District.

The resolution was warmly opposed. Mr. Harralson moved to lay it on the table. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas, 82; nays, 85.

The question then returning on Mr. Gott's resolution of instruction, it was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas, *ninety-eight*; nays *eighty-seven*.

On the announcement of the passage of the resolution, the greatest confusion imaginable prevailed in the hall—the Speaker with difficulty managing to make himself heard. At least one dozen of the members were on their feet at the same time, all striving to make motions, or to offer resolutions, of the most conflicting character possible.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, at length succeeded in making himself heard, amid the general din. He rose, he said, not for the purpose of making a speech—not for the purpose of appealing to the members of this or that section of the Union—for he verily believed that the time for talking had passed. What was required to arrest the blighting footsteps of the Northern fanatics was action—immediate, determined, concerted action. He would, therefore, suggest to his colleagues of South Carolina to vacate their seats, and at once withdraw from the hall.

The proposition was received with ill-suppressed bursts of laughter. It did not seem to be well relished even by the Southern members.

As soon as something like order was restored, Mr. Flournoy introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill retroceding the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland, except that portion of the District which was covered by the public buildings.

After a few remarks of an animated but rambling character, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, moved to re-consider According to the rules, his motion lies over one day.

Mr. King, of Georgia, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a Geologist for the new territory of California.—Laid over.

Mr. McClelland introduced a resolution affirming that the public lands should be disposed of to settlers at the actual cost of surveying and selling.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 104; nays, 61.

On motion, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

HOUSE.—The House is not in session today, having adjourned over until to-morrow.

SENATE.—Mr. Underwood offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of establishing a Board or a Bureau, for the purpose of ascertaining something approximating towards the exact amount of public lands owned by the United States. Also, to ascertain the value and extent of the gold lands in California.

These resolutions gave rise to a sort of rambling debate, in which allusions were made to the movements now going on in this country by the "gold hunters." It seemed to be conceded that, if these lands in California contained, as represented, an inexhaustible supply of gold, some means should be adopted by the Government to secure a revenue from them. The resolutions were finally laid on the table.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1848.

Agreeably to notices served yesterday, a meeting of Southern members of the two House, I learn, took place last evening, in the Senate Chamber, in reference to Southern interests, as connected with the question of Slavery. It was intended to be confined entirely to members from the slave-holding States, and reporters and the public were excluded; though a resolution, I understand, was adopted, to publish the proceedings, *officially*, hereafter.

Ex-Governor Metcalfe, Senator from Kentucky, presided, assisted by Senator Atchinson and Ex-Governor Gayle, a Representative from Alabama, as Vice Presidents, and Mr. Venable, representative from North Carolina, as Secretary. Between sixty and seventy members of the two Houses, I am inform, were present.

Mr. Bayley, of Virginia offered a series of resolution, I am informed, embracing essentially, in regard to the rights of the States and the powers of the General Government, the principles of the resolution of 1798.—They do not recommend resistance, but insist upon a firm maintenance of the Constitutional rights of the South, and assert the right of the people of the States to resist, in such manner as they may deem proper, any unconstitutional act of the General Government in regard to the institution of Slavery. The resolutions further propose the appointment of a committee to draft an address to the people of the Slave holding States, merely showing, as I am informed, the progress or abolitionism and not suggesting any mode of remedy, leaving that to be devised by the people of the States and the State legislatures.

These resolutions, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, after some remarks, moved to refer to a committee of one member from each of the slave-holding States, to report upon the whole subject involved, at an adjourned meeting to be held 15tn January ensuing.

An animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Bayley, Stephens, Toombs, Foote, Pendleton, Woodward, Butler, Tompkins, Morse, Holmes, Rusk, Calhoun, and Westcott, and one or two others, whose names I have not ascertained, participated.

Mr. Calhoun, I understand, approved of Mr. Bayley's resolutions, but coincided generally in the proporiety of the reference proposed by Mr. Stephens.—He made, I am assured, one of his ablest and most eloquent speeches, moderate for him it its tone, containing nothing intended to excite the South, but little perhaps calculated to produce such a result, and much no doubt intended to unite them in a firm and unwavering maintenance of their constitutional rights.

[From the Phila. Ledger.]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Rumor that Col. Hays and his Men have been Cut to Pieces, by Gen. Urrea.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26th.

The steamer Fanny at New Orleans, from Corpus Christi, brings a rumor that Col. Hays and his men had been attacked by General Urrea, on the Rio Grande, and cut to pieces. It is said Gen. Urrea mistook them for a band of robbers. The rumor is generally discredited in New Orleans.

The Falcon has sailed from New Orleans, for Chagres. She took out two hundred passengers.

The Cholera in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.

Seventy-nine new cases of cholera have occurred at the Charity Hospital, since the 20th inst., and new cases are hourly brought in Three merchants have died of it in the city. The community has been greatly excited in consequence of the Board of Health having emphatically proclaimed that the disease is epidemical in its character. The weather is much cooler.

The Cholera at Mobile.

RICHMOND, Dec 26.

Information has been received here that there had been one case of Cholera and one death at Mobile.

Great Freshet on the Wabash River.

VINCENNES, INDIANA, Dec 26.

There has been a great freshet in the Wabash river. The damage done throughout the Valley is immense. Fences, barns, haystacks, and out-houses have been swept away. The banks of the Wabash Canal have also been destroyed in a number of places. The loss is estimated at $70,000.

The Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 25.

Nothing further of importance has been done in the Ohio Legislature. Both Houses have adjourned over until Thursday.

THE CHOLERA is dying out in New York. In New Orleans, however it is spreading, and is not confined to the passengers of the ships which brought it.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Calvin Edney, Whig, has been elected in Yancy county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fleming, Dem. This give the Whigs a majority of two on joint ballot.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE has passed a plurality law for the election of members of Congress and Presidential electors.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—O. C. Prat, of Illinois, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Oregon, in the place of William A. Hall, declined.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

Dr. Thomas Miller, president of the Washington board of health, has furnished, from a Constantinople journal, for the National Intelligencer, what John Barker, former consul general of England, in Egypt, claims as an infallible remedy for the cholera. It is as follows:

"As soon as the vomiting and diarrhœ commence, place the legs of the patient, up to the knee, in water not too hot to the touch; throw in six or seven handfuls of course salt; cause the legs to be rubbed violently by two persons, with both hands, open the large the large vein in both feet and allow the blood to flow in warm water for 12 or 20 minutes, according to the age or sex of the patient, or stage of the disease.

During this time keep the water of the same temperature that it was when the limbs were first inserted, by adding more warm water. The natural animal heat of the body will be immediately restored and felt; the patient will commence at once speaking, and asking for nourishment. He will be perfectly prepared to resume his duties in a day or so.

Of sixty laborers attacked with cholera, whom I have attended, several had beed suddenly seized while at work in the field, others, after having retired in perfect health, about day-break have been aroused from sound sleep with the usual symptoms at the greatest height. Aid could rarely be obtained under half an hour, or an hour and a half, (sometimes six or seven hours, and in one instance ten hours had elapsed,) still after giving this remedy a fafr trial, was the cure so perfect, that they were enabled to return to their labor in five or six days after the attack. In some cases the very next day, or the day after, saw them restored.

It has occurred in some rare cases, that the blood not flowing sufficiently at the time, the patient was bled a second time. In such cases, the second bleeding must take place in the arm, and not in the feet. In no case has this treatment failed.

A remarkable feature in this remedy, is the immediate and perfect re-establishment of the health of the patient, who, instead of losing his strength, seems, on the contrary, to acquire it."

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

A drover by the name of Johnson, of Cleveland, stopped at a hotel in Marion, Ohio, when by some means the landlord learned that he carried $2000 with him. Johnson proceeded from thence about 12 miles to buy cattle.

The landlord followed him and shot him. The drover feigned death while he was dragged into the woods, forced between two logs and covered with brush. After the landlord left he made himself heard to a passer by. "Put me into your wagon and drive to the tavern as fast as possible," said the drover. —On arriving there the landlord came out to take the horses, when the drover raised his head and exclaimed—"That is the man that shot me, he has $2000 of my money!" and ten minutes after he expired.

The landlord came gave himself up, confessed the deed, and is now in jail.

The Revolutionary Movements in Europe have alarmed the "brother of the Sun and Moon," and the emperor has called one of his chief ministers to his assistance to consider what is necessary to preserve the peace and repose of the Celestial Empire.

☞ The legislature of Ohio is at last organised, and will proceed to settle there difficulties in an orderly manner.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. R. A. Fisher, Mr. PETER COBLE of this place, to Miss MARY MEYERS of Upper Augusta.

In Milton, on the 21 inst., by Rev. F. Ruthrauff, Mr. NATHAN FEHR, of Schuylkill county, to Miss SARAH HOY, of Turbut tsp.

DIED.

At Port Carbon on Monday last, Mrs ELIZABETH, consort of Solomon Shindel, aged about 34 years.

In Delaware towhship, on the 19th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Andrew Mackay, aged 74 years, 8 mo. and 7 days.

In Chilisquaque, on the 18th inst. very suddenly, Mrs. MARY McCLEERY, consort of Mr. John McCleery, aged 74 years.

In Chilisquaque, on the 9th inst., MARY, wife of George Hause, aged about 32 years.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27, 1848.

WHEAT—Red is worth 104 a 106 cents; white is held at 112 a 115c.

RYE—Pennsylvania is worth 62½c.

CORN—New Penna. yellow is held at 51c., white 50c., weight.

OATS—Southern is held at about 27 a 29c.

WHISKEY.—Sales in hhds at 23c and in bbls at 25 cents.

AN UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

FROM THE INFANCY OF MANKIND TO THE PRESENT TIME. By G. C. HEBBE L. L. D. Now ready, 1st volume, bound in cloth. Price $1 75—and to be continued in monthly parts, until finished, five numbers forming a volume, 25 cts. per number.

The author of this work seems to have had in constant view the celebrated treatise of Lucian—"How a History ought to be written." Truth in its severity, and reason in its manly state, are the chief Muses and Graces to which he has done obedience. What a differeni view has been opened to us of the state of nations of by-gone ages, from that which has been presented to us by other historians. No wonder that the numbers already issued, have met with a large sale, and been hailed by frequent laudatory notices of the press, of which a few abridged extracts here are subjoined.

[*From the Democratic Review.*]

This beautiful octavo—the first volume of Dr. Hebbe's Universal History—forms the initial volume of a new and greatly improved work, devoted to the history of the Universe, based not merely upon the usually received data of former historians but derived from the best authorities, attested by revelations of modern discovery. The recent researches in archæology by Chevalier Bunsen, and other learned investigators, among ancient monumental records, have so entirely change the aspect of primitive times and revealed so many important new data, that the wonder has been not that such a work as the present should make its appearance but rather that the task should not have been before attempted in Europe. From a somewhat careful examination of this volume, however we find no cause to regret that the theme should have been reserved for the judicious and laborious press of Dr. Hebbe. To such as cannot command the leisure for a more systematic course of study, this work proves eminently important and valuable, since, when completed: it will form a compendous liberary of universal history, the most accurate and complete extent, and written up to the spirit of the age.

[*From the New York Tribune, Sept. 23.*]

In regard to the literary execution of this work, we have spoken as the numbers appeared, but not as fully as its merits deserve. Now, on re-examination, we hesitate not to pronounce that this volume, as a history of the earliest period of mankind has no rival in any single work of universal history in the English language.

[*From Graham's Magazine.*]

The author of the Universal History now in publication, judging from the portion of it already published, is equal to his task. He comes to it prepared by twenty years of study, and a familiar acquaintance with all the necessary authorities, not only those to whom we look for solid records of facts, but those who have gone beneath the surface of events, and tracked the source of political convulsions by a thousand pulse back to the hidden heart of some great principle.

[*From the Boston Transcript.*]

Dr. Hebbe, by availing himself of the light which the Egyptian hieorologists and other investigators of antiquity, have shed on the earliest history of man, by means of his vast eruditions enabling him to avoid the errors of compilers, and to draw from the original and most undoubted sources of authority, and by his acute judgenment, his liberal philosophy, his deep sympathy with humanity, and his enthusiastic love for his favorite study, has produced what may be termed in many respects an original history of the infant nations of the world. The work is written in the most enlarged and liberal spirit, while the author rejects the superstition of the ancient priesthood, he is a stout defender of the immortal and sublime truths of Christianity.

[*From the New York True Sun.*]

The style of Dr. Hebbe, though writing in a tongue foreign to him, is always flowing and animated, sometimes picturesque, and sometimes even eloquent and sublime.

This work appears in monthly numbers—seven numbers now ready.

A liberal discount to the trade. Sent by mail to any part of the country.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
Tribune Buildings,
Nassau street, New York.

☞ Papers inserting the above three times, including this notice, and noticing the numbers as they appear, will have the back numbers sent to them by forwarding a copy of their paper to the publisher marked. Also receive the numbers as fast as published.

December 30, 1848—3t

Cotton Yarn, Cotton Carpet Chain, Cotton Laps and Wadding, Cotton Outlines, Ready made Pantaloons, Ready made Vests, Congress Knives, Porcelain lined preserving kettles, just received for sale by H. MASSER.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Henry Masser.

WHEAT.	100
RYE.	56
CORN.	50
OATS.	37
BUTTER.	16
EGGS.	10
PORK.	5
FLAXSEED.	125
TALLOW.	10
BEESWAX.	25
FLAX.	8
HECKLED FLAX.	10
DRIED APPLES.	75
DO. PEACHES.	200

LIST OF CAUSES

FOR trial in the Court Common Pleas of Northumberland County at January Term 1849.

Wm. Seimonton	vs. Shipman & Greenough
Benj. Robins	vs Valentine Klaze
Henry Masser	vs H. B. Masser & Jos. Eisley
Jacob Reed	vs David N. Lake et al
Danville & Pottsville Rail Road Co.	vs Haywood & Snyder
Wm & R. Fegely	vs George Heckert
Wm. Murry	vs Baltzar Garnhart
Israel Gutelius	vs John Porter
Seth I Comly	vs D. Marr & I. Brown
Jacob Leisenring	vs William Depuey
Elijah Crawford	vs M. & Philip Billmyer
Wm. Starks	vs John McGinnis
Brautigam & Wapples	vs C. H. & W. Frick
Bank of Northumberland	vs Philip Stambach
Gideon Markel	vs John J. Warford
Geo Hileman & wife	vs Martin & W. Randel
John Diehl et al	vs P. Lazarus et al
Frederick Keener	vs Wm. Ayres
Forsyth, Wilson & Co	vs I. C. Bryant et al
W. Patterson's assignees	vs Wm. McCay's admrs and heirs
Mahan for Seimonton	vs Hackenberg & Rishe
Hugh Bellas	vs James & Wm. Ross
John Garner's heirs	vs Leah Stroecker
Andrew Garner et al	vs same
J. H. Rhoads & wife	vs James & Wm. Ross
Robert M. Clark	vs Isaac Brown
Andrew Emmons adm'rs	vs David Stahlnecker
Henry H. Burr	vs Wm. McCay's adm'r
Daniel Ungst	vs Baltzar Garnhart
Thomas Allen	vs James Cummings
Charles Doherty	vs Samuel Caldwell
John Wolf	vs Charles Russel
Jacob Swenck	vs Samuel Henderson
John McGinnis	vs Wm. Starks
J. G. Montgomery et al	vs Thomas Lloyd
School Director of Rush tshp.	vs William H. Ka
Daniel P. Caul	vs Dentler & Montagu
Jonathan Furman	vs Samuel Furman
Lewis Cressman et al	vs Sam'l Herr Ex'rs Jacob Rhule, dec
Graham's, Heirs	vs Hugh Bellas et al
Leah Stroecker	vs Jacob Hoffman
Lewis Hubert's adm'rs	vs A. C. Barret
Jacob Housel & wife	vs Philip Housel adm'
John N. Martz	vs Jos. H. & J. Kline
Jonathan Pursel & wife	vs same
Joseph Bird	vs A. G. Bradford
Elijah Search	vs James Covert
Eleanor Reed's adm'rs	vs Jacob Weik
T. Paulding & Co.	vs Jas. De Norman
Mary McCay	vs Wm. McCay's adm
D. Hoats for J. Bound	vs Herrington & Gilt
Same for Mathews	vs Conrad Giltner
J. P. Shultz	vs Jacob Weike
Peter Richter's ex'rs	vs Dodge & Barret
Hannah Mendenhall	vs Jos. Welker & w
John Dunkelberger	vs Sol. Dunkelberger
Peter Erwine	vs John Jacob Weike
Catharine Zimmerman	vs Blythe & Ayres
Ann Myers	vs Dewart & Jordan e
Rachael McCarty	vs Elizabeth Weitzel e
Jonathan P. Shultz	vs Sarah Reed
Jacob W. Seitzinger	vs Leah Stroecker
John McMahan	vs Wm. Frick & E Sl
J. Grier Bogg & wife	vs Mary Jarrett
Wm. & R. Fegely & Co.	vs John Shissler
William De Haven	vs Ira T. Clement
Bennville Clapp	vs Baltzer Garnhart
William Hillis	vs Jas. De Norman
Noah S. Mackey	vs Samuel Finney
Jacob W. Seitzinger	vs Leah Stroecker
Thomas Keeffer	vs Samuel Blain
Moses Chamberlain	vs Thomas S. Mac
A. D. & R. Patterson	vs Charlas W. Richa
Hugh Bellas	vs Robert S. Grant
Geo. & Miller Border	vs Andrew Nye
D. Hoats for W. H. Frymire	vs Isaac Brown
Samuel Boudman	vs Jacob Hower
Mary Quinn et al	vs Elias Brosious
D. S. Dodge for Moor & Biddle	vs W. & R. Fe
Sarah Reed	vs Eleanor Reed's ad
John Meck	vs Edmund L. Peipe

JOHN FARNSWORTH, *Proth'y*

Prothonotary's office
Sunbury Dec. 2, 1848.

LIST OF JURORS

OF Northumberland County for Jan Term, A. D. 1849.

Grand Jurors.

Sunbury.—Christian Bower, Peter Hilen Edward Oyster, Thomas Robins.
Upper Augusta.—Lot Bergstresser.
Lower Augusta.—John Krigbaum, Jno. mer, sr., Jas. Lytel.
Rush.—Christopher Campbell, Wm. H. K
Shamokin.—John Caseman, Chas. Koch.
Coal.—John Hein.
Jackson.—Marks Leader.
Lower Mahonoy.—Michael Lahr.
Point.—Francis Gibson, Jacob Snyder, Cha Currey.
Chilisquaque.—Wm. Huff.
Milton.—John Murray, Jacob Houts.
Turbut.—Daniel S. McFalls.
Delaware.—J. Keiser.
Lewis.—Jacob Karchner.

Traverse Jurors.

SUNBURY.—Jacob Rohrbach, Geo. Hilems
NORTHUMBERLAND.—Wm. Wilson.
LOWER AUGUSTA.—Chas. Garinger, Joh McPherson, Jacob Rhoads, Peter Yocum, Snyder.
RUSH.—Wm. Huff, Philip Oberdorf, E Weaver, Lewis Vastine.
SHAMOKIN.—John King, Felix Lerch, Haas.
JACKSON.—Isaac Reits, Jeremiah Adams, tin Drumheller.
LOWER MAHONOY.—John Seiler, Peter B Michael Wert, Hugh Seasholtz, Isaac Dri John Brosious, Philip Heckert.
UPPER MAHONOY.—Peter Geist, Geo. I John Keafer, Gid. Adams.
COAL.—Geo. Long, David Billman, J Thomas.
LITTLE MAHONOY.—Jacob S. Ryan.
CHILISQUAQUE.—Jas. Gearhart, F. Cand Adams.
MILTON.—John Houts.
TURBUT.—Peter Dunkel, N. McKray, Dunkel.
LEWIS.—Jonas Koch, Samuel Mengas, McGuire.
DELAWARE.—Jacob Brown, Daniel Dieffe Anthony Follmer, John Roush.
POINT.—John Elston.

Petit Jurors.

SUNBURY.—Martin Harrison, Wm. Krig
LOWER AUGUSTA.—Geo. Keiffer, Philip ser, Ab. Bartholomew.
UPPER AUGUSTA.—John A. Shissler, Armstrong, John Bowen Peter Culp.
RUSH.—John Kline, jr., Michael Moore, tian Weaver.
COAL.—Daniel Evert.
JACKSON.—Jno. Leader, Benj. Hein.
SHAMOKIN.—Jno. Rothermel, jr., Henry Jacob Reed, John Teats.
UPPER MAHONOY.—Philip Reits, Peter
NORTHUMBERLAND. — John Dunham, Weise.
POINT.—Chas. Gulick, J. W. Stam, Bennet.
MILTON.—John Kohr, John Divel, Israe ner.
TURBUT.—John Haag.
DELAWARE.—Robert McKee, Moses Jas. F. Beard.
LEWIS.—Peter Noecker, Jno. Linebach Klapp.

SYRUP MOLASSES.—Superior refine Molasses for sale by HENRY MAS
Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848.