

Washington News.

(Continued from the Public Ledger.) FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1850. The House, after balloting a whole week for Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, agreed to-day, by a majority of two, to postpone the election of Doorkeeper and Postmaster till the 4th March, 1851. Several, in fact a great many Democratic members were absent; but Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, perceiving that the resolution was about to carry, voted in the affirmative, thus reserving to himself the right to vote on Monday for a reconsideration of it. If the motion to reconsider prevails, we may have another week's trial; but we shall get right at last, and these little guerilla wars, after all, not so bad as a fight at once on the great questions dividing the two sections of the Union.

There is no doubt, in my mind, that the non-intervention views of Gen. Cass and Mr. Dallas are becoming every day more and more popular, not only among Democrats of their own party, but among moderate Whigs North and South of Mason and Dixon's line. The "Republic" which may be considered General Taylor's organ, is openly adopting them, and the inference is, that General Taylor himself is inclined to adopt them after all. The conclusion is that General Taylor is an anti-proviso man, and that, when the time shall come, he will really do what will prevent "unjust" and "precipitate legislation." The "Union," twice the Republic with adopting General Cass' sentiments after having joined issue with them during the late Presidential campaign. The fact is, southern members and Senators seem to be a good deal more composed about the slavery question than they were a fortnight ago, and they evidently rely with some confidence on General Taylor's veto.

I have little doubt but that some alterations in the Tariff, without altering the principle on which it is established, will be proposed during the session, and carried by a portion of Democratic votes at least. There is no doubt but that a River and Harbor Bill will be perfected and passed—provided, always, the negro question can be settled first. That settled, the South will have no objection even for the Lake Harbor improvements.

Crowds of New Yorkers and Philadelphians are now here, pouring red-hot shells into Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Lewis, Collectors for the ports of New York and Philadelphia respectively. The Philadelphia bidders are in a minority; but among the New Yorkers I count Thurlow Weed, Simon Draper, Moses Grinnell, and their kindred, tried and devoted friends. These gentlemen are here not only to undo a Collector, but to make one.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—1st Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1850.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton, in pursuance of notice, asked leave to introduce a bill prohibiting to the State of Texas to reduce her boundaries, cede her exterior territory to the United States, and the relinquishment of the claims of Texas on the United States for consideration of fifteen millions of dollars, and proceeded to state his reasons therefor. The State of Texas was too large either for her own convenience or the equality of her position, with reference to other States, containing about 350,000 square miles, a portion of which was in the region of perpetual flowers, and another in that of perpetual snow and ice. It was necessary, therefore, for her own convenience, and necessary for the United States, that her boundaries should be reduced. The proper time to have made that reduction was before her annexation, and he desired to prepare now what he endeavored to have done at that time.

The principle of the proposed reduction was such as to give to the State of Texas all her settled towns and organized municipal governments. It proposed to reduce her western boundary to the one hundred and second degree of west longitude and in the north, to the Main South Fork of the Red River, between the parallel of one hundred and one hundred and two degrees of west longitude. These boundaries would enclose a territory of one hundred and fifty thousand square miles. Still too much for one State. The bill also proposed that when the population of the territory ceded by Texas shall contain one hundred thousand souls, it shall be admitted into the Union as a State. The western boundary of this new State would cover the entire front of the Territories of California and New Mexico.

He described the wild condition of country proposed to be ceded by Texas—the predatory and vicious character of the savages which roam over it, and the necessity of establishing suitable fortifications, military posts, &c., in and through that country. The soil, however, belonged to Texas. It was left with her debt, and the United States would secure the right of way, which was indispensable, only by negotiation with Texas.

This necessity for the use of a portion of the territory named, was another reason for its requisition by the United States. Another reason was, that a conflict was growing up between the people of that territory and the State of Texas—a conflict in which the United States must sooner or later become a party, and which would be ended with the adoption of the proposition contained in the bill. He urged the subject on the attention of the Senate, and expressed the hope that his propositions would be adopted. The bill was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Foote, pursuant to notice, asked leave to introduce a bill to organize Territorial governments for California. New Mexico and Deseret, and with the consent of the State of Texas, to erect the district of Jacinto into a State, to be admitted into the Union; and also proceeded to explain its objects and his reasons for introducing it.

Mr. Foote proceeded to remark upon the fact which he assigned, that the Senator from Missouri, although he did not name him, had stolen his thunder. He had long ago made known the fact, which every body was acquainted with, that the State of Texas was too large—that her boundaries ought to be reduced and had given notice of his intention

to introduce a bill in favor of reducing those boundaries; her retaining a portion of the territory into a State. It was well known that this proposition was his property. He was not in the habit of stealing from others, and as he did not himself steal, he did not desire to be stolen from. (Turning towards Mr. Benton.) He made no charges; he was the last man in the world to do that; but, under all circumstances he must be allowed to deal in an innocent intendo. He could not and had not, introduced a proposition similar in all its details to that which had just been presented to the Senate, although his bill accomplished, in a far more just and satisfactory manner. In consequence of the incendiary movements in the North, and the incendiary message of the Governor of Massachusetts and other States north of Mason & Dixon's line, nothing could be more diabolical, accused and traitorous, than for a Southern man to present any such proposition as was contained in the bill to reduce the boundaries of Texas, and so forth. The South had been forced to draw the line, and she had drawn it. She had asserted her constitutional right and could offer no more compromises of these rights.

He had desired to see this question settled in such a manner as not to compromise the feeling of any man, from any section, and that time had passed by. It would not have gone by, however, if it had not been for Southern men pretending to represent Southern sentiments and feelings. The South would not, probably, have assumed her present position, if it had not been for the course of a Southern man, (Mr. Benton) living in a Southern State, a slaveholder, representing slaveholders, who had undertaken to call all those who differed from him upon the agitating question—fools.

That individuals had declared, "that no man of sense now questioned the right of Congress to legislate on the question of slavery." When he made that declaration, he knew that the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun), who was generally allowed to possess at least an ordinary share of intelligence, and the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass), who possessed, certainly, as much judgment and common sense as the gentleman who had thus inferred his lack of understanding had, both of them, declared specifically that they could find no clause in the Constitution conferring any such right of legislation by Congress. He knew, also, that a large number of gentlemen assembled in this Capitol, last winter, had declared their solemn conviction that no such right pertained to Congress.

Notwithstanding all this, the *Pater Senatus* long known for his wisdom, experience, and a thousand virtues besides, took it upon himself to declare that all the gentlemen were fools, and similar acts had created the necessity, upon the part of the South, for action—asserting their rights, and expressing their convictions of the power of Congress, and the position which their representatives should assume upon this great question.

Mr. Foote repeated his statement, "Fools!" (the remarks made by the Senator, Mr. Benton) and said that the effect of such sentiments, avowed in a Southern State, Missouri, by a slaveholder himself, had the effect of inducing slaves to run off by the fifties across the Mississippi river into the free States.

Mr. Benton here arose, put on his hat, and throwing his cloak on his arm, proceeded to leave the chamber. As he was leaving, Mr. Foote proceeded: Yes, sir, they fled across the river. The same sort of flight as the Senator is now himself making from the Senate chamber. I like to see a heroic Senator one who dares to stand up like a man and answer for his course, whatever it may be. The Senator from Missouri has, time after time, when three thousand miles off, slandered and vilified his fellow Senators, and the portion of the Union which they represented, and threatened to chastise those who differed with him upon that subject. Yet, now he dares not meet those he had slandered face to face; that as soon as the subject was hinted at here, where he had proposed to administer the chastisement, he had fled the Senate, as those negroes had fled across the river.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

SENATE.—After the presentation of numerous memorials, a bill from the Committee on Commerce was reported back without amendment.

The bill providing for the repair of the Cumberland dam, in the Ohio river, came up for consideration, and after some discussion was passed over informally.

Mr. Hunter gave notice of a bill to abolish the Home Department.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the resolution submitted sometime since by Mr. Foote, declaring it to be the duty of Congress, at the present time, to provide territorial governments for the Territories.

GENERAL CASS' SPEECH.

Mr. Cass proceeded to address the Senate on the question of the Wilmot Proviso. The Speaker said that there were several messages on the table from the President.—The first one was read, stating what the President had done in the search for Sir John Franklin, and submitted the propriety of an appropriation being made to fit out an expedition in furtherance of that object. The next message was on the subject of California, as follows:

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. To the House of Representatives of the United States: I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of that body, passed on the 21st of December last, the accompanying reports of Heads of Departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Executive asked for by the resolution.

ject. I therefore did not interfere with the powers of the military commandant, who continued to exercise the functions of civil Governor, as before; but I made no such appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

With a view to the faithful execution of the treaty, so far as laid in the power of the Executive, and to enable Congress to act at the present session with as full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible on all matters of interest in these territories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King, as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally by the proper departments.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of those territories my desire that each territory should, if prepared to comply with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State Constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State; but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorize the establishment of any such Government, without the assent of Congress, nor did I authorize any government agent or officer to interfere with nor exercise any influence or control over the election of delegates, or over any convention, in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed Constitution; on the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were, that all measures of domestic policy must originate solely with themselves—that while the Executive was desirous to protect and defend them in the formation of any government, republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress—yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a government must, at the same time, be the result of their own deliberate choice, and originate with themselves, without the interference of the Executive.

I am unable to give any information as to laws passed by any supposed government in California, or of any census taken in either of the territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no information on these subjects, as already stated. I have not disturbed the arrangements which I found had existed under my predecessor. In endorsing an early application by the people of the territories for admission, as stated, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the opportunity of avoiding angry dissensions among the people of the United States.

Under the Constitution every state has the right of establishing, and from time altering its municipal laws and domestic institutions, independently of every other State, and of the general government, subject only to the propositions and guarantees expressly set forth in the Constitution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective States were not designed or expected to become topics of national agitation. Still, as under the Constitution, Congress has power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories of the United States.

Every new acquisition of territory has led to discussions on the question, whether the system of involuntary servitude, which prevails in many of the States about, or should not, be prohibited in that territory? The periods of excitement from this cause, which have heretofore occurred, have been safely passed; but during the interval of whatever length which may elapse before the admission of the territories ceded by Mexico, as States, it appears probable that similar excitement will prevail to an undue extent. Under these circumstances, I thought, and still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to put it in the power of Congress, by the admission of California and New Mexico as States, to remove all occasion for the unnecessary agitation of the public mind. It is understood that the people of the western part of California have formed a plan of a State constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress, and apply for admission as a State.—This course on their part, though in accordance with my wish, was not adopted exclusively in consequence of any expression of my wishes, inasmuch as measures tending to this end had been promoted by the officers sent there by my predecessor, and were already in active progress of execution before any communication from me reached California. If the proposed constitution shall, when submitted to Congress, be found to be in compliance with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I earnestly recommend that it may receive the sanction of Congress.

The part of California not included in the proposed State of that name, is believed to be uninhabited, except in a settlement of our countrymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake. A claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the territory, commonly designated by the name of New Mexico. If the people of New Mexico had formed a plan of State government for that territory, as ceded by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the question of boundary with Texas to a judicial decision. At present, however, no judicial tribunal has the power of deciding that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment.

Meanwhile, I submit to Congress the question whether it would be expedient, before such adjustment, to establish a territorial government, which, by including the district so claimed, would practically decide the question adversely to the State of Texas—excluding it, would decide it in her favor. In my opinion such a course would not be expedient, especially as the people of this territory still enjoy the benefit and protection of their municipal laws, originally derived from Mexico, and have a military force stationed there to protect them against the Indians.—It is undoubtedly true that the property, lives, liberty and religion of the people of New Mexico are better protected than they ever were before the treaty of cession.—

Should Congress, when California shall present herself for incorporation into the Union, annex a condition to her admission as a State affecting her domestic institutions, contrary to the wishes of her people, and even compel her temporarily to comply with it, yet the State could change her constitution at any time after admission, when to her it should seem expedient. It is to be expected any attempt to deny to the people of the State the right of self-government, in a matter which peculiarly affects themselves, will infallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and upon the principle laid down in our own Declaration of Independence, they will certainly be sustained in their resistance against it by the great mass of the American people. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must submit to the will of their conquerors in this regard, will meet with no cordial response among American freemen.

Great numbers of them are our own countrymen, not inferior to the rest in intelligence and patriotism and no language of menace to restrain them in the exercise of an undoubted right, substantially guaranteed to them by treaty of cession itself, shall ever be uttered by me, or encouraged and sustained by persons acting under my authority. It is to be expected, that in the residue of the territory ceded to us by Mexico, the people residing there will, at the time of their incorporation into the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves. No material inconvenience will result from the want, for a short period, of a government established by Congress over that part of the Territory which lies eastward of the new State of California, and the reasons for my opinion, that New Mexico will at no very distant period ask for admission into the Union, are founded upon official information, which, I suppose, is common to all who have cared to make inquiries on the subject.

Seeing, then, that the question which now excites such painful sensations in the country will, in the end, certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I again submit to your wisdom the policy recommended in my annual message, of awaiting the salutary operation of those causes—believing that we shall thus avoid the creation of geographical parties, and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the beneficial action of our political system.

Connected, as the Union is, with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of present blessings, and the hope of future peace and prosperity, every dictate of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unnecessary controversy which can either endanger it or impair its strength—the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other.

(Signed) ZACHARY TAYLOR. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21st, 1850.

THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1850. H. B. MANSSER, Editor and Proprietor.

EDITOR'S TABLE. BUSINESS NOTICES. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, AND THE AMERICAN.—Those of our readers who would like to subscribe for this elegant monthly periodical, can now do so at a very small cost. The Lady's Book is published at \$3 per annum, but as an inducement, which we are enabled to hold out by means of an arrangement with the publishers, we will furnish the Lady's Book and the Sunbury American, one year for \$9.50 cash in advance, to those who may wish to subscribe.

THE AMERICAN LAW JOURNAL for January contains much matter of interest to the legal profession. A large portion of the present number is taken up with an able article, the "Authentication of Wills," by Thos. Williams, Esq., of Pittsburg. This is a subject of deep importance and general interest. This Journal should be in the hands of every lawyer. Published by Hamerly & Co. Lancaster, and T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Seth & Brother, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 89 Pratt street Baltimore. Messrs Seth & Brother, are disposed to offer great inducements to the Susquehanna traders. Baltimore is considered the best market for Groceries in the Union.

The Pennsylvania Teacher's Magazine, is the title of a monthly publication by the Rev. J. J. Buchanan, Pittsburg, Pa., at one dollar per annum.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The lady's book for February is already on our table. The illustrations are very fine.—The "Prying Postmistress," "The Syren," and "The Nest at Home," are executed in most beautiful style. The likeness of Mr. Godey is excellent, the fashion plates and wood engravings are very well executed. The contributions are from the pens of some of our best writers. Mr. Godey spares no pains or expense, in making his book worthy of its extensive patronage.

An apprentice to the Printing business wanted at this office. A good boy of about 14 or 15 years would find a good situation.

We are indebted to J. B. Packer, Esq., of the House of Representatives, for the Canal Commissioners Report.

Counterfeit \$20 notes on the Lancaster County Bank are in circulation.

The weather is as fickle and changeable as could well be desired. Cold and warm, rain, snow, hail and sleet, alternate every few days. The prospect for a good crop of ice, is not very promising at present.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—We have learned that three young ladies about 17 or 18 years of age, were drowned at Wilkesbarre on Saturday last, while engaged sliding on the ice. One of them was a daughter of Judge Woodward,—one of them Miss Benner, from Bellefonte, and the other Miss Butler from Carbon county. Their bodies have been recovered.

We add the following from the Philadelphia Ledger:

Three young ladies, one the daughter of Judge Woodward, (Ellen M.) the second Miss Ann Butler, a resident of his family, and the third a Miss Mary R. Benner, of Bellefonte, Pa., who was visiting for a short time in the family of Judge W., left their home in Kingston, to walk over to this place, (about one mile.) The water of the Susquehanna had risen over the flat lands and rendered the road impassable for wagons, and on Friday night had frozen to the thickness perhaps two or three inches. They undertook, in perfect safety as they supposed, to walk on the ice from the house to the bridge and attempting to cross a small pond of back-water, (so called,) which had been frozen over, Miss Benner broke through, followed immediately by the other two, and all three were drowned, no proper assistance being at hand. The alarm was given by one of two little girls who accompanied them, to some citizens of Kingston who hastened to the spot, a shawl upon the ice designating it to them. By placing boards, they succeeded in reaching the hole in the ice and bringing up the bodies, but life was extinct, and all their efforts to restore it were fruitless, the bodies having been in the water a half hour. This sad event is deeply deplored in the community where the young ladies resided, and where they were highly respected.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—This subject is attracting a good deal of attention, and petitions are in circulation, praying Congress to establish the rate of postage on pre-paid letters at two cents. What is more important, is that papers should circulate free within 30 miles, or within the bounds of each Congressional district.

Friend Cook of the Danville Democrat, alluding to some of the large porkers killed in this neighborhood, boasts of a hog weighing 666 pounds, raised by Mr. Norris of Chilsiquaque, in this county, which was killed in Danville. The Democrat, claims no little credit for this extraordinary feat, and exults accordingly. This reminds us of the schoolboy, who although he could not lick his antagonist, rejoiced that he could at least make mouths at his sister. Such a shout would form a theme worthy of the pen of Friend Tate.

OUR MECHANICS. There is considerable rivalry among some of our mechanics, which has resulted in the production of some of the best work we have ever seen here or elsewhere, especially with our Cabinet Makers. Mr. Sebastian Houpt is about finishing some black walnut chairs, elegantly carved, and cushioned with hair cloth seats, that would be worthy of a place in the East room of the Presidential mansion. They are not only beautiful in pattern, but have double the strength of those generally brought from the city.

Messrs. Haas & Renn, in their establishment are also about finishing some Mahogany chairs, of the same character, though somewhat different in carving and pattern. They are beautiful in style, got up with much taste, and what is more important, they are put together in the best workman-like manner. Mr. Renn has but few superiors as a mechanic, in his line.

In addition to the above, we must not neglect to state, that we examined a lot of drawing knives of most beautiful finish, and of superior quality, made by our young friend J. H. Zimmerman. They are said to be superior to any brought from the city, and are in great demand.

The President's message on California will be found in another column. The President views on this subject in connection with Gen. Cass' great speech on the Wilmot Proviso, will have a good effect and effectually put down all danger of disunion.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—In another column our readers will find the recent appointments made by the Canal Board. Some, no doubt, will manifest much surprise at the changes made. But they should recollect that politics is a game of chance now a days, and that all can't be winners.

Stephen Wilson of Milton, has been appointed Collector at Northumberland in place of William Wilson, who was only appointed a year ago. What's up now? Who can tell! The new incumbent is, however, entirely competent.

STATE TREASURER.—The Democratic caucus on Saturday evening, after a number of ballots nominated Gen. JOHN M. BICKER, of Orwigburg, Schuylkill county, as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer; and on Monday he was elected by a Convention of the members of the Legislature, to fill said office.

THE STATE PRINTING FARGE. The triennial farce of letting the State Printing came off in the Hall of the House of Representatives on yesterday. There were twenty-two bidders for this work. The English printing, was let to Theo. Fenn & Co., at seven cents and six mills per thousand ems, for composition, and seven cents and six mills per token, for press work; and the small remnant of German printing that is now left, was let to Philip Weber, at nineteen cents and eight mills per thousand ems, for composition, and nineteen cents and eight mills per token, for press work. The bills were taken at twenty-two cents and eight mills per page of 1200 ems, including the press work on two hundred copies. This allotment will certainly surprise the PRACTICAL PRINTERS of this State.—Democratic Union of the 23d inst.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—Stewart Pearce, Columbia; S. S. Bigler, Harrisburg; George Smith, Beach Haven; Stephen Wilson, Northumberland; Allison White, Danburg; C. D. Eldred, Williamsport; C. Thomas, Liverpool; S. Law, Newport; D. W. McCormick, Lewistown; A. S. Harrison, Huntingdon; A. A. Douglas, Hollidaysburg; E. Zeigler, Duncan's Island Bridge; J. Shoemaker, Juniata Aqueduct; A. Stewart, Swatara Bridge.

SUPERINTENDENT.—W. S. Campbell, Portage. SUPERVISORS.—J. M. Soliday, Delaware Division; Benj. Saylor, North Branch; Thos. Bennett, West Branch; H. B. Rodenamel, Susquehanna; J. M. Laughlin, Eastern; J. S. Miller, Lower Juniata; J. P. Anderson, Upper Juniata.

WARDMASTERS.—M. H. Horn, Easton; Robert Williams, Hollidaysburg; J. G. Chesney, Northumberland.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN CALIFORNIA.—A new discovery of gold has been made in California. It is found in a species of quartz, scarcely visible to the naked eye, but so rich in deposit as to yield about \$3 of ore to a single pound of quartz. This quartz abounds in immense veins, and according to the estimate of T. Butler King, and Mr. Wright, M. C. elect of California, will average from one to two dollars per pound.—These gentlemen have made extensive explorations to ascertain these facts and Mr. Wright will, by the next steamer, be the bearer of a number of fair average specimens of the quartz to Washington. In Georgia, the yield of gold from a similar quartz is about one dollar to 100 pounds, and is accounted profitable that.—What a wealth then, must lie in the quartz veins of California, yielding \$3 to the pound.

The consumption of coal in England and Wales was estimated at 3,500,000 tons yearly for manufacturing purposes, and 5,500,000 for household purposes. These are the inland dug coals. The additional quantity carried coastwise was estimated at 3,000,000 tons, making a grand total of 12,000,000 tons.

A DAUGHTER of Hiram Cass came to her death in Barton, Vt., by tying a strap around her own neck and around the neck of a pet calf, which ran away and choked the child.

ROBT. L. SETH, THOS. P. B. SETH, SETH & BROTHER. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants, NO. 89 PRATT STREET, (NEARLY BOWLY'S WHARF), BALTIMORE. Will pay particular attention to the sale of GRAIN and all other products of the farm. Baltimore, January 26, 1850.—ly

Bridge Letting. NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received for the building of a bridge over Martin's Run, about two miles below Sunbury, on Monday the 4th day of February next. Plans and specifications, can be seen at the Commissioners office. JACOB HOFFA, CHAS. WEAVER, WM. WILSON, Commrs. Sunbury, Jan. 19, 1850. 3t

Northumberland County, ss. In the Orphans' Court of said County, at January Term A. D. 1850. The petition of John Haag, Jr., and Margaret his wife late Leinbach, and Samuel Truckemiller, and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Leinbach, all of the County of Northumberland, represent:

That John Leinbach, late of Lewis township, in the County of Northumberland, on the first day of December A. D. 1849, died intestate, leaving surviving him eight children, and the children of two daughters, previously deceased, viz: Mary Shritz, only child of Mary Shritz, dec'd, late Mary Leinbach and who was intermarried with Jacob Shritz, of Columbia county, and who is still living. Sarah the petitioner, intermarried with Samuel Truckemiller, late Sarah Leinbach, Elizabeth Karchner, late Elizabeth Leinbach; Benjamin Leinbach, now of Dauphin county; William Leinbach, Catherine Krebs, late Catherine Leinbach, intermarried with Henry Krebs of Centre county; Daniel Leinbach of Magera county, in the State of New York; Margaret Haag, late Margaret Leinbach, the petitioner, intermarried with John Haag, Henry and John Johnson, minors under the age of fourteen years, only children of Mathias Johnson, late Mathias Leinbach, deceased, who was intermarried with John B. Johnson, and who is still living; and John E. Leinbach; and seized in his lifetime as of fee, of and a certain tract of Land, situate in Lewis township, Northumberland county; adjoining lands of Samuel Mengas, Andrew Karchner, Joshua Bowman and others, containing One Hundred and Thirty acres more or less, with the appurtenances.

The petitioners therefore pray the Court, to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid and among the representatives and heirs of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions as by the Laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to any party; and that if such partition cannot be so made thereof, then to value and appraise the same, and make return of their proceedings according to Law, on January 8th 1850, Read and Inquest awarded, same day the court direct personal notice to be given to the heirs residing in Northumberland county, and six weeks notice by publication in the Sunbury American, to those residing out of the County, and state of the time and place of holding the inquest.

By the Court, Certified from the Records of our said Court, at Sunbury, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1850. JOHN P. PURSELL, Clk. O. C. Notice is hereby given, to the heirs and legal representatives of John Leinbach, deceased, that in pursuance of the inquest awarded by the Court as aforesaid, an inquisition will be held upon the premises aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday the 30th day of March next, at which time and place all who are wanted to be, and appear if you think proper. JAMES COVERT, Sh'ff. Sheriff office, Sunbury } Jan. 19, 1850. } 6w

THOMPSON'S SUSQUEHANNA EXPRESS. Between Philadelphia, Sunbury, Northumberland, Danville, Milton, Muncy, Williamsport, Lewisburg, Mifflinburg, New Berlin and Selingsgrove. Leaves the City every Thursday Morning

OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA. FOR PACKAGES AND LIGHT GOODS, At LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Express, Depot 43 North Third Street; AND FOR HEAVY ARTICLES, At CONRAD, CARTER & Co.'s, Depot Cor. of Broad & Cherry. JANUARY 19, 1850.

VERIFIED BY VITON of a certain Will or public conveyance or entry at the house of Henry J. Reader in McEwenville at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday the 15th day of February next the following real estate to wit:—A certain Lot of Land in McEwenville, Delaware township, Northumberland county, bounded on the north by an Alley, on the east by the main road leading to Muncy, on the south by John Watson and on the west by an Alley. Containing one-fourth of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling House (plastered) and kitchen, also a frame Stable.—Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alexander McEwen.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of Frederick Shaker, in the Borough of Milton, on Saturday the 16th day of February, a certain Lot of Land situate in the Borough of Milton, Northumberland county, in that part of said Borough called Lower Milton.—Bounded on the north by lower Market street, on the east by lot of Michael Wagner, south by an Alley, and west by lot of Joseph Leff and others.—Being 50 feet in front and 300 feet in depth whereon are erected a large log dwelling house and frame stable. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew S. Rhoads. JAMES COVERT, Sh'ff. Sheriff office, Sunbury, } Jan. 19, 1850. } 6w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public vendue or outcry, on Saturday the 23d day of February next, at the late residence of Jane Kinney, dec'd., to wit:—A certain lot of ground situate in the township of Rush in said county, containing about two acres, which said piece of Land is parcel of a larger tract of land, containing in all about five acres, adjoining land of Jacob Shultz, George Muehler and Joseph Bare.—Late the estate of Jane Kinney, dec'd. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day when the terms of sale will be made known by

ROBERT DAVISON, Adm'r. N. B. The remainder of the above described tract of land is situate in Franklin township, Columbia county, whereon is erected a House and Stable, will be offered for sale at the same time and place. R. DAVISON, Adm'r.

By order of the Court, John P. Purcell, Clk. O. C. Sunbury, January 19, 1850.—1s

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th day of February next, at the public House of J. C. Perkins in the Borough of Sunbury, to wit:—the undivided sixteenth part of a certain

TRACT OF LAND, situate in Upper Augusta township, adjoining lands of John Clark, Peter Baily, William Read, James Campbell and others, containing in all two hundred and eight acres more or less.—Whereon is erected a one story log House and frame Barn, with a good spring of water near the house. Also an Orchard of choice fruit. Late the estate of Robert S. Grant, dec'd. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day when the terms of sale will be made known by

WILLIAM REED, Adm'r. By order of the Court, John P. Purcell, Clk. O. C. Sunbury, January 12, 1850.—1s

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday the 23d day of February next, at the House of — Lerch in Sunbury, Shamokin township, in said county, to wit:—A certain tract of unimproved

Land. Situated in the township aforesaid. Adjoining lands of Mathias Leinbach, Feely and others, containing one hundred and three acres and eighty perches, and allowance.—Late the estate of Alva C. Barrett, dec'd. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day when the conditions will be made known by

CASPER J. REED, Adm'r. By order of the Court, John P. Purcell, Clk. O. C. Sunbury, January 12, 1850.—1s

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday the 23d day of February next, at the House of the late A. C. Barrett, dec'd., in the Borough of Northumberland, to wit:—the northern half part of lot No. 111, situated in the Borough of Northumberland, on which is erected a small stable, adjoining the southern half of said lot No. 111.—Late the estate of Alva C. Barrett, dec'd. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day when the conditions will be made known by

CASPER J. REED, Adm'r. By Order of the Court, John P. Purcell, Clk. O. C. Sunbury, Jan. 12, 1850.—1s

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified that if their accounts are not settled with me, they will be sued without respect to persons. S. BODIAR.

The Books, &c., are in the hands of Esquire Weiser, for settlement. Sunbury, Jan. 12, 1850.—

List of Letters, REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Northumberland, January 1, 1850.

- Allen, M. A. Mason, Albert
Mason, George
McAlpin, Robert
Bergstresser, P. Mansfield, Stephen
Barnhart, John. Matson, Peter
Brown, J. F. Miller, Daniel
Boland, James. Moist, Joseph
Boynton, A. W. Nixon, James
Barrett, A. C