# SUNBURY AMERICAN AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

leys and mountains of California and New | sion might again be applied in case the pro-Mexico, and to put upon it the saving grace of the Wilmot proviso. [Laughter.]

Returning to the question of the admission of Texas, he related his own position thereon, quoting from his speeches and acts, to show that he had always been opposed to it-because he knew that whoever possessed Texas, it would be a slave territory, and he was unwilling to extend that institution. He tion of Florida and Louisiana resulted from had time and again expressed himself as being strongly opposed to the introduction of any new slave States, or the acquisition of slave territories. Upon that point he knew no change in his sentiments at the present time. [Sensation.] He had, on one occasion, he believed, expressed himself against the acquisition of any more territory-north south east, or west. He had expressed his belief in the Spartan maxim- "improve, adorn what you have-seek no further." But what was our present condition ? Texas had been admitted with all her territory, with the institution of slavery, and an irreparable law, by which, if new States were erected out of any portion of her territory, they should be slave States; and he wished it to be distinctly understood that he considered this government solemnly bound by law to create new slave States out of Texas, when she shall contain the necessary population. Slavery was excluded from California and New Mexico by the law of nature, which had erected impassible barriers to its introduction there. This he considered as a fixed fact. That that country was to be free, was settled by the arrangement of Providence, and could not be changed. Regarding this as a fixed fact, he would say that he would not vote for the insertion into any bill giving territorial governments to the new territories any provision prohibiting slavery there-any reenactment of the will of God. He would put into it no Wilmot Proviso -- nothing that was so useless and nugatory. He meant to stand or fall upon the proposition that every foot of the territory in this country has a character, fixed and irreparable, and which cannot be changed in any way.

In this connection, he said that the Proviso, in the case of Oregon, was nugatory and senseless, and observed that if there was any of the Northern democracy who now desired to put a Wilmot Proviso into an act giving government to Californis, he supposed that the same man would feel it necessary to assert the same principle for the purpose of saving the snow-clad hills of Canada from the foot of the slave, in case she shall be annexed. (Laughter.) The provision would be quite as necessary and proper in the one case as in the other. In the next place Mr. Webster proceeded to consider the complaint made by each section of the Union against the other--beginning with the complaints of the South, and passing over that in relation to the manner of collecting and disbursing the revenue. He alloded to the difficulty arising from the failure of the North to give proper aid in the capture and delivery of fugitive slaves. In this, he thought the North in the wrong and the South right. It was a cause of complaint upon the part of the South, and one which the North ought to remove.

The duty was imposed by the Constitution, and it was not consistent with morality for territory as slave ? (Laughter.) Northern men and Legislatures to attempt to In conclusion, he said that when the direct evade this provision. Congress ought to pass question of the admission of California should some law removing the evil. For one, he come before the Senate, he designed saying designed supporting the bill (Mason's) now something in relation to the boundaries and pending in the Senate, having that object in Constitution of that State, and the expedienview. In connection with this point, he cy of admitting her, under all the circuminade some remarks upon the propriety of stances, into the Union. Legislative instructions, objecting to them, Mr. Calhoun again rose. He said, that in and saying, in effect, that if instructions claiming Texas for slavery, the South thought should be sent to him in relation to any matit would give them by no means as much as ter affecting the interests of the country he they had been excluded from in the West. should pay no more regard to them than Mr. Walker took the floor, and the Senate he would if appointed an arbiter to decide adjourned. some matter in dispute between individuals, The Awful Steamboat Disaster on the Alabama to the instructions of him who appointed him. River-The Loss of Thirty Lives, and over Considering, in the next place, the agitation a Quarter of a Million of Dollars in Caliin the North, complained of by the South, he fornia Gold &c., &c. said he had no doubt but that during the last We published, on Saturday, and in vestertwenty years money enough had been subday's Times, a brief telegraphic account of scribed in the North for abolition presses, sothe destruction, by fire, of the steamer St. cieties and lecturers, to purchase the free-John's, on the Alabama river, by which thirdom of every slave in the land; but, unforty lives and over a quarter of a million of doltunately, he believed the sympathies of these lars were lost. societies had never been extended in that di-The telegraphic despatch was dated Montrection. gomery, Alabama, on the 7th inst., and was He valued highly the freedem of the press. as follows :--yet it was too true, that the press was fre-The steamer St. John's was burnt to the quently prostituted, and evil articles were water's edge, near Bridgeport, Dallas county, frequently found in the papers, having a mison her upward trip to Montgomery, at six chievous and irritating tendency, as there o'clock, on Tuesday evening It is supposed were such expressions in many speeches that about thirty persons were burnt to death made in the houses of Congress. Indeed, he and drowned. The fire was accidental, and must say, that the vernacular of the country caught from the heat of the boilers. All the had been greatly vitiated and depraved by ladies on board, numbering seven or eight, the character of the speeches in Congress .--were lost. Lieut. Rice, of the United States (Laughter.) After administering a rebuke to Army, lost some \$250,000. Several Califorpersons for having compared the absolute ignians also lost their all. The boat was innorance of slavery with the independent, sured for \$20,900. She cost \$40,000. educated free labor of the North, he elo-The Californians reported to have lost their quently considered the question of the dissoall by this disaster, were probably passengers lution of the Union, scouting the idea of by the steamship Alabama, which arrived at peaceful secession. Could any man be so New Orleans on the 27th uls., from Chagres. foolish as to expect such a miracle ? Could We annex a list of the passengers by the A any one dream of the breaking up of this -Spirit of the Times. great country, without terrible convulsions? As well might we look for the opheavings of A NEW MOUTH FOR THE MISSISSIPPI .- The the waters of the mighty deep without dispeople of Louisiana are thinking seriously of turbing the surface. But what was to be opening a mouth for the Mississippi into she result of disunian? Where and how Lake Ponchartrain, back of New Orleans. It was the line to be drawn? What was to is believed that it would relieve the river of become of the States ? What was to become its floods, and prevent any such terrible overof him ! Where was the flag to remain ? flows as that of last year. Where the eagle to soar-or was it to shrink FIRE .- The grist Mill of Mr. James Simingand fall to the ground ? ton, in Chilisquaque township, was destroyed The spirit of our ancestors-our very chilby fire on the 5th inst. The fire originated dren and grand-children-would ery "shame!" if we allow these ensigns of our nation to from the the stove. Loss estimated at \$5000 trail in the dust. For one, he would rather of which about one half was covered by inhear of national blast and mildew, or war surance. pestilence and famine, than to hear men talk When our misfortunes are greater than we of secession. He alluded also to the Southcan bear, old mother earth takes us under orn Convention. He was bound, to believe her protection, and the dead earth is warmer gentlemen designed assembling there for the than the living body and the cold heart of purpose of considering matters for the safety, men. THE FARMERS is Montgomery county, Md. projects of secession, he would only say, that have no commenced spring operations, and they had chosen an inappropriate place, when the Journal says that gnano, bone dast, &c., they selected Nashville. It was said once, that if King William could have heard of the will be used in unusually large quentities. A MAJOR GENERAL in the United States conclusion of the peace of Amiens, he would A MAJOR GENERALL in the Un have intracid in his coffin. The same express Army receives \$376 per month. das eite ni bittil .....

position of secession should be talked of over he grave of Andrew Jackson. In conclusion, Mr, Webster delivered a most impassioned and eloquent tribute to the value of the Union, and the spirit of patriotism and philanthrophy which would maintain it. Mr. Calhoun rose to reply to the observa-tion made by Mr. Webster, that the acquisithe increase of the cotton growing interests or the desire of the South to extend slave territory. The acquisition of Florida was the result of an Indian war, and Louisiana was purchased with a view to the navigation of

the Mississippi. He denied that in his connection with the project of Texan annexation he was actuated by any desire for the extension of slave dominic

He had advocated the annexation of Texas n order to defeat the scheme by which aboitionists sought her connection with Great Britain, with a view to the abolition of slavery in the States where it existed. It was pon this ground alone that he had advocated . The Senator had said that the South acmiesced in the ordinance of 1787, without a lissenting voice. Mr. Calhoun contended that that measure was under discussion three years before its adoption, during which it met with much opposition and was finally adopted as a compromise. He complimented Mr. Webster on the bold and manly position which he had taken in relation to the arrest of fagitive slaves.

The Senator was willing and prepared to fulfil contracts and stipulations, and to vote for a bill having for its object the better enforcement of thoso stipulations; but he must say to the gentleman that all penal laws upon the subject would be inoperative unless the people and Legislatures of the Northern States would be co-operate. The Senator had expressed himself opposed to the Wilmet proviso, and ready to throw open the territories to the slave States as well as to the free.

Mr. Calhoun hoped that in the same spicit the Senator would be willing to remove the mpediments placed in the way of the slave-

holding emigrant, by the Mexican laws in force in California. He could not agree with Mr. Webster that the Union could not be dissolved. Could no insult, broken faith, or aggression, produce that result? The Union could be broken, and could only only be preserved by an exercise of justice, good faith, and a rigid adherence to the constitution.

Mr. Webster followed in reply. What he lesired to say was, that the breaking up of the Union by voluntary secession of States was impossible. He did not doubt that a course of oppression or aggression might produce resistance upon the party oppressed, but that would be revolution-not secession. In rejoinder to Mr. Calhoun's answer to his position about the cause which produced the acquisition of Florida and Louisiana, he would suggest that it was usual for wise statemen, having an object to accomplish always to take advantage of occasion to accomplish it The occasion might be Indian wars, the securing the navigation of a river, or what not (Laughter.) Again if the object of Texas annexation was simply to prevent her acquisition by Great Britain, could not that have been done as effectually by making it free

siege of Troy.



SUNBURY. BATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1850.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor. EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices. THE AMERICAN LAW JOURNAL, published Hamersly & Co., Lancaster, Pa., for March, contains among many other articles of interest to the profession, an article on Legislative divorces, including Judge Porter's report on that subject to the Legislature.

We refer those of our readers who may wish to get a handsome pair of Congress or French calfskin boots in Philadelphia, to the advertisement of C. Benkert No. 40 South 4th street who has the contation of making the best fit and neatest work in the city. Enwis HALL No. 24 South second street Phila

elphia, advertises an entire new stock of elegant ress and Fancy Goods. Mr. Hall has opened a new store, and our own experience enables us to say, that few, if any stores offer greater inducements to purchasers.

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

DIVINE SERVICE .- The Rev. Mr. Crawford, will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next, in the morning.

OF CORRESPONDENTS are again informed that we shall take no notice of Communications through the Post Office, unless the postage is paid.

IF APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR .-JOHN F. DENTLER to be Associate Judge for Northumberland county, in the place of the Hon. John Montgomery whose term has expired. Mr. Dentler is a good citizen and a worthy man and we have no doubt will make an excellent Judge. Among the applicants were some of the best men of the Whig party and it is therefore no small compliment to Mr. Dentler that he should have been selected.

confirmed.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT. Charles J. Bruner, Esq., of this place, has been appointed Brigade Quarter Master with the rank of Captain, of the 1st Brigade Sth Division of the Uniform Militia of the counties of Northumberland and Union. We congratulate our young friend Captain Bruner upon his promotion. But these are "piping times of peace" excepting a few nullification threats, and we hope it may be long before our young friend will have the opportunity of exclaiming in the lan- for the sale of said road. guage of one of Homer's heroes at the

CHOLERA. We trust that the following account of the ravages of cholera at Trinity, Louisiana, is not correct, or at least highly exaggerated. Mr. Snyder referred to, is from this place, as are also three of his boarders, viz : Charles and Perry Hileman, and Edward Mr. Hilliard was within the sound of his voice B. Masser, youngest brother of the editor when he spoke yesterday, and did not care. of this paper, who is engaged in the Mer- While he (Stanley) was speaking Mr. Hilliard cantile business in Trinity. The Trinity made a remark which caught his ear, and

then it was he would pay his respects to the Advocate of the 23d of February, four days earlier, speaks of the Cholera there, but gentleman from Alabama. Mr. Hilliard .- What did I say ? says there were no serious cases existing at Mr. Stanley .- That it was not true. that time.

DEPOPULATION OF THE TOWN OF TRINITY. -The Natches Free Trader of the 17th nit. announces the entire depopulation of the plea-sant and thriving village of Trinity, in Loui-siana, at the junction of the rivers Kansas, Black and Quachita, thirty miles distant from Natchez. That awful scourge, the Asiatic

and that is the reason I made the remark Cholera, descended upon the population with a fatality almost unheard of. Ten or twelve did. But for the preceeding remarks I would physicians resided there, or called in from not have done so. I think that the gentleman the adjacent country, were scarcely able to save a patient who had been taken sick. is not incapable of any such purposes. Mr. Hilliard-I am incapable of origina-Flight was the only safety for the well, and death only reigned in Trinity. Mr. Snyder, formerly a resident of Natchez, kept a boarding house there with twenty-five or thirty poarders, all of whom who did not run away,

died. Mr. Snyder stayed and took care them until the last one died, then descended to the mouth of Red river, and we are sorry to add that he too died on the steamer Cincinnati, going to Natchez.

### THE SLAVERY OUESTION.

Until this all absorbing question is settled Congress will do but little or no business. We are pleased to see that there is now some prospects of a compromise, and the final settlement of this difficult and fearful question

which has seriously threatened the dissolution of this glorious Union. The question will most probably be adjusted in the following basis :

California will be admitted as a State. A Territorial government for New Mexico or all the territorial acquisitions from Mexico, not included in the State of California, without the Wilmot Proviso.

A stringent law will be passed for the reovery of fugitive slaves.

The Wilmot Proviso will not be insisted on as the territory is such as effectually to exclude slavery. The admission of California as a State will be compensated for to the fogitive slaves. The North will vield the Wilmot Proviso on the further consideration, that if, contrary to expectation, alavery is carried into the territories, they will cause the question to be tried in the Supreme Court

whether slavery can exist in those countries The nomination of Mr. Dentler has been of Mexico. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster are of opinion that it cannot exist except by an act of Congress, as the laws of Mexico touch-

till in force.

# sociate Judges for Columbia county.

MF Among the acts passed in the House of Representatives on the 12th inst., was an act relative to the payment of interest on the Danville & Pottsville Rail Road and

OF ICE .- This has been a season of

Mr. Hilliard's concluding remarks were AMMAHEUQCUE moderate and well-timed.

PACKET LINE FOR 1850. Mr. Stanley, by unanimous consent, was permitted to reply. He was willing that the report of the proceedings should go furth as reported in the Globs, and let the world see who was to blame. He did not know that The Packets for Williamsport will leave Nor

bury.

orland at the same time A. E. KAPP & CO.

ESTATE OF JACOB GREINER, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of admi-N nistration de bonis noa, have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Jacob Greiner, late of Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, dec'd. All persons having claims to said Mr. Hilliard-You wholly misconstrued my remarks. 1 simply asked a question of a genestate, are requested to present them for examina-tion, those indebted to the estate are requested to Mr. Stanley-How did I know whether

make immediate payment to the subscriber in Sun-GEO. C. WELKER,

Administrator de bonis non, Sunbury' March 16, 1850.-6t

TWO LARGE NEW CANAL BOATS

FOR SALE. THE Subscriber has just completed at his Boat Yard in this place, two large Canal Boats, which he offers for sale. These boats ary construc-ted in the best manner and of the best materials and will be sold at reasonable rates by applying to IRA T. CLEMENT. Sunbury, March 16, 1850.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY Virtue of a Writ of Ven. Exponas to me dis rected, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court house in the borough of Sunbury, at one o'-clock, r. M. on MONDAY, the 8th of APRIL next, the following real estate, viz :- A certain Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Milton Northumberland county, in that part of said bo-rough, called Lower Milton, bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by an alley, on the south by Ferry land, and on the west by land of Mrs. Oldwine, containing a of an acre, more or less, whereon is crected a two story firme dwelling house. Seized, taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Rohrbach. JAMES COVERT, Shrff.

March 16, 1850. EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.

THE examination of A. Christman's School will take place on the 21st inst., in the Lecture Room of the German Reformed Church. The following hours will be observed : From 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. An exhibition will also be held in the same room, on the evening of said day. The citizens of Sunbury, as well as the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. Sunbury, March 9, '50 .- 21

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

OTICE is hereby given, that letters of Adminstration on the estate of George Deppin, late of Jackson township, Northumberland dee'd, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against the estate, will prent them for examination and settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate pay-ment. WILLIAM DEPPIN, Adm'r. Jackson tshp., March 9, 1850 .- 6t

A CALL TO HOUSEKEEPERS At the Cabinet Ware Room of SEB'N HOUPT & CO. Market Square,

Also at the corner of Farm street & the Railroad. SUNBURY, PA.

Thankful for the patronage of his friends and customers during the 17 years he has been in business in this place, he solicits from the public a continuance of their favors. During this period he therefore invited to the attention of the present

SEBASTIAN HOUFT & CO. At the Old Stand,

Large Spring Seat Rocking Chairs,

Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables,

Marble Top Wash Stands.

and a variety of other

new style and

Fashionable Furniture.

sary arrangements for the purpose, they are now prepared for Undertaking in all its branches, in

vicinity or at any convenient distance.

Ye maids and mistresses, and husbandr too,

Here's furniture of every style and hue,

From side boards down to kitchen tables,

Should you not have the ready Jours to pay,

We'll wait awhile for a brighter-better day,

Bark, hoop poles, staves, or lumber wet and dry

Or take pototoos, outs, corn, wheat and rye

Or any thing but yokes and threshing flails,

From pigs and turkies down to little quails.

Keep inde a moving, so "goes on the ball."

TP Orders from a distance promptly attended

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a certain alias Lev. Facias to

lic vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Mon-day the 1st day of April next, the following real

estate to wit :- A certain lot of land situate in the

Borough of Northumberland, in Northumberland

lot No 112, bounded Southwardly by Westway, Westwardly by iot No 111, Northwardly by

ALSO:

The south half of lot No 111, situate as follows

to wit: 60 feet on Westway, 120 feet adjoining lot No 112, to the place of beginning-together with the buildings and improvements, rights, liber-

ties, privileges and sppurtances. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alba C. Barret.

ALSO:

By virtue of certain Writs of Ven. Exponds, a

ertain Tract of Land, situate in Little Mahonoy

wnship, in said county, bounded by lands of

Abraham Reitz and Daniel Dornsief, containing

taken in execution and to sold as the property of

ALSO:

Mahonoy township, in said county, bounded by the Muhantango Creek, lands of Adam Snyder

and others, containing 30 acres more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house and a log

barn. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Tschopp and Philip Tschopp, adm'rs. of Frederick Tschopp, dec'd.

AL80:

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Lower

Jonathan Peifer and Leah his wife.

Duke street and Eastwardly by an Alley.

me directed, will be exposed to sale by pub-

and work of a. kinds delivered with dispatch.

Come on then friends, come one and all,

Sunbury, March 9, 1850 .--- If

From rocking chairs to tocking cradles

Having secured a Hearse and made the neces

ALSO:

ALSO: A certain Tract of Land, situate in U anoy township, in said county, bounde of Jacob Durkelberger, Daniel Zerba Erdman, John Brown, Frederick Re Win, Shedle, containing 161 screes and whe

house, also one other story log dwelling hous (weatherboarded,) a log barn, a spring house, as apple orchard &c. Seized taken in execution as be sold as the property of John Delb. ALSO:

All the interest of the Deft., (supposed to be the andivided half part.) of, and, in a certain lot of ground situate in the town of McEwensville, in Delaware township, in said county, bounded on Delaware township, in said county, bounded on the north by an Alley, on the east by the Main Road leading to Muncy, on the south by lot of Wrn. Hays, and on the west by Back street, containing one-eight of an acre more or less, w store room and a frame stable

ALSO:

The undivided half part of and in a certain Let of ground, situate in the town, township and coun-ty aforesaid, bounded north by lot of Alexander McEwen, east by the Main Road leading to Muncy, south by an Alley, and west by Back street, containing one-eighth of an acres more of less, whereon are erected a store house and a small shop.

ALSO:

A certain Tract of Land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded north by lands of Solomon Truckamiller and John Bouch, east by lands of Franklin H. Carver, south by lands of Daniel Smith and west by lands of Isaac Vin-cent, containing 120 acres more or less, whereon are crected a dwelling house (part brick and part frame.) a log barn, a spring and well of water at the door. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Vincent.

ALSO:

The interest of the Deft. supposed to be the un-divided one-fifth part of and in the following real estate to wit i A certain tract of land, situate in Turbut township, in said county, bounded by lands of Charles Riddler, Staiden and Chamberlain, containing in the whole 130 seres more or less, whereon are erected a brick dwelling house, a log barn, a wagon shed &c.

ALSO:

A certain lot of land, situate in the Borough of Milton, in said county, bounded north by lot of Masteller and Swank, east by \_\_\_\_\_ street, south by an Alley, and west by Front street, whereon are erected a large two story brick dwelling house, a large brick store room, shops, as large stable &c.

ALSO:

A certain lot of land in said Borough, situate and west by \_\_\_\_\_ street, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, whereon is erected a 1 story frame dwelling house.

ALSO:

A certain other lot of land, situate in said Borough, near Eckert's saw mill, bounded north by land of Geo. Eckert, east by lot of Joseph Our, south by lot of Geo. Eckert, and west by an Alley, containing one-eighth of an acre more or less.-Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Oscar Hammond. JAMES COVERT, Sht'ff.

Sheriff's office, Sunbury, } March 9th, 1850.-ts

# PROCLAMATION.

OTICE is hereby given that the several courts of Common Pleas, General Quarter Session of the peace, and Orphans' Court, Court of Oye and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for the county of Northumberland, to commence at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, lat of Apr next, will continue TWO WEEKS.

The coroner, Justices of the Peace and constsbles in and for the county of Northumberland, an requested to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things to their witnesses prosecuting in behalf of the Common-wealth against any prisoner are also requested and anded to be then and there attending in thei proper persons to prosecute against him, as shall be just-and not to depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their

lance at the time at

ting offensive remarks towards any gentleman. I insisted that the grievance came from Mr. Stanley. Mr. Stanley .-- God help the conscience of these political parsons. I don't understand it. The country knows that he is a preacher without himself publishing it. I attended the

Methodist Church in my early youth. 1 respect the preachers-they don't understand Vattelie and Grotius like the gentleman there -these hundred dollar fellows who preach glad tidings to white and black .- They go

tleman near me.

you spoke to him or to me? The remark

reached my ear and excited my feelings,

say what I did.

allow himself-

where nobody else goes, and don't preach for glory or pay, like Mr. Hilliard, or any of that sort. He said that no gentleman would

Mr. Hilliard-1 said no gentleman would Mr. Stanley-I want to know whether am to treat him as a clergyman or a politician. Does he follow the "meek and lowly Jesus ?" -the "man of sorrows and acquainted with grief ;" and when smitten on one cheek does

he turn the other ? and say that I am no gentleman. Is this Alabama Methodism ? He refers to me as the member from North

South by the strong law for the recovery of for members than he has-for gentlemen, he commenced on me by saying that I had chosen a clergyman for my adversary. This is an insinuation that I have made a cowardly

ing slavery, not having been repealed are in ordinary conversation. This was all he this was false. He then took up portions of Geo. H. Willits & John Covenhoven Mr. Hilliard's speech, and commented therehave heen appointed and confirmed as As- on, and contended that the extracts were not

> looked towards disunion, and were incompatible with Christianity.

ceeded. It is not true that I threatened the

He stands guilty, according to his own an-

Sheriff's office, Sunbyry, }

Carolina. When gentlemen wish to be offensive, they say "member" But he has shown by his remarks that I have a higher respect

attack on a Methodist preacher. I suppose the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) is one of those. in which it had been abolished by the laws (Laughter.) Mr. Stanley then explained what he meant by a desecration of the Scriptures, It meant to divert the Scriptures from their holy purpose, and use them irreverently meant-nothing more. But Mr. Hilliard said

in accordance with the Scriptures-that they

swer. I have endeavored to show that he did preach disunion, and 1 think I have suc-think i have endeavored to keep up with the improvements of the day, and has accordingly extended his busi-ness in every branch and variety. The public are people with the military power of the Gov. atock of ernment. There was a man now in the CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS, Senate, who in 1833, made much such threats. I saw two gentlemen recently, who heard the ever, have all been filled, with ice that had President at that time declare, that if he were guilty of the first overt act, he would Where in addition to their former stock of the hang him as high as Haman, "by the eter- establishment they now manufac nal."-Whether Gen. Taylor will not protect Mahogany, Walnut & Cane-Seat Chairs. the Union-he has sworn to do so-I leave for CHEMICAL AFFINITY. - This law in

Me glory summons to the martial scene ; The field of combat is the sphere for mer Where heroes war, the foremost place I claim, The first in danger, and the first in fam

17 The annual commencement of the Jefferson and Pennsylvania Medical Colleges took place at Philadelphia last week. The number of graduates at the Jefferson, was the largest ever known in America. Our young friends Charles S. Weiser and Daniel W. Shindel of this place, were among the graduates; the former of the Jefferson, and the latter of the Pennsylvania College. We are gratified to learn that both acquitted themselves with great credit.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER ON THE SLA VERY QUESTION.

Our readers will find in our columns this week Mr. Webster's great speech on the slavery question. On this all important and all absorbing question, Mr. Webster's views were looked upon with the deepest interest ; and consequently every nook and corner of the floor, and the galleries of the Senate chamber were crowded to suffocation. It might well be said, even now, "that a second Daniel has come to judgment," for it cannot be denied that the judgment of no man living is received in the United States Senate or elsewhere with more profound respect and deference, than that of Daniel Webster. The impassioned and fervid eloquence of Clay, may be more captivating, and the chaste and imaginative style of others may be more pleasing to the ear, and the learning and erudition of others more varied and extensive, but in profundity of thought and clearness of judgment, in complicated and difficult questions, the intellectual supremacy of Webster knows no

faults, and as a politician is deficient in tact and management. In his delivery he is plain and unostentatious, making little or no effort to catch the popular applause by ornateness of style or figurative language, and yet in his speeches may be found some of the finest passages in the English language.

The course of Mr. Webster will, no doubt. surprise many of his constituents whose ideas on slavery amount almost to fanaticism. Yet it was bold and patriotic, and we believe, resulted from high and holy

motives-the salvation of the Union. He was well aware that much was expected from him, and that he had a high responsible duty to perform, and he rose to perform it,

as he says in his opening, "not as a Massachusetts man, or a Northern man, but as an American."

great scarcity of ice. Our ice houses, howbeen lodged along the river bank.

The Susquehanna Packets will comnence running on Monday next, as will be seen by a notice in our advertising col- the preacher of treason to decide.

MR. HILLIARD AND MR. STANLEY. These two eloquent Southerns had a ort of running fight in debate some days since, in Congress. It may not be generally known that Mr. Hilliard is a Methodisunionist and an ultra pro-slavery man, justifying slavery on scriptural grounds.

Mr. Stanley is from North Carolina. He is an able debater, and spunk to the back bone, and seems to have but little love for political parsons as will be seen by the following extracts from the debates :

Mr. Hilliard, by general consent, was alto the proceedings of yesterday. He commenned by saying that the Methodist Episcopal Church had devolved on him certain duties, and that he sometimes addressed congregations from the pulpit. He was not to be driven from this position. His religious obligations had constrained him in his intercourse with all men, to be courteous and respectful. - Yesterday, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr Stanley,) had chosen him for a mark. He spoke of his friendship for the North, and the principles which animated them, and everywhere bore the ensign of the Republic. He was triumphantly elected. He challenged the gentleman to produce ingle passage from his speech in favor of a dissolution of the Union. He had, it is true,

not hesitated to declare, that if certain acts were committed by Congress, it would lead rival. Mr. Webster is not without his the Southern people to fall back on the rights which they have never surrendered.

Mr. Stanley did not content himself with visiting the grave of Washington-but he alluded to Jackson as having saved the country and he spoke of General Taylor as having the power to use his military forces. The laurels around Gen. Taylor's brow were dearly earned and were not to be crimsoned with blood. His confidence in Gen. Taylor was unlimited

and he trusted that his influence would be found on the side of peace. In the Philadeldelphia Convention Mr. Stanley was trying to defeat the nomination of Gen. Taylor.

> Mr. Stanley-I was not in the Methodist Convention.

Mr. Hilliard-That remark in an exhibi ion of the member's proneness to disrepect. He can't forbear, even now. I thought that he was endeavoring to defeat the nomination of Gen. Taylor in Philadelphia. My confidence has grown with my knowledge of the character of the distinguished chief.

Chemistry is remarkably illustrated in the equilibrium between the supply and waste in diseased animal matter through the agency of G. W. Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil-It is well known that chemical action takes place only under certain circumstances; tha dist cleryman from Alabama. He is a rank some bodies have no tendency to unite pro. perties. The former are said to have no ar-FINITY for each other, their mixture is merely mechanical, and no change takes place. The latter class of bodies, in which is included the Gargling Oil in its application to morbid animal matter, act by their affinity for each other, their action being productive of chemical phenomena, and the properties of one or both are altered. Hence the strong owed to mark a personal explanation in regard affinity of the constituents of the Gargling Oil to unite with the elements of the morbific matter, may be referred the beneficial influence exerted over so great a variety of diseases, most of which were considered as incu

rable. Sold by H. Masser, Sunbury, and other Druggists in the U. States.

#### JESSE UMEL'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testame tary have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Jesse Umel, dec'd, late of Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county. All persons having claims to said estate, are requested to pre-sent them for examination, those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment

SAMUEL REITZ, Executor. Lower Augustn, March 16, 1850 .- 6t

## EDWIN HALL.

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF WATKINSON & HALL.) No. 24 South Second Street,

#### Philadelphia.

DESPECTFULLY informs his old friends an It customers, as well as the public generally, that he has opened an entire new stock of elegant styles of

Spring & Summer Dress Goods. His assortment consists of the latest and most des

rable styles of English, German, French & Am ican Goods. Such as Delaines', Tissues, Bera res, Silks, Lawns, Muslins, Shawls, Hokffs, Gloves. and every variety of Dress and Fancy Goods. Philad. March 16, 1850.--1y

# C. BENKERT, BOOT, MAKER,

#### No. 40 South Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE every variety of French Calf Skin Morocco, Patent leather, Congress and Gair boots, of the best style and workmanship, are astantly kept on hand or manufactured to March 16, 1850 .- 6m

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER. A new supply of this excellent article just received and for sale by H. B. MASSER. Sunbury, March 16, 1850.

20

their notices. Given under my hands at Sunbury, the 9th day of March in the year of our Lord one thou

eight hundred and fifty-and the Independence of the United States of America the 73d. JAMES COVERT. Sh'f.

LIST OF CAUSES OR trial in the Court Common Pless of Nor thumberland County at April Term 1850 Bowers Lowber et al vs George Miller & son vs Jonas Bowmen same. Jonas Bowman et al vs Abraham Shipmer vs Samuel Kauffman same Danville & Pottsville vs Haywood & Sayder vs George Heckert Wm & R. Fegely vs Wm. Ayres vs Leah Stroecker Frederick Kcene John Garver's heirs vs Wm. McCay's adm'r Henry H. Burr Lach Stroecker Peter Richter's ex'm vs Dodge & Barret ve Dewart & Jordan et al Ann Myers Rachael McCarty vs Elizabeth Weitzel et al Wm. & R. Fegely o. vs John Shissler Noah S Mackey vs Samuel Finney D.S. Dodge for Moore & Biddle vs W. & R. Fegely Jacob Karchner vs David Frymire et vs Ira T. Clement Aaron Reopart vs Joseph Pettif vs Robert W Dunn Chas. W. Richards Mary Snyder et al vs James Dunn same Wm H Thompson vs Jacob Cabel Joseph Vandyke vs Cornelius Smith Pontius & Thompson vs Samuel R Wood S D Jordan, S Hunter Cont. for Naml Furman Alex Jordan va John B Boyd's es'to John B Miller vs Eward A Kutzuer Robert McCay Jacob Philips vs George L. Weimes A S Lawrence adm'r of vs Peter & D Weimer et al Sarah Leigliou, J Clayton for J Mc Williams vs John Bowen F O'Donnell for Wm F Nagle vs John Divers county, marked in the plan of said Borough as Hugh Bellas Wim. Reed. adm'r of " Robert S. Grant Mary Vickery vs Peter Fessler vs Peter Brosious same same vs John Bobb vs Daniel Gonsert same John Urben et al vs Starrick & Shrine Franklin Platt & Co., same Eli Slifer 78 Charles H Frick Thos Cummings et al vs J Parke & D R Richard Jonathan Leedain et al ve Wm McCay's adm're Chas Picasants ve James & Wm Ross va Jacob Wertmi Daniel Rhoads G P Tyson for Job Tyson vs Daniel L. Se vs Charles Housef Christian Bollinger vs Benj. C. Clayton vs F. Matthews George Troxel Chas. A. Andre vs John Conrad Daniel Hannabach 20 story log dwelling House and a log Stable. Seized Chas Shuler Richard Goo vs Geo Kutz vs Andrew Fetz Chas G. Dotts vs Philip Spayd vs Geo Bowman Samuel Seaman same vs John Arnold S. A. Jordan et al vs Frederick Sticke Benj Fordsman vs John N Lame et al Jas Carothers et al Dixon by G A Houthan R Kass vs Dr. J S Dougal Hunter & wife DS Caul & G Lawrence vs H & F V Hannah Montgomery vs Joseph Rhoads Green & Bros. for T Howard vs Henry La T Howard vs Henry Lants vs Abraham Lunger vs Henry Halderman vs Thos A Billington David Perry

same Com. for P Hileman A certain Tract of Land, situate in Upper Au-Elizabeth Frick's ex'rs vs John Frick's ex'n gusta township, in mid county, bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Hoover, on the cast by Montgomery A Sweny vs James Covert John Baily vs Samuel Blain lands of Geo. Zimmerman, on the south by lands of Sarah Keen and on the west by lands of Jos. vs Samuel A Leidy Wm McClery Benj Hummel Savidge, containing ninety-three acres, more or vs Philin Clotelter ess, whereon are erected, a one story frame dwel-Margaret Summe ling house, a frame barn, and an apple orchard &c. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Barnhart. Prothonotary's office

vs The ex'r of H Summe JOHN FARNSWORTH, Pretk'ry. Sumbury, March 9, 1850.