



UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In the last No. of the Lewisburg Democrat, a flashing correspondent, writing from Philadelphia, entertains us with a paragraph or two on the election of a U. S. Senator. After pronouncing a labored eulogy on the "brilliant talents" of Judges Woolward and Black, avails himself of the opportunity to indulge in a series of very ill-natured remarks in reference to the Hon. SIMON CAMERON. In his application of the term "political demagogue" he has been singularly unfortunate; there are few public men in the State to whom the term could not be applied with more propriety than to Gen. Cameron. But the correspondent of the Democrat "does not know a single democratic paper in the State, that has the face to advocate his claims for the U. S. Senate." A correspondent of a public journal should be better informed. The following democratic papers are friendly to the election of that gentleman to the Senate. The Sunbury American, Pottsville Emporium, Lancasterian, Danville Intelligencer, with others throughout the State. Whether their influence has been purchased with the funds of the Middletown Bank or not we cannot say; but we consider the insinuation as disgraceful to him who makes it as it is insulting to the respectable journalists to whom it is sought to be applied. But again; Gen. Cameron has no chance of being selected as the caucus nominee of his party; inasmuch as he formerly suffered himself to be elected over the regular party nominee! If we remember correctly, the Hon. Jas Buchanan did the same thing. They therefore stand pari passu. Yet we never heard this objection urged against Mr. Buchanan as an unpardonable political sin. Senator Cameron acted in concert throughout his whole Senatorial career with the party to which he owes an early and an unwavering allegiance; and while he guarded, with jealous care, the honor and the constitutional rights of the great sovereignty which he in part represented, he labored with untiring zeal and signal ability to promote the great industrial interests of the Commonwealth. If other gentlemen, who have had the honor to represent our interests at Washington, had pursued the same line of policy, and obeyed the reasonable wishes of the State, William F. Johnson would not be its Governor to day nor Senator Cooper its representative; nor would our ancient majority of 20,000 be reduced down, as it frequently is now, to a mere nominal one. While Pennsylvania, in common with other States, is satisfied with the general features of the tariff act of 1846, she demands additional protection for her extensive mining interests—an additional duty of 10 per cent, upon iron and the same increase upon bituminous coal, will satisfy the claims of our citizens, and deprive our opponents of their only remaining hobby. We trust in this juncture of our political affairs, the Legislature will look well to the matter and elect no free trade man to fill the important station referred to. We wish to see "the old Key-stone herself again," rolling up her usual majorities.

If our friend of the Quaker city can not find many Cameron Democrats where he inhabits, we can tell him where he will find them: he might find them in great force among the yeomanry of this great Commonwealth—among its intelligent and numerous artisans—in the thousand forges and furnaces scattered throughout the State, toiling on its mountain tops, and the deep recesses of its mines—plain, honest, warm-hearted men who will not soon forget the distinguished services rendered them by the Hon. Simon Cameron in the Senate of the United States. A LOOPER ON IN VENICE.

BRUTAL.—One of the most brutal and inhuman acts of which we ever heard, says the Carlisle Democrat, came to our knowledge a few days since, the particulars of which, as related to us by a gentleman conversant with the facts, are briefly these: A laboring man lately in the employ of the Mount Holy Iron Works in this county, lost a son, some 12 or 15 years of age, by death. The coffin, being made according to the dimensions sent, was found, on placing therein the remains to be entirely too small. Whereupon the inhuman father coolly took up the corpse, and carrying it to the wood pile, deliberately chopped off both the feet above the ankle. Such an act of monstrosity, in a community like this, is enough to curdle our hearts blood, and made us wonder to what manner of species we belong.

CHOLERA AMONG THE U. STATES TROOPS.—Charleston, S. C., Dec. 20th.—The ship Silas Leonard, from Tampa Bay, bound for New York, with United States troops, has touched off the bar to procure a supply of medicine; the cholera having broken out on board during the passage. Ten cases already terminated fatally.

THE BABES IN THE SNOW.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript narrates a singular incident which happened in the village of Piedmont, N. H., last week. Two little children, one five and the other three years of age, strayed from home. Not returning at dark, a general search throughout the night was made by the people of the village. In the morning the children were discovered in an open field, lying upon the frozen ground and locked in each other's arms, one sleeping soundly and the other awake. Although the night was a severe one, the little ones have shown as yet no ill effects from the exposure. It is wonderful how two such little children could pass a winter's night upon the frozen ground without perishing.

A FRAUD.—Fraudulent checks, purporting to be of the Shamokin Coal and Iron Company are in circulation. They are now made to read as checks on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, payable to the order of Wm. Shipley. The bill is in the similitude of a bank note, and unless closely observed, would pass for a five dollar bank note. It is not worth a cent.

Said a young fellow, indignantly, when called a boy—"Don't call me a boy; I've chewed tobacco three six years."

GENERAL CAMERON. The Pennsylvania thinks General Cameron is a man of too small a calibre to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. Only think how Mr. Sturgeon must have bounced when he read that.—Miscellaneous Journal.

How any man like the editor of the Pennsylvania, who professes to be a bore of more than ordinary calibre himself, could indite a paragraph like the above, would seem surprising, if the public were not already aware how completely self aggrandizement perverts the mental vision of some trading politicians. Is it not, after all, amusing to see an editor lavishing abuse on such a man as Gen. Cameron, and charging him with incapacity, while at the same time he is eulogizing Senator Sturgeon, whose incompetency is notorious, and who, in point of tact and ability, in the U. S. Senate, compared with Gen. Cameron, was a mere cypher.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices. We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Charles C. Tucker, Attorney and Agent at Washington City, and would say to persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisite forms, and claimants calling at our office, can have their papers prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and by him be properly attended to before the Department there.

PRINTING INK.—A few kegs for sale for cash at this office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. W. M. is informed that his strictures on the communications of our correspondent signed H., on the subject of Industry, cannot appear, under our rule, requiring the name of the author.

LOST OR MISLAIN.—A package sealed in a newspaper and directed to H. B. Masser, Sunbury, was sent from Capt. Leep's Hotel, Northumberland, by some one who has neglected to deliver the same.

THE POSTAGE BILL. We are glad to see that our member Hon. Joseph Casey has taken the proper stand on this question, viz: uncompromising hostility to every or any bill that will not do justice to the Country Press, by allowing a free circulation of newspapers within the County or Congressional district. Let the members from the interior speak out their sentiments, boldly & emphatically, and they must and will be heard. Legislation has been controlled so long by city influences, that the rights of the interior are almost wholly forgotten and neglected.—There is however, a determination of our best men in Congress to carry the measure, and we feel satisfied it will be done. We are glad to see Mr. Thompson of Erie, doing battle in our cause. Mr. Morse (from Louisiana we believe,) said he had not seen a single argument in favor of reduction, and as for the encouragement of the Country Press, he seemed to have an utter contempt. We doubt whether a man so stupid could ever be made to see or comprehend any argument, and we think the Country Press will be unanimous in awarding to him a leather medal for his unrivalled stupidity.

TELEGRAPH TO THIS PLACE. Now that the line of Telegraph is about being completed to Northumberland, it could be brought to this place at a small expense. Three hundred dollars would, we believe, accomplish the object. It is the intention of the Company to extend the line to Harrisburg, and the question is, which side of the river presents the most advantages. On this side, the line would pass through a larger number of towns, viz: Sunbury, Trevorton, Millersburg, Halifax and Dauphin. On the West side, Selinsgrove and Liverpool are the only important towns. In a few years there will also be a rail road communication from this place to Harrisburg. Besides the line on this side would traverse the outlet of four coal regions between this and Harrisburg, viz: Sunbury, Trevorton, Millersburg and Dauphin. Our neighbors of Selinsgrove, which is the only important point on the West side, could be readily accommodated by stretching a line across the river from the Isle of Que.

The bodies of John Diehl, George Clark and Edward Wingert of this place, who were drowned in the Patapsco river last month, have not been recovered as reported. Some bodies had been washed ashore near the place where they met their melancholy fate. The body of one of the sailors from the Schooner, who attempted their rescue, was found.

The Wilkesbarre Rolling Mill has recently been sold by the Sheriff, for \$9,000. The mill cost the owners \$45,000 to erect. Like many of our iron works, it sunk under the ad valorem tariff of 1846. With all these evidences surrounding us, Dr. Sturgeon our enlightened Senator, declared that our Iron Masters were in a most flourishing condition, and some of his equally enlightened coadjutors of the Press, re-echoed this spasmodic effort of our brilliant Senator. We trust our legislature will never again send to Washington a Senator, who could thus be made to stultify himself to please a few demagogues, free traders and foreign importers. Pennsylvania demands something to protect her great Staple interests—her coal and iron, and should never suffer a free trader to represent her in Congress.

INGRAHAM, the Commissioner under the slave act, at Philadelphia, is denounced, and justly so, by the Whole Press.

RATES OF TOLL ON THE STATE WORKS.—The Board of Canal Commissioners have made essential reductions in the rates of toll charged upon goods over the State Works from and after January 1st, 1851.—This reduction amounts to about 25 per cent. of the former tolls on "through freights" and must increase the receipts on our own improvements, by inducing shippers to send freights over the State works that would otherwise be drawn away to New York and the Northern routes. They have also passed the following resolutions:

ADDITIONAL CHARGE ON MAXIMUM GOODS. Resolved, That, upon all articles transported on the improvements of the Commonwealth upon which a maximum rate of toll is paid, (except coal,) there shall be charged, in addition to the said maximum, four mills per one thousand pounds per mile on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and ten mills per one thousand pounds per mile on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, which additional toll shall be paid at the office issuing the railroad clearance.

Resolved, That coal shipped at maximum rates shall be subject to only one half of the regular car and wheel toll on the Allegheny Portage and Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and an additional toll of one and a half mills per one thousand pounds on said railroads.

Resolved, That on all coal shipped at less than maximum rates, a drawback shall be allowed of three fourths of one mill per ton of two thousand pounds per mile. Provided that this drawback shall not be allowed on the Delaware Division of the L-high Navigation Company make a corresponding reduction from their rates of toll for 1850.

RATS.—An individual in the Philadelphia Ledger advertises for 1000 live rats, for which he will pay ten cents a piece. This looks rather suspicious at this season, when mice pies, are in great demand. Can any of our friends of the Press explain by any other process of ratiocination. We should think either of the handsome Colonels, of the "Sun" or "Item" could do so, as they possess considerable taste in the arts and culinary signifiers, as practised by their fellow citizens.

The California gold fever seems to have abated considerably within the last few months. The false representation put forward by intended speculators, has lured many from comfortable homes, if not to bleach their bones upon the plains, at least to return home with impaired health and shattered constitutions.

TERRAPINS.—The Pottsville Emporium says excellent Susquehanna terrapins equal to any in the city, are served up at that place. Susquehanna terrapins and Susquehanna girls, when well dressed, can't be beat anywhere.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.—The citizens of Philadelphia are making extensive preparations to celebrate the arrival of the "City of Glasgow," the first of the line of steamers to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The City councils have appropriated \$1,500 towards celebrating the event. The Glasgow is expected every day and with two other Steamers now building, will constitute a regular line.

COAL IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Rhode Islanders think they have found coal for sure this time. The Bristol Phoenix says a vein of good anthracite has been discovered in that town, convenient to some of their manufactories, about 14 feet below the surface. The discovery was made in digging a well. They had not gone through the vein, though they had pierced it about 9 feet. A few years since a similar discovery was announced, but one of the editors to whom a sample had been sent for trial, advised his friends, in case the day of judgment should overtake them, to take refuge on the coal bed, as, in his opinion, all hell could not burn it up.

The following is the amount of the coal brought to this place, for shipment, from the Shamokin coal region:

Table with 2 columns: Tons, and amount. For the last week, 182. Per last report, 19681. Total, 19863.

In Louisville a few weeks since, 2040 heavy hogs were slaughtered, and hung up, in seven hours, by thirty-two hands. The papers of that city brag of it, as the greatest day's work of the kind ever done out West. This averages 64 hogs to each hand.

HOMESTEAD.—A bill is before Congress granting to every head of a family 160 acres of land. We doubt whether it will pass, although we presume it would be a popular measure, especially with an argument so positive and direct as 160 acres of land. Bachelors we presume will not look with much favor on such a measure.

Don't want any more Corn at this office—a few bushels of clean Corncocks, however, we would prize highly, as they are capital for starting coal fires.—Lewisburg Chronicle.

Use our Shamokin coal, and you will want nothing more than a match and an old newspaper to kindle up your fire. An abolition or free soil paper is preferable, on account of its being more combustible.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN ILLINOIS.—ALMOST A RIOT. Peoria, Illinois, December 19th, 1850.—Our city was again thrown into much excitement to-day. The execution of Brown and Williams for the murder of Mr. Hewitt, was to have taken place yesterday, but by an order from the Governor, received on Wednesday, it was extended to the 15th of January next. This not being generally known nor expected, large masses of people of this and adjoining counties, assembled to witness the execution, and being disappointed in their expectations, a portion of them resolved that the person should be executed forthwith, and urged on by exciting speeches, they got possession of the scaffold from the jail yard, and erected it in the street, in front of the jail. They then effected an entrance by jerking the doors and locks, and proceeded with crowbars, scantling and other implements, to the cells, where they met with resistance from Brown, who, although shackled, as soon as the cells were opened, stepped into the hall, disarmed a few of the mobbers, by taking from them the crowbars and scantling, barred his cell on the inside, and defied them. He broke the scantling over the mobbers, and gave them other striking illustrations of his entire disapproval of such unlawful proceedings. The prisoners were again secured in the cells, and before dark the crowd dispersed.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. COLUMBIA, S. C. Dec. 20. A bill providing for the calling of a convention, and also for the election of members to a Southern Congress—the latter to assemble at Montgomery, Ala, in January, 1852, had passed a third reading in the House, by 101 yeas to 10 nays. The delegates to the convention are to be chosen in February, and to the Southern Congress in October. The Senate have agreed to the same bill with but three dissenting votes. A grand salute was fired at the request of the Governor, both at Columbia and Charleston, immediately upon his receiving the news of the decisive action of both Houses.

FISHER'S ATMOSPHERIC WASHING MACHINE.—Letters of patent were granted on the 5th ult., to A. FISHER, of this place, for a washing machine, under the above title. A fair trial, in which the inventor has given this machine in his own family, enables him safely to recommend it to the public. Any garment which can be washed clean by hand, or otherwise, can also be washed clean by this machine, in less time, and with less labour.—Besides this, it possesses a property in which most, if not all other washing machines are lacking; namely, in washing quickly and without the least injury to the clothes, it being constructed on the pressure, instead of the rubbing system. Those who entertain any doubt concerning the correctness of our assertion can satisfy themselves of its truth by giving it a trial. The inventor does not intend to manufacture the machine himself, but offers the patent for sale, on reasonable terms, by townships, counties or states. Sunbury Gazette.

POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—Full returns of the census of Philadelphia, are published in the city papers. From them we learn that the whole population of the city and county is 409,045; dwelling houses, 61,022; families, 72,365. In 1840, the population was 258,027; increase in ten years, 151,018; or nearly 58 per cent. The entire population of the city proper, or "old city" as they now style it, is 121,417. In 1840, it was 93,865. Increase in ten years, 27,552.

A NEW BANKER who, fearful of subsidies and loans, sent a letter petitioning King Frederick the Great, "to allow him to travel for his health," received in answer: "Dear Ephraim, nothing but death shall part us, FREDERIC."

LARGE HOG.—The Delaware Gazette, states, that Mr. Samuel Hopper, of the Western Hotel, Wilmington, has a hog of his own raising, about two years and three months old which measures 6 feet in length, girth 7 feet, height 4 feet, and weighs about 1,350 pounds.

THE Corporation of Trinity Church, of New York city, is the richest in the country, and may be said to be amongst the richest churches in the world. Its property is estimated at from twelve to sixteen millions of dollars.

RECOLLECT, all ye men who drink brandy and whiskey to make you strong, and all ye delicate ladies, who sip brown stout, porter and beer to make you fat, that "all drinks supply the wants of nature only by the quantity of elementary water which they contain."

THE Sons of Temperance in New Jersey have, according to the Trenton True American, 117 Divisions, and 8010 members. They have \$28,000 securely invested, and paid during the last quarter for benefits and funeral expenses, \$1,914 85.

A FAT OFFICE.—A County Treasurer in Ohio, is said to receive \$1,000 per annum, salary and \$10,000 perquisites from interest on the money of the county, which he is accused of loaning. Only seventeen candidates are mentioned as being desirous of holding that office.

CONSULTATION ON THE TARIFF.—Washington Dec. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury and other gentlemen interested in the matter have met at the rooms of Henry Clay, this morning, to confer together on the subject of the tariff.

IT IS STATED that the Mormons have formed a treaty "offensive and defensive" with the Utah Indians, and further, that many of these Indians have been baptized in the Mormon faith.

THE PATENT LAWS. Congress is attempting to amend the Patent Law, and has submitted some wholesome provision for the security of inventors and the public, and limiting the discretionary powers of the Patent Office. One of the provisions requires that uniform rules shall be prepared, open in the office to the inspection of all applicants, which shall be observed with impartiality in all cases. Another requires the Commissioner of Patents to keep a record of the date of receipt of every original paper, and not allow them to be removed from the office; and where an application for a patent is rejected, requiring the Commissioner to cause a record of his reasons for his decision. So also in extending or refusing a patent: certified copies of these and all other records and correspondence are made evidence, in all cases, in the same manner as originals would be if duly proved. Another object sought is to protect the true inventor. By the *Scire Facias* and trial will determine the validity of the patent. Now no patent is deemed safe or valuable property until repeated trials and judgments have been obtained in its favor. This will diminish litigation for patents, and render them more secure and valuable property.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES. The New York Commercial has the following letter from its Washington correspondent. It appears that Austria has been acting a part toward this Government which may terminate in a dissolution of our diplomatic relations. As I understand the matter, the Cabinet at Vienna instructed the Austrian chargé at this capital, Mr. Hulsemann, to represent to the Administration that in the event of Kosuth and his compatriots being received and afforded an asylum here, it would be cause sufficient for Government to withdraw its representative.

Accordingly, Mr. Clayton was officially informed of the ultimatum; but before he had time to decide upon his course, Mr. Webster was installed as his successor. Mr. Webster was not long in determining what to do.—He represented to Mr. Hulsemann that the refugees of bleeding Hungary would be received with open arms, and that, if Austria demanded, his passport would be ready at any moment. Whereupon Mr. H. wrote home for further instructions, but these not having arrived, the chagrined diplomat may be supposed to serve only in a quasi capacity.

SINGULAR MISTAKE. The Philadelphia papers mention the return to that city of the negro man who had been arrested a few days since, as a runaway slave, and remanded to his owner near Elkton, Md. The North American has the following account of the affair:

Not the right Man.—Adam Gibson, the colored man who was arrested in this city, on Saturday, as a fugitive slave, and sent to the State of Maryland, under the decision of the United States Commissioner, Mr. Ingraham, turns out to have been the wrong man. He was taken by the officers in charge of him to Elkton, on Sunday, and Mr. William Knight, of Cecil county, his reputed owner, sent for. As soon as Mr. Knight saw the prisoner, he said: "that is not my slave—I know this man, Adams—he was formerly a slave in this neighborhood—how he obtained his liberty I do not know—he is not mine." Mr. Knight afforded the officers every opportunity to restore the colored man to his family and friends. Gibson returned to Philadelphia yesterday evening. Warrants have already been issued for the arrest of Alberti and the other men, engaged in his capture.

It appears that, at the time Adam Gibson was arrested, Emery Rice, the alleged fugitive slave, the property of Mr. Knight, was in conversation with Gibson, his friend, and was standing within a few feet of him. Alberti and his party mistook the one for the other, and hence the unfortunate phase which the case presents.

STEAMBOAT BURN—DISTRESSING LOSS OF LIFE. NEW ORLEANS, December 18. Another distressing steamboat accident—the third within a week—occurred on our river last night, when the steamer South America took fire, near Bayou Staver, and in less than twenty minutes was totally destroyed. Thirty or forty lives were lost by this calamity. She had on board two hundred persons, including one hundred United States soldiers, seven of whom perished, who were going to Texas. The passengers lost all their baggage. Many were compelled to jump overboard, and were drowned.

SEVERE, BUT MERITED.—A cabman in Buffalo, N. Y., who beat a passenger for not paying \$5 for conveying him a short distance and afterwards compelled him with the aid of another person, to pay \$5 additional, has been convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced for ten years to the State Prison.

CENSUS OF BROOKLIN.—The New York Sun gives the census returns of Brooklin at 90,725 inhabitants.

A great improvement in the manufacture of watches has just been made in Geneva, by which watch-keys are rendered unnecessary. By simply turning a screw in the handle, the watch is wound up, and another movement regulates the hands.

ON Thursday last, not less than sixteen thousand for hundred bushels of oysters were delivered at Fair Haven, Ct., a suburb of New Haven. They were principally from Virginia.

CORRECTO, the illustrious painter, is said to have been born and bred, and to have lived and died in extreme poverty. It is stated that he came to his death at the early age of forty, from the fatigue of carrying home a load of half-pence paid for one of his immortal works.

AGES AND THE PRESIDENCY.—It is said that in 1853, when the next Presidential term begins, Mr. CLAY will be seventy-six. DANIEL WEBSTER seventy-one, and GENERAL AL SCOTT sixty-nine. Mr. BUCHANAN being a bachelor, it is not thought delicate to allude to his years.

REVENUE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR 1850. We present below from the annual report of the Auditor General, a summary of the receipts and expenditures at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1849, to the 30th day of November, 1850, both days inclusive:

Table with 2 columns: RECEIPTS, and amounts. Total: 1,206,907 91.

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The Farmers of Ohio have entered quite extensively into the cultivation of mulberry, some of them realizing over \$200 per acre.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE. The subscriber intends making new arrangements in his business on the first of January 1851, all persons knowing themselves indebted to him, are requested to call and make settlement up to that time, by payment or giving their notes for the amount due. JOHN W. FRILING, Sunbury, Dec. 28, 1850.—if.

NOTICE. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Trevorton, Mahanoy and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17, South third street, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 13th day of January next, for the purpose of electing officers of the Company for the ensuing year. R. McK. LUDLOW, Sec'y and Treasurer, Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1850.—ts.

A Great National Picture. WASHINGTON! FROM STUART'S MOST CELEBRATED PAINTING. THIS LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON, from the bust of an American artist, is considered by all who have seen it to be one of the most beautiful specimens of art ever published, and a correct likeness of WASHINGTON. The size of the plate is eighteen by twenty-eight inches, which will make a handsome picture for the Parlor, and should be in the hands of every AMERICAN CITIZEN.

It is a correct copy from Stuart's celebrated original Painting, now at the State House, Hartford, Conn. It is finely engraved, and printed on superior plate paper. That it may be within the means of all, the publisher has reduced the price to ONE DOLLAR!

All persons remitting the amount may rely upon receiving a perfect copy by return of mail to any part of the United States, carefully put up in rollers made for the purpose, free of postage. Address all orders, post paid to the publisher. JOHN S. TAYLOR, Bookseller and publisher, New York, December 28, 1850.—3t.

ADVERTISEMENT. Bounty Land and Pension Agency, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE undersigned Attorney and General Agent at the City of Washington, offers his services in procuring Bounty Land and Pensions for the soldiers of the late War, who served in the Continental Army, or in the Army of the United States, and who were entitled to the same by law. He will also prepare the necessary forms and certificates of service, and receive the money due to the soldiers, and will also receive the money due to the heirs of the soldiers, and will also receive the money due to the heirs of the soldiers, and will also receive the money due to the heirs of the soldiers.

By a late Act of Congress, Bounty Land is granted to the heirs of the soldiers of the late War, and of their heirs, who served in the Continental Army, or in the Army of the United States, and who were entitled to the same by law. The amount of the Bounty Land is \$10,000 per acre, and the same is to be paid in installments of \$500 per year, for a term of 20 years. The money is to be paid in advance of the term of years, and the same is to be paid in advance of the term of years, and the same is to be paid in advance of the term of years.

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