sent year, the mereuse being occasioned by the additional mail service on the Paritic coast and the construction of the dock i California, authorized at the last session of Congress, and some slight additions under the head of improvements and repairs in the navy yards, buildings and machinery.

I deem it of much importance to a just economy, and a correct understanding of naval expenditures, that there should be an entire separation of the appropriations for the support of the naval service proper from permanent improvements at navy yards and stations, and from ocean steam

men'. The report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, presen's an interesting view of the progress, operations, and

condition of his Department. At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the United States was 196.290 miles; the annual transportation thereon 52.272,252 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation \$3,

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,349 miles; and the annual transportation therein at 615,206 miles.-The annual cost of this service is \$1,572,-187, of which \$448,937 is paid by the Post Office Department, and \$1,023,250 is paid through the Navy Department.

The annual transportation within the United States (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year 6.162,855 miles, at an increased cost of \$547,110.

The whole number of post offices in the United States, on the 30th day of June last, was 19,796. There were 1,698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued, during the year. The gross revenues of the Department for

Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for and payable to, the British post office, amounted to \$6,727,866 78.

The expenditures for the same period (ex-cluding \$20,599 49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount paid to British post offices for foreign postages collected for and payable to that office) amounted to \$6,024 .-566 79 : leaving a balance of revenue to the proper expenditures of the year of \$703,299 99.

The receipts for postages during the year (excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office) amounted to \$6.845.747 21, being an in-crease of \$997.710 79, or 18.65 100 per cent, over the like receipts for the preceding

year.

The reduction of postage, under the net of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year --The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced tates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can vet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenue now on hand is, however, so large that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1953, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fiscal year are fully ascer-

In his last annual report the Postmaster General recommended a reduction of postage to rates, which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate for the support of the Department, a sum more than equivalent to the mail services performed by it for the Government. The ecommendation of the Postmaster General in respect to letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress --He now recommends adherence to the present fetters rates, and advises against a forther reduction until justified by the revenue

He also recommands that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple, and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consider-

The public statutes of the United States have now been accumulating for more than sixty years, and, interspersed with private nots, are scattered through numerous volmes, and, from the cost of the whole, have become almost inaccessible to the great mass of the community. They also exhibit much of the great incongruity and imperfection of hasty legislation. As it seems to be generally conceded that there is no Frommon law" of the United States to supply the defects of their tegislation, it is ost important that the legislation should be as perfect as possible, defining every powtended to be made punishable, and prescribing the panishment to be inflicted. In admore at length, the whole criminal code is now lamentably defective. Some offences are imperfectly described, and others are entirely omitted; so that flagrant erimes may be committed with impunity The seale of punishment is not in all cases graduated according to the degree and nature of the offence, and is often rendered more equal by the different modes of imprisonment, or penitentiary confinement, in the different

Many laws of a permanent character have been introduced into appropriation hills and it is often difficult to determine whether the particular clause expires with the temporary act of which it is a part, or con-tiones in force. It has also frequently hap-to the Adjustment established by those meationes in force. It has also frequently happened that emetments and provision of law have been introduced into bills, with the title or general subject of which they have little or no connection or relation. In this mode of legislation so many enactments cause I thought those measures perfect, for have been heaped upon other, and often with but little consideration, that, in many instances, it is difficult to search out and de-

termine what is the law. The Government of the United States is emphatically a government of written laws The statutes should, therefore, as far as pracricable, not only be made accessible to all but be expressed in language so plain and simple as to be understood by all, and arranged in such method as to give perspicuity to every subject. Many of the States have revised their public acts with great and manifest benefit; and I recommend that provision be made by few for the appointment of a commission to revise the statutes of the United States, arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, reporting them to Congress for its

An act of Congress approved 30th Sep-An act of Congress approved tember, 1850, contained a provision for the tember, 1850, contained a provision for the parts of the country, has removed doubts extension of the Capital, according to such and uncertainties in the minds of thousands and uncertainties in the minds of thousands and uncertainties in the durability of and appropriated 100,000 dollars to be ex-pended under his direction, by such arch-our popular institutions, and given renewed same. On examining the various plans which had been submitted by different architects, in pursuance of an advertisement MILLIARD FILLMORE. sect as he should appoint to execute the by a committee of the Senate, no one was

684,220 89, against \$2 210 880 for the pre- I found to be entirely satisfactory, and it was therefore deepend advisable to combine and adopt the advantages of several.

The great of eat to be accomplished was to make such an addition as would afford ample and convenient halls for the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress, with sufficient accommodations for spectators and suitable apartments for the committees an officers of the two branches of the Legisla ture. It was also desirable not to mar the harmony and beauty of the present struc ture, which, as a specimen of architecture is so universally admired. Keeping these objects in view. I concluded to make the mail service, and other special objects as- addition by wings detached from the present signed to the supervision of this Depart-men'. building, yet connected with it by corridors This mode of enlargement will leave the present Capital uninjured, and afford great advantages for ventilation and the admission of light, and will enable the work to progress without interrupting the deliberations of Congress. To carry this plan into effect, I have appointed an experienced and competent architect. The corner stone was laid on the 4th day of July last, with suitable cerenonies, since which time the work has advanced with commendable rapidity, and the foundations of both wings are now nearly

I again commend to your favorable regard the interests of the District of Columbia, and deem it only necessary to remind you, that although its inhabitants have no voice in the choice of representatives in Congress, they are not the less entitled to a just and liberal consideration in your legislation. My opinous on this subject were more fully expressed in my last annual communication.

Other subjects were brought to the atten-

ion of Congress in my last annual message to which I would respectfully refer there was one of more than ordinary inter est, to which I again invite your special at ention. I allade to the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States --Justice to individuals as well as to the Govthe first year, including the appropriations erament imperatively demands that some for the franked matter of Congress, of the more convenient and expedicious mode than an appeal to Congress should be adopted.

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the Government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly reteated by lawless and violent mobs, that in one case such resistance resulted in the death f an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to austain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in hese cases to give all aid legally in my po er to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever heir execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fogitives from labor is one required and demand ed by the express words of the Constitution

The Constitution declares, "That no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service of labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This constitional provision is equally obligatory upon the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the United States

Congress, however, must, from necessity irst act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be sed for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an net passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the Execuexactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fogitives bill of attainder or ex post facta law shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality f taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the Constitution, all resting on the same authority, most stand or fall together. Some objections have been orged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor: but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom de-clare their wish to see that Constitution over-They avow their hostility to are aw which shall give a full and practical ofect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunately, the number of these persons comparatively small, and is believed to bully diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremoc and even the existence of the Constitution

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individeals have denied the binding authority of acts of Congress, and even States have er intended to be conferred, every crime in proposed to notify such nets, upon the ground that the Constitution was the Sopreme law of the land, and that these acts of Condition to some particular cases spoken of gress were repugnant to that instrument; but against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself; and it if not to be disguised that a spirit exists and has been actively at our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures which had been adopted at the previous session in reference to the agitation growing out of the Terthement in principle and in substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they sures until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to goard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation beno human legislation can be perfect. With differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides, and this result has been reached after an angry conflict of many months, in which one as a fugitive slave by Mr. Jacob Righter, of part of the country was arrayed against an other, and violent convulsions seemed to be imminent. Looking at the interests of the whole country I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this Compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to 1 adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now

clapsed since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which of good men concerning the durability of assurance that our Liberty and our Union

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1851



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

To Appendicus. - The circulation of the Suchary American among the different towns on the Susquehamn

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The 1st No. of the Plow, a monthly chronicle a valuable agricultural periodical, published

splendidly illustrated journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the Wharves, Philadelphia, who receives and sells on commission, fruits, vegetables and all kinds of produce. Mr. Palmer does an extensive business, and his convenience to the wharf will be an advantage to persons ordering and sending

The communication from our friend "Viato" has been received. The crowded state of our columns this week, compels us to lay it over for our next number.

We are requested to state that the

THE PRESIDENCY.

with the "facts and figures," to observe the Webster, whom he designated as the greatvarious protexts and pretences to which the est mind that ever grew upon the soil of this friends of Mr. Buchanan resort in order to or any other country. Mr. Brent concluded explain, to their own satisfaction, the causes of their late entire defeat in this County; and it is more than a little surprising the part of the defence. Thaddens Stevens how far they will travel for an imaginary will follow Mr. Reed on the same side on reason when the true one, which the more Thousday. There will be a great rish to tive and Judicial Departments to take care philosophical candidate for a militia cap- hear him. The Hon James Cooper will the door, viz: 6that he had not votes the United States. The prisoner Mr. Hanthe exertions of Mr. Buchanan's friends and so confident were they of sweeping tonate affair his disease, consumption, has every thing before them-while their op- been much aggravated by confinement. He ponents were comparatively inactive-that was sitting along side of his wife when I entheir defeat has come upon them like a clap tered, and when the Court opened took his of Gen. Cass, under such circumstances, doubt guilty of giving some "aid and comand by so overwhelming a majority, stands fort" to the negroes on that occasion, but I forth as a proud tribute to the principles of do not think the Jury can find him guilty of our elective system, for it shows that the must be respected.

that we were not mistaken. Politicians sought to manufacture public opinion and a victory of which they may well be proud, on Thursday night.

a doubt but Gen. C. will carry this State and receive the nomination, as he should, of the Democratic National Convention; whole party in this section of the State. Illinois.

MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL ELECTION .-Council is Whig.

Common Council is also Whig.

FUGITIVE SLAVE SENT BACK .- Harrisburg Dec 8 -- William Kelly, alias Bill, claimed Caroline county, Md., was arrested by officer M. Shaeffer, at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, and brought to this city. He had a hearing before daybreak, this morning, and was sent back to Maryland.

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS SERIOUSLY ILL .sontative from Missouri, who has been ill those of the same months in 1850 : for the past few days, continues in a helpless condition. He is paralyzed to both arms and both legs. His physicians think his recovery August, 12.535 03 16,761 to very doubtful.

COMMERCE OF THE WESTERN RIVERS --We see by a memorial to Congress in favor of removing the obstructions in the western rivers, that the amount of commerce floatad on the westerns rivers during the last year is estimated at \$220,000,000 ; it is greater than the amount of the total exports of

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE EDI-TOR, DATED

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1851. The movements of Kossuth (pronounced Kosshute) for the last few days, seems to have absorbed every thingelse. Those who have seen and heard the great Magyar, speak of him as an extraordinary man. His appearance is mild, tinged with melanchelly yet firm and dignified-his voice deeply affeeting and his eloquence thrilling. That he should possess such oratorial powers, in a language with which he was wholly unacquainted a year since, is the wonder of almost every one. It is said he studied and ription and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New acquired his knowledge of the English language during his imprisonment in Turkey.It is not surprising that he held such unbounded sway over his own countrymen .-The with frawal of Mr. Foote's resolution in Congress, bidding Kossuth welcome, in consequence of the opposition it met by a few of the members, seems to have affected him so much that he has refused the invitation of Philadelphia for the present, and intimaof rural affairs, is on our table. The Plow is ted to the Committee that had he suspected such an opposition, he probably would not nonthly, at the low price of fifty cents per an- have visited this country. When he is betnum, by C. M. Saxton, 152 Fulton street, New ter acquainted with the proceedings of Con. gress and the institutions of our country, he will probably be less sensitive. He has alperiodical is received. We need not say any ready explained away the most offensive hing in its praise, as a perusal of the same will part of his complaint to the Philadelphia satisfy any one, that it is a work worthy the support of farmers generally. Published at Lancas- tion he says he meant to be understood that er, Pa., by A. M. Spangler, at \$1 per annum. | England and America shall unite in affirm-Greason's Pierronial.-The second volume ling the policy that every nation shall have of this paper will commence on the first of the right to make and after its political insti-January next. It is the intention of the pub- totions to suit its own condition and convenilisher to issue it in a style of beauty and mag- ence, and that the two nations (England and nificence far beyond anything heretofore attemp- America) shall not only respect, but cause to ted. Send \$3 to F. Gleason, Publisher, Boston, be respected, this ductrine, so as to prevent Mass., and you will receive a most tasteful and Russia from again marching her armies into Hangary. Col. Webb of the New York Conrier and Enquirer, smarting under the rebuke advertisement of Thomas Palmer, No. 6, North of Kossuth, in his speech, denies the charge of having declared that Austria was the champion of liberty against Kossuth, but the editor of the Tribune fastens it upon him by quotations from the Conrier and Enquirer. On Monday last I managed to procure

speech of the Hon, Robert J. Brent, the Atorney General of Maryland, in the case of Castner Hanway, for treason. The room was filled by 9 o'clock, many ladies having come at 8 o'clock to procure seats. Court opened at 10 o'clock when Mr. Brent commenced his speech, to which I listened ontil I o'clock, at which time he had not yet conclu-Directors of the Bank of Northumberland ded. Mr. Brent is a distinguished lawyer of will meet on Wednesday the 24th inst., the Baltimore Bar. His speech was an able instead of Thursday the 25th, (Christmas.) effort, strong, clear and logical, and sometimes elegaent, speaking of the "Unfor" he introduced with great effect an element ex-It is really amusing to persons familiar tract from one of the speeches of Daniel his speech at 2 o'clock, and was followed by the Hon. John M. Read, in an elaborate and able speech, which occupied all next day, on enough." The fact is that so great were way is a pale and rather delicate looking man, in declining health. His health had of thunder in mid-winter; and the success seat by the side of his counsel. He is no

seat in the District Court, to listen to the

tronson. will of the people cannot be controlled and street is not yet finished. It will be one of the finest buildings of the kind in the coun-We have always contended that Gen. C. toy. It is six stories high, 125 feet front and was the first choice of a large majority of extends back 200 feet. Each room will the democracy of this County for the Presi- communicate with the office by wires, operadency in 1852, and the result has shown led by an electric battery. The expense of furnishing the House is estimated at \$90 000

Miss Catharine Haves the "Irish Swan" give it an opposite direction, but they have a beautiful woman and an excellent songsmost signally failed, and the people—the tress, and is much admired in her ballads. rank and file of the party-have achieved I have not yet heard her but expect to do so to our shores.

From present indications there is scarcely | Politics is now nearly all centred in Washhimself shelved. His day is gone by. The prospects of Gen. Cass are highly favorable in which event we are happy to know he less the Convention should resolve upon a that a spirit exists and has been actively at will receive the united support of the new man in the person of Judge Douglass of

Col. Bigler I have heard it said has fixed apon the officers of his Cabinet, Secretary of Boston, Dec. 8 - The municipal election to- State and Attorney General. Judge Campday, in this city, resulted in no choice for bell, it is rumored, will be the Attorney Gen-Mayor. The vote stood, for Wilkins, the end. We can hardly believe it, or that any regular Whig candidate, 4.459; Thoxter, discreet friend of Gov. Bigler would advise Dem., 2,129; South, Native, 2,524, and such an appointment. I would have no ob-Williams, Free-Soil, 469. The Common jection to Judge Campbell's appointment to a more lucrative office and one that he is bet-In Lowell, Huntingdon, Whig, is elected ter qualified to fulfil. Who the Secretary Mayor by a considerable majority. The will be, I have not heard. In this city, the appointment of F. W. Hughes, Esq., of Schuylkill county would be received with great satisfaction.

BALTIMORE AND SUSQUEHANNA

RAILROAD. This road continues to do an active and ican, both in freight and passengers, and with a corresponding increase of revenue terest and gratification, the following statement, exhibiting a comparason of the receipts of the company for the months of Washington, Dec. 8 .- Mr. Darby, the repre- July, August, and September, 1851, with

> 1850. Passengers. Barden 10,406 00 12,896 29 12,071 67 15,500 17 13,710 67 20,573.76 30,540 20 41,946 38 31,898 85 52,530 31

> We also publish the following statement of the tomage transported over the road during the late month of October. Whole number of tons up and down, 20,011 Same mouth last year,

ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH. The New York Herald gives an account

of the reception of Kossuth in the city. The scene at the wharf buffles all description. When the Vanderbilt put alongside, the rush to get on board was terrible. The

Richmond Goards were on duty, and did their utmost duty to keep back the crowd; but many jumped on board in spite of them and their bayonets. The great Hongarian expressed his admi-

ration and delight at all he saw. He said the fortifications were admirably adapted and it was evident that noless it censed it for the defence of the city.

The shipping in the harbor was gaily decerated in honor of the great Magyar : the steamboats in the East River rang their salntations with their bells, and from the brights of Brooklyn amateur cannon welcomed the illustrious stranger. He seemed much gratified; and well might be feel proud of such a reception

On coming opposite the Navy Yard, he was saluted by a national salute from the North Carolina and the other ships-of-war lying there. The yards of the North Carolina ors was loud and enthusiastic. It was resseventh street, and in returning kept close land, the west side of the river. Again the Citizens, much as I am in need of some they were answered by the bell of the Van- into business matters publicly-I look upon all drawn up in front. Their beautiful uni- what are the motives which have now forms and their arms glittering in the son- brought me to your shores, the vast multitudes that were at their backs. If the contlemen would please stand back sons, including those who were outside and | confusion could not find standing-room within -all Gentlemen I have to thank the people presented a coup d'aud that a governor, or and the Congress of the United States for even an emperor might well feel proud of .- my liberation from captivity. A shout of welcome from this vast military It has accompanied me over the waves of

great Magyar, accompanied by his suite, view of freedom before my eyes, my great Magyar, accompanied by his suite, view of freedom before my eyes, my dames of his appointment at the bawcener entered the old fort amidst the deafening thoughts are wandering home; and when I House in Suniary on Friday, the 2nd day of acclamations of thousands.

sand people were assembled within the spa- ning in your load huzzaspossible to portray. Bang, bang bang, Kosenth. drums. Hurral for Kossuth! Three cheers! Bang, bang, bang. Harrah! Three more There he is. Where! There's Kossuth! Hurrah! Immediately on his entering, the Legislature, was holden in Virginia te-day. band struck up the lively air of "Hail to the We have, as yet, but a few scattering re-Chief." This increased the excitement - thees are frightened, and the police do their best to Catchford, Whig, selected Scauter, and preserve order. At leagth a little quiet is Lacy, Whig, is e in D legate. hands condially. Gentlemen, will you Griffie, Whig, Delegate, addressed Kussuth as follows :-

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS. "Gov. Kossuth :- As Chief Magistrate of and Wallace, Democrat Delegate. the city of New York, I tender to you, on behalf of its inhabitants, a cordial welcome of 220.

Into whatever part of our extended coun, try you may go, you will find the people of ington. Mr. Buchanan I think may consider this Republic quick to sympathize with all who suffer in defence of those personal and civil rights which they have secured for majority. themselves and their posterity. They have proclaimed to the world the inherent and inalienable right of man to life, to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They have watched your labors in the same great cause with the deepest interest.

They saw you struggling to rescue for Hungary, those rights which her Constitution had guarantied, but which the rapacious House of Hapsburg had determined to des-

They recognise in you not only the champion of your country against foreign tyranny, but the dearest friend in all that concerned the rights and privileges of the great mass

They followed your struggles in the field against Austrian power, against domestic dissension, and against the gigantic might of the Russian Czar, with the proudest admiration of your courage, your constancy, your patriotic devotion to your country's cause -But higher even than this has raised their admiration, that matchles and transcendant eloquence, with which you have vindicated inherent right of Hungary, to secure for her people, undisturbed by foreign influence, those blessings of self-government, which the people of this republic have so happily obtained for themselves

The American people cannot but look that may be waged in any part of the world. Still less can they fail to regard with the deepest interest such a cause as that which engaged your efforts, and in

enlisted heartfelt pleasure with which the people strength sufficient to fasten the lines around duce. 1,528 whom I have the honor on this encasion to his body.

represent, bid you welcome to their country | and their homes.

As the enlightened representative of Hungarian Independence, as the champion of human progress, as the eloquent advocate of universal freedom, I present to you, fellowcitizens, Louis Kossuth."

The address was insudible to any person but Kossuth himself. When it was concluded, Kossuth was introduced to the immense multitude before him and bowed his acknowledgments. But the noise continued, would be impossible for Kossuth to make ENSSETH'S SPECCH.

teamboats and other shire erected Kossuth, rest -- much as I want to become familiar and the bells rang merry peals. Again with the ground I stand upon, before I enter derbilt and the music of her guo. On com- is as a duty imposed upon me, not to let this ing opposite the Battery, the scene that met opportunity escape of first telling you plainly the eye was glotions. The military were and openly of what kind of a man I am, and

filling the entire area of the Park, and a little and keep more quiet, I might proamounting apparently to about 100 000 per- coed. It is not possible to speak amid such present.

and civic multitude rent the air, while the the ocean, and it will accompany me again, gons from the Battery blazed forth their when I go to fight over the battles of free- B. Smith, and Virgilia B. Smith. Executives of lom once more. I have no sentiments but the list will and testament of Kenderton Smith, At length a landing was effected, and the these; and even here, with this proligious dee'd, who was the Administrator de bonts nonturn to you, gentlemen - when I before the January next at 10 o'clock, A. M. THE RECEPTION AT CASTLE GARDEN. THE PROPERTY OF THE United States, I intend to Sunbury, Dec. 13, 1851.—3t Eleven o'clock was the hour appointed for thank you for the generous and you have the reception of Kosenth at Castle Garden, taken in my liberation. I see out of the but it was not until I welve that the landing very midst of this great assembly the image. Notice appointed by the Orphane Cour was made. In the mean time several thous of Hongary arise. And if there is any mer- of Northumberland County, the make distribu-

cions hall. Among them, were several las The procession is now moving up Broaddies, the fair sex evidently taking as much way, and the streets are filled with two him - dec'd," will attend to the duties of his appoint interest, and being as desirous of seeing and deed thousand people, and are decorated ment on Wednesday the 31st day of December mearing the great Magyar as the men. At with banners, flags, devices, and insering list, at his office in the barragh of Sunbary. ength Kossuth disembarked, and then en- tions, while the halles in the balconies are sued a scene of excitement which it is im- waving their handerchiefs for the great Sunbary, Dec. 10, 1851,--- it.

VISIGINIA ELECTION.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8. The election for Governor, Lieut, Govern-

Now he appears, and is recognized. We Richmond City gives Summers, Whig, for he are tea, will be exposed to sate by p cannot describe the scene. Ten thousand Governor, Watts for Lieut. Governor, and day the 5th day of January next, at the Covernor proclaim his welcome, and ten thousand Baxter for Attorney General, about 700 ma. House, in the Borough of Sanbery, the following sand hels are waved in his honor. The cosh porty each. John A Meteduth, Whig, is or half part of a certain is dreadful-immense belies of men wave elected Senator, and Conway R bins in Wm. to and fro, like the ocean in a burricane - C. Carrington and Wm. F. Butler, Whigs

rah," and the very foundation is shaken .- In Fredericksburg, Summers, Whatts and Order, order, order-bang bang. The ladies, Baxter, Whigs, have about 72 majority -

restored, and Kosseth is introduced to Mayor | In Henrice, Summers, Watts and Bayter Kingsland, "Mr. Mayor, allow me to intro- have only about 130 majority. Wm D of said Spuzzleim street, to he centre or in duce you to Gov. Kossuth." They shake Dinston, Whig, is elected Smater, and F.

come to order for a moment, until the Mayor In Petersburg, Johnson, for Governor receives Gov. Kossuth." The Mayor then Leake for Lieut Governor, and Bosock for Amorney General, Democrats, have 122 majority; Daniel. Domocrat, is elected Senater

> Portsmouth gives a Democratic majority Norfolk gives Sammers, Whire, for Gov-

ernor, 133 majority. Berkley county gives Johnston, Dem., fo Governor, a majority of 2,500,

Harper's Ferry gives Johnston, Dem. 13 The polls at Norfolk and Richmond wil be kept open for three days.

[SECOND DESPATOR] BALTIMORE, Doc. 8 .- In A'exandria com y Summers, Whig, for Governor, has a ma-

Mississippi U. S. Sengtons .- Jackson Dec 6 .- After considerable difficulty, Har-

ris, Secession Whig, has been appointed U. S. Senator The Legislature meets in about three weeks to elect a Senator for the full term, and one for the unexpired term of Hon Jefferson Davis.

LATE FROM HAVANA. - Charleston, Dec. 8. The brig Argns, from Havana, brings dates o the 2d inst. She reports that Mr. Trasher Market street in said town, and the lot of was allowed to go out to Spain as a cabin appurtenant to said building. passenger, and was treated with great clemency on board the ship.

THE Banquet of the Hon, R. J. Walker took place at Liverpool on the 24th ult .- County, on lot No. 11 in black No. 120 About seventy of the principal merchants and gentlemen resident in Liverpool, and the ground appurtenant to said building. before the civilized world, the sacred and members of the American Chamber of Court the property of Michael Wartman.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH .-- On Monday afternoon, at the Falls of Niagara, Mr. Bainbridge, while crossing the bridge to the tower, when near the Horse Shoe Falls, with emotion upon any struggle for freedom slipped and tell into the rapids, and was carried near the bank of the great fails, when he succeeded in grasping the rocks. He remained in this perilous situation for half an hour, when he was discovered by a party passing over the bridge, who by taking the which they do not doubt your whole heart is reins from their horses and throwing an end to him, succeeded in drawing him to the I beg to assure you, sir, again, of the shore. When discovered he had barely

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Twenty five young men and boys were arraigned before Judge Heister, of Harrisburg, week before last, for congregating around the church of the United Brethern, using profane and obscene language. It being their first offence they were only fined five dollars a piece and the costs of prosecution. The Judge, in his charge to the jury said, he saw around him men from all paris of the county, and he wished them to remember, and to say to their neighbors when they got home, that he now decided that the running into meeting after the services had commenced, and out before himself heard, even to those in his immedia they closed-whispering and laughing during the exercises-standing about the pavements indulging in loud talking, laughing and swear. Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen : - If you desire | ing-blocking up the passage to the doors to hear my humble thanks for the generous puffing tobacco-smoke into the faces of the recention you bonor me with I entreat you members of the congregation, passing to and to keep silence. I am yet half-sick, gentle. from church, were all disturbances within men, first, from being tumbled about by a the meaning of the of act of 47, and ponishfortnight's voyage on the angry waves of able as such. He said, further, that he now the Atlantic, and next by the reception give offered his services five years to come, should en me by the people here. This gigantic he so long retain his office, to the orderly and continent seems to tremble beneath my religious portion of the citizens, residing in steps. Let me have some hour of rest on any part of Dauphin County, however annoywere manned, and the cheering of the sail- this soil of freedom before I go to work- ing and disagreeable the examination of such this soil of freedom-your happy home .- cases might be to him, for the purpose on ponded to from the steamboat with tremen- Fredom and home! What heavenly music breaking up effectually, this disgraceful and dons cheers and a roar of artiflery. At is in these words! I have no home; and demoralizing conduct. He admonished the Williamsburg another salute was fired from the people of my country are trodden down. men not to permit the sins of their yearth tothe land, and great crowds were collected Young giant of America, you tell me your follow them and lead them greater excrees, along the wharves. The Vanderbilt put land is the home of the oppressed exite. I and cantioned them against being brought about opposite the Alms-House, at Twenty- think with longing desires or my poor native before him for the like offence, as if guilty, the should feel bound to inflict the severest. penalty the law allows.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

N OTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed Auditor, to report liens against the estate of Martin Irwin, dec'd, late of the borsugh of Sunbury, and to distribute the assets ong the creditors of said decedent, will attend for that purpose at his office in Sunbury, on Saturday, the 3d day of January, prox., at 10 o'-clock, A. M., when all persons interested can be

HENRY DONNEL, Auditor. Sunbury, Dec. 13, 1851.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Northmederland county, as Auditor in the matter of the exceptions to the account of M. A.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. cont of the assets of the exists of Christian

J. B. PACKER, Auditor.

WM. M. ROCKEFELLER. ATTORNEY AT LAW SENERE EL. PA.

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY virtue of a certain Writs of Lee, Facial

Tract of Land,

situate in Coal township, in Northumberla county, being part of a tract of land taken up the name of Samuel Clark, and known by the town of Shamokin is principally hald out, ginning in the centre of Spa gleim street, in Karele's land, thence custward a ong the m thence southwardy along the middle of Rock and Weister streets, theme wests tions the middle of said Weister street, to of gind line between the "Samuel Clark" Samuel Wetherill" sur eys, which the Danville & consydle Rad Road, the south a ong sant original line to a heap of st in a line between the "Samuel Clark" and " ireen's revs. thence west along the san seven y one per h s to a pest in the first tioned line, and thence north along said hit is middle of said Spurz erm street the pla segiming. Containing about \$1 Acres

Siezed, taken in a rention, and to be so he property of Ri hard Richardson, with J Henry Fry. Daniel Ephlin Isairh Mille eph Hill and I and Hill terretenance.

ALSO: A certain one and a half story frame but on lot No. 9 in block No. 105, on Shar street, in said town, and the lot of ground a lenant to said building.

Seized, taken in execution and to be so the property of Bernard McMacnus.

ALSO: A certain two story frame building situ the aforesaid town of Trevorton and Caforesaid, on lot No. 11 in block No. 1 Shamokin street in said town, and the ground apportenant to said building. Siezed taken in execution and to be sold property of Henry B. Weaver-

ALSO: A certain two story frame dwelling houate in the atoresaid town of Trevorton and ty aforesaid, on lot No. 7 in block No. Siezed, taken in execution and to be the property of John Gottleib Aba-

A certain one and a half story frame buis situate in the town of Trevorton aforesaid in Shamokin street in said town, and the le Siezed, taken in execution and to be so

WM. B. KIPP, Sher Sheriffs Office, Sunbury, Dec. 13, 1851-4t.

THOMAS PALMER, COMMISSION MERCHAN No. 6. North Wharves,

Where the following goods are received at Dried Apples, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Cl &c., Green Apples in Barrels or by the Beans, Peas, Cramberries, Onions, Merc tatocs, Sweet Potatocs, Shelbarks, Che Ground Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisin:

Prunes, Grapes, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, And all kinds of Foreign and Domes Philadelphia Dec., 13, 1851,-1y,