

LXXII CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 29. SENATE.—Messrs. Walker and Dodge presented some ten or fifteen petitions, asking for grants of land to Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of certain rail roads in that State.

Mr. Hamlin reported in favor of printing fifteen hundred additional copies of the report of the Navy Department, and Postmaster-General, upon the contracts for carrying the mails in steamers. Adopted. He also reported in favor of printing 17,000 extra copies of the Patent Office Report, relating to Arts and Manufactures, and 32,500 copies of the agricultural part of the same report.

Mr. Borland objecting, the report was laid over.

Mr. Walker moved to take up the bill granting land to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a rail road in that State from Fond du Lac to Jamesville. The bill was taken up and amended by including a grant for another road from Milwaukee to the Mississippi river. The bill was also amended so as to conform to its provisions to the Iowa bill, already passed by the Senate, and was then postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Borland introduced a bill granting land to Arkansas in aid of rail roads.

The resolution offered by Mr. Cass, calling for the correspondence of the American Charge at Vienna, relative to the imprisonment of C. L. Brace, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Shields reported back the bill providing for the settlement of claims arising out of military operations in California in 1846 and '47, and the same was taken up for consideration.

The bill was slightly amended, and was then ordered to be engrossed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. Pease said he would not discuss the amendment pending, but would depart from the appropriate debate, for the purpose of replying to attacks made by Messrs. Gwin and Hunter on the Administration. The remarks of those Senators, if not answered promptly, would, perhaps, create impressions which would be difficult to remove from the public mind. The speech of the Senator from California was an open, avowed attack on the Administration, and he arraigned it not only for its own, but also for the real or imagined errors of Gen. Taylor's Administration. He, with actual propriety, might arraign Mr. Polk's Administration for the peculations, embezzlements and frauds committed under its Democratic predecessor. He had hoped Gen. Taylor's Administration would have escaped the Senator's assaults. It

Old, honest, brave Chief had sunk to rest, With all his country's virtues blessed.

He was not much in the confidence of Gen. Taylor's Administration, but among that cabinet were some with whom he held relation of personal friendship; and as one of that cabinet was now in office or Congress, he felt it due to himself to defend them. The first charge preferred by Mr. Gwin was the appointment of T. Butler King as special agent to California, he being then a member of Congress. He denied that King when appointed, was a member of Congress in fact; and even if he was, his appointment was not an office in the contemplation of the Constitution. An office was something created by law. This was a mere agency, designed by the President, and such as had precedents under the administrations of Jackson and Polk. Mr. King was not invested with complete power over the army and navy, as stated by Mr. Gwin. He had read Mr. King's instructions. The next charge was, that Mr. King, as commander of the Navy, despatched the steamer Edith, which cost \$150,000, on a useless service, in which she was lost. That service was the conveyance of the members of the California Convention to Monterey. Now, if that Convention was proper, and the Senator who was a part of and enjoyed its fruits, would not deny it, why should not this steamer, then lying idle, be used for the purpose. From papers on the file in the Navy Department, it appeared that the Senator himself had urged the selection of a particular individual, to command that steamer on that very service.

Mr. Gwin said that many of the members of the Convention were at San Francisco, and desired to be conveyed to Monterey; and he understood they were to be conveyed at the public expense.

Mr. Pease said he did not complain of the vessel being used, but he complained of the Senator having cited the use of that vessel on that service, after having recommended it, as an evidence of the bad effects of Mr. King's appointment. The Edith did not cost \$150,000, but \$33,000 only. He denied what the Senator had stated, that Mr. King's nomination as Collector was withheld from the Senate till after the 4th of March, for the purpose of avoiding the Constitutional objection to his appointment. That nomination was sent to the Senate before the 4th of March, and was not acted on. The Senate, however, subsequently adjourned it. Were the junction of the Secretary removed, he would ask the Senator if he did not, himself, sustain Mr. King's nomination.

Mr. Gwin said he had voted for Mr. King's nomination, but would have urged its rejection had it come up before the 4th of March.

Mr. Pease said, if there had been any evidence that the nomination had been merely kept back, for the purpose of avoiding any Constitutional objection, it ought to have been rejected whenever it came up.

Mr. Pease next proceeded to notice and read other charges made by Mr. Gwin and Mr. Hunter, without concluding, however, they yielded the floor, and the Senate then adjourned.

THE JUDGES OF TEXAS.—The Washington Telegraph learns, from good authority, that Judges Hoekus and Brandenburg, now in that city, have been informed by the President that they must depart for the service their duties by no means, or expect the Executive to adopt the only alternative left him.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette County.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

Business Notices.

FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Miss Jane Finney (successor to Mrs. E. Follen) has received and opened a handsome assortment of Fancy Goods, Bonnets, and Millinery of all kinds. In order to sell cheap she has adopted the cash system, and is determined to please all, young and old, straight and crooked, plain or fashionable. You have all heard of "Cheap John" no doubt—"Cheap Jane" says she is very much like John, only a little more so.

"RICHARD IS HINSELF AGAIN."—Our old friend, Ira T. Clement, after having rested on his oars for some time has again launched his barge out into the stream, as will be seen by his advertisement of New Goods. He is determined to let no one go ahead of him. Friend Ira is an energetic and enterprising business man, and we only wish that he had a cool hundred thousand or two, that he might be better able to benefit himself as well as the community.

NEW COUNTRY STORE.—Mr. Richard F. Weimer, in another column informs the public that he has opened a new store at the Forks of the Tulpehocken and Plum Creek roads. Mr. Weimer is a young man of good business habits and his store will no doubt prove a great convenience to many in the neighborhood.

LIGHTNING RODS.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. Samuel Hoover, who is the agent of Mr. Armitage's Lightning Rods which are highly commended by those who have used them.

PRINTING INK.—For sale for cash, at this office, kegs of 25, 20 and 12 pounds each.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last.

NORTHUMBERLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.—At an election held at Northumberland on Tuesday last, the following board of officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, D. Brautigam; Managers, John Taggart, Joseph R. Priestley, Wm. L. Dewart, Amos E. Kapp, Wm. I. Greenough, Wm. H. Waples; Treasurer, William Forsyth.

JUDGE WOODWARD.—The vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the death of Judge Coalter, has been supplied by the appointment of the Hon. George W. Woodward of Luzerne, who has accepted the appointment. Judge Woodward is a man of superior abilities and has always sustained an excellent character.

The rush of emigration at New York, since Saturday night, has been prodigious—the aggregate arrivals being somewhere in the neighborhood of 5000 souls. The New World, which arrived from Liverpool, had a cargo of 747 emigrants.

SUSQUEHANNA RAIL ROAD.

From present appearances and judging from the information we have received from Baltimore, there can be no doubt that the Rail Road from this place to Bridgeport, opposite Harrisburg, will be commenced in a short time. In Union county, the subscriptions, we understand, will amount to \$300,000. With such a spirit manifested along the line, there can be no doubt, but the whole road to Williamsport, will soon be under contract.

NEW FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

E. Y. Bright, Esq., one of our most enterprising citizens, is now engaged in erecting a large Foundry and Machine Shop in this place. The foundation walls are nearly up, and he intends, if possible, to have the establishment in operation in the beginning of July. The building will be fifty feet front, and one hundred and twenty feet deep. The engine, which is nearly ready, is a very superior one of 15 horse power from the well known establishment of Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, at Pottsville. The boilers are 30 feet long and 30 inches in diameter. All the modern improvements will be introduced, and the machinery will be of the best character.

CATTAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

The engineers, it is said, are re-locating the rail road between Cattawissa and Williamsport. We should like to see every road now contemplated made, and we have no doubt but that they all will be made, in time. The best routes with easiest grades, will of course always be made first, unless where there is a heavy local trade to be accommodated, such for instance as the extension of the Mine Hill road from Pottsville, &c., to Ashland and Shamokin. From Sunbury to Williamsport, along the Susquehanna, nature has provided a route for a road that no art, ingenuity or device, can prevent its adoption, and when made, (which will be before the others are properly commenced,) it will defy all competition for business or profit.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT BILL.

The Apportionment Bill, dividing the State into twenty-five Congressional districts, passed by the legislature, has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. This bill gives great dissatisfaction to most of our whig friends, and also to some democrats. A whig correspondent of the North American, says the bill should not have received the vote of a single whig, and the whigs who voted for it sacrificed party and principle to private interests. The bill differs in one respect from most other previous apportionment bills. The districts are almost wholly strongly democratic or whig. Northumberland county with the exception of Lower Mahony township, is now joined to Schuylkill which forms the eleventh district, both Counties being strongly democratic, Lower Mahony is the strongest whig township in the County, and we cannot imagine what induced the legislature to lop off our Mahony friends and attach them to the 10th district, composed of Lebanon, Dauphin and Union, with a majority of not less than two thousand, unless it was to give them a Representative of their own political faith. Perhaps J. C. Kunkel, Esq., our Senator from Dauphin might explain the matter. Friend Kunkel has many warm friends in that township who might be of service on some future occasion.

Some questions, new to the people of this County, must arise in attaching part of the County to another district. In Lower Mahony, for instance, single tickets must be printed with the name of a candidate for Congress for the 10th district. The return judges we presume will have to make a separate return for the use of the district return judges.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Among the long list of items in the general appropriation bill passed by the recent legislature, we find the sum of \$25,000 appropriated for the rebuilding of the locks in the Canal at Northumberland and repairs to the schute at the Shamokin Dam. The appropriations amount to over four and a half millions of dollars.

An important provision in the bill authorizes a loan of five millions of dollars to liquidate or take up the six per cent State bonds now due. As money is now plenty the State can no doubt negotiate the loan at a saving of one per cent or fifty thousand in the whole sum.

ANTI-POPERY.

A meeting was held at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, for the purpose of protesting against the reception of the block of marble presented by the Pope of Rome for the Washington Monument. The following is among the resolutions passed at the meeting.

Resolved, That the offer of Pius IX., to place in the Monument a Block of Marble, dug up from the prostrated Temple of Peace, which found no resting place in his own land, and its acceptance by the Washington Committee, is an outrage upon the spirit which dictated the tribute by Washington's countrymen.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The Philadelphia papers of Tuesday last are filled with the proceedings of the great Firemen's Triennial Parade, on the day previous. An immense amount of money is expended in these useless processions. The papers estimate the cost of the parade on Monday at more than \$100,000. The Ledger says:

Business generally throughout the city was suspended during the parade. Indeed the desire to witness it, by those who did not actually participate in it, was so general, that there were few left to attend to business during a greater part of the day. Including bands, there were at least six thousand persons in the parade. The mounted marshals and assistants probably reached 200 men, and the bands could not have comprised less than 800 men.

We cannot pretend to estimate the number of spectators, but we think it reasonable to put them down at least to the figure of two hundred thousands of our own people, besides some ten or twelve thousands of strangers, who came from neighboring towns, villages and cities to "swell or see the show."

A number of gentlemen in New York have clubbed together, for the purpose of erecting an equestrian statue of General Washington, to be executed by Greenough. The funds for the purpose, have been subscribed, but the location has not been fixed upon.

Correspondence of the Phila. Ledger.

EARTHQUAKE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—At the Washington Observatory, at precisely nine minutes to one o'clock, two distinct shocks of earthquake, with an interval of one second, were experienced. After a lapse of two minutes, three more shocks, in quick succession and more violent, were felt. These were followed by a strong smell of sulphur. The officers then came outside of the building, and remarked that no smell of any kind was perceptible in the atmosphere. Shocks were plainly felt in various parts of the city. The Clerks of the Department "in the Interior," in Winder's building, and the inmates of some places of private business, ran out alarmed.

Engineer Fish, after mature deliberation, is satisfied that all damages to the Canal can be repaired within the amount of money and time stated last week.

MERCURY.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—A slight shock of an earthquake was also felt here to-day, about one o'clock.

A wagon, containing 125 dozen of wild pigeons, arrived at Cincinnati from Indiana, on Thursday. They sold at 60 cents a dozen.

THE SHOOTING OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE AT COLUMBIA.

ESCAPE OF THE POLICE OFFICER TO BALTIMORE.—Columbia, Pa., April 30.—Police Officer Ridgely, of the Independent Police, firm of Zell & Ridgely, of this city, was the person who shot the fugitive slave Smith, at Columbia, Pa., yesterday. He was pursued by an excited crowd from Columbia, and with great difficulty succeeded in reaching this city this morning.

He says, that having arrested the negro, he was surrounded by an excited and infuriated crowd of negroes, and in order to intimidate them as well as the alleged fugitive, he drew his pistol. The crowd continued to press upon him, endeavoring to rescue the negro, who also made violent efforts to escape, and got his (Ridgely's) finger in his mouth. Having the pistol in his other hand, under the sudden impulse of pain and excitement, he pulled the trigger, and the ball passed through the body of the negro, causing his almost instant death. With greatly difficulty Ridgely escaped to Shrewsbury, and thence to Baltimore, where he is now seeking legal advice.

The negro, killed at Columbia, was the runaway slave of Mr. Stansbury of this city. Officer Ridgely declares that the shooting was altogether accidental.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE COLUMBIA TRAGEDY.—Columbia, April 30.—The evidence before the inquest, held upon the body of the colored man, claimed as a fugitive of whose death I informed you yesterday, discloses the following facts. Deputy Marshal Snyder, of Harrisburg, accompanied by Officer Ridgely, of Baltimore, and Mr. Stansbury, of Baltimore, arrived here, yesterday, in pursuit of an alleged fugitive slave, whom the latter claimed as his property. About 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the party went to a lumberyard, in the southern part of the town, where they found the alleged fugitive engaged in piling up lumber, and made an attempt to arrest him. A scuffle ensued, during which the negro got Mr. Ridgely's finger between his teeth and at this juncture the officer drew his pistol, which, while the two continued struggling, went off and the ball passing into the negro's neck, he fell dead instantly.

Ridgely was pursued by the police, but he succeeded in escaping from the hotel where he was putting up. Officer Snyder took the cars for Harrisburg, which he was temporarily arrested, but subsequently discharged without an examination.

Mr. Fisher, the deputy coroner, held the inquest. The deceased leaves a wife and two children, having been a resident of this place about eighteen months.

Ridgely, after escaping from the town, walked as far as Monkton mills, a short distance beyond the Pennsylvania line, where he took the cars for Baltimore.

The excitement here still continues, and it is positively alleged that the shooting was intentional and not accidental. Application has been made to the Governor to issue a requisition, demanding the delivery of Ridgely for trial.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT BILL.

The two houses of the Legislature not being able to agree upon the passage of an Apportionment Bill, a committee of Conference was appointed who reported on the 28th ult., the following Bill, which passed both Houses on Friday last, and has received the sanction of the Governor:

1st. District. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Cedar, Lombard, Spruce and New Market Wards.

2d. The city of Philadelphia, excepting the above Wards.

3d. Kensington and Northern Liberties.

4th. Spring Garden, Penn. District, North Penn. Kingsessing, West Philadelphia, Richmond, Blockley, Unincorporated Northern Liberties, Bridgeburg and Aramingo in the county of Philadelphia.

5th. Montgomery county and Bristol township, Upper and Lower Germantown, Upper and Lower Manayunk, Frankford, Roxborough, Byberry, Lower Dublin, White Hall, Oxford and Moreland.

6th. Chester and Delaware.

7th. Buck and Lehigh.

8th. Berks.

9th. Lancaster.

10th. Lebanon, Dauphin, Union and the township of Lower Mahony, in the county of Northumberland.

11th. Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, except Lower Mahony township.

12th. Moutour, Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming.

13th. Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Pike and Wayne.

14th. Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga.

15th. Lycoming, Sullivan, McKean, Potter, Clinton, Clearfield, Centre and Mifflin.

16th. York, Perry and Cumberland.

17th. Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Juniata.

18th. Somerset Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon.

19th. Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong.

20th. Fayette, Green and Washington.

21st. Allegheny county, except that part which is northeast of the Ohio, and northwest of the Allegheny river.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, APRIL 29.

SENATE.—The following bills were severally considered and passed:

To incorporate the Summit Rail Road Company.

To incorporate the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company.

To incorporate the Monroe Fire Engine Company of Bloksly.

A supplement to the act incorporating the West Chester Rail Road Company.

The Senate then took up the consideration of the Committee of Conference, on the report of the Congressional Apportionment Bill, and the question again being on agreeing to the report, it was again adopted—yeas 20, nays 11.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the general Appropriation Bill, which was discussed at much length.

The discussion was continued until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The supplement to the act to encourage the manufacture of iron from coke or mineral coal, was taken up and passed finally.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Congressional Apportionment Bill was taken up and read, when Mr. Bromall moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Rhey (Speaker) took the floor, and spoke at length in opposition to the report, denouncing in strong terms the formation of a number of the districts.

Mr. Wise, of Jefferson, replied at length in favor of the report.

A rambling and excited debate ensued, at length with little confusion, denunciations, &c., &c., when finally the previous question was called on agreeing to the report of the Committee, and it was adopted—yeas 56, nays 38.

Mr. Gosler immediately moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Flanigan rose to speak upon the question, but the previous question being called and sustained, all debate was cut off. It was then moved to adjourn—lost.

The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was negatived—yeas 40, nays 52.

The House then adjourned.

HARRISBURG, April 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Evans offered a joint resolution authorizing the Clerks of the two Houses to change the Congressional Apportionment Bill, so recently passed, as to make the 15th District consist of the counties of Lycoming, Sullivan, Clinton, Potter, Centre and Mifflin, and the 24th District to consist of the counties of Venango, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Jefferson, Forest, Elk and Clarion.

The resolution, after some debate, was adopted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill, which was debated up to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Henderson moved to take up the bill erecting a new county, to be called Siganter but the motion was disagreed to.

The joint resolution from the Senate, proposing certain amendments to the Congressional Apportionment Bill, was then taken up, and gave rise to a long and excited discussion.

Mr. Flanigan spoke at some length in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Bushan advocated it very zealously. The resolution was finally adopted.

The House refused to proceed to the consideration of the bill to amend the fee bill.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hart, restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, was taken up and passed Committee of the Whole.

The House then adjourned, on second reading, the consideration of Mr. Hart's bill restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Fife, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the original Maine Liquor bill.

Mr. O'Neil raised a point of order. The Speaker refused to decide whether or not the motion was in order, and submitted the question to the House.

The Senate then adjourned at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.—The Judicial Committee's Bill was then taken up, when Mr. Jackson moved to postpone the subject for the purpose of considering the bill for closing the trusts created by the United States Bank.

Mr. Flanigan called for the order of the day.

Mr. Jackson moved to suspend the orders, which was not agreed to—yeas 50, nays 27, two thirds being requisite.

A motion to reconsider the vote just taken was then made and carried, and the motion to suspend the rules being again before the House, it was again defeated—yeas 47, nays 32—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

HARRISBURG, May 4.

SENATE.—The following bills were severally considered and passed:

To incorporate the Pittston Water Company.

To authorize a majority of municipal corporations to subscribe to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Company.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, the Senatorial term of Mr. Speaker Walker expiring before the assembling of the next Legislature, and on the first ballot Christian Myers, of Clarion county, was chosen to hold the office agreeably to the Constitution, until the assembling of the next Legislature.

The usual resolutions of thanks to John H. Walker, late Speaker of the body, for his impartiality, and to the Clerks for their efficiency, were then proposed and adopted.

Mr. Ferrom moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill consolidating the city and districts of Philadelphia, into one municipal corporation, avowing himself at the same time hostile to the bill until the Constitution could be so altered and amended as to divide the State into single districts.

The orders of the day were called and the call sustained; so no action could be had upon the bill.

The Senate then took a recess until a quarter to 12.

The Senate again assembled at a quarter to 12.

Mr. Clabb moved to take up the bill for closing the trusts created by the United States Bank, but it was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 22.

A variety of unimportant business was then disposed of, a message was received from the Governor announcing his approval of sundry bills, and after a brief and feeling address from the Speaker, the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—The bill from the Senate to incorporate the Warren County Bank was taken up and defeated. Yeas 29, nays 51.

Mr. James, of Warren, moved to adjourn which was not agreed to.

Mr. Kilbourn moved to take up the bill providing for closing the trusts created by the U. S. Bank.

The Speaker decided that a two third vote was necessary, as the House had refused to suspend the rules in the morning.

Messrs. Flanigan and James, of Warren, appealed from the decision of the Speaker.

After some little discussion, the decision of the Speaker was sustained.

The following bill were then considered and passed:

Relative to the Courts of this Com. onwealth.

To incorporate the Middle Coal Field Rail Road Company.

To incorporate the Summit Rail Road Company.

The usual vote of thanks to the Speaker for his impartiality and ability in his duties, was offered and adopted. Yeas 79, nays 1—Mr. Mowry.

The House then took a short recess.

The House re-assembled at a quarter before 12, when sundry amendments by the Senate to House bill were concurred in.

Mr. Speaker Rhey then briefly addressed the House upon the termination of the labors of the session, and the House was then declared adjourned sine die.

TERRIFIC EXCITEMENT!!

Cash, Steam, Electricity!! The Aerial and all other lines out-done by the Lightning Line of IRA T. CLEMENT.

WHO, having great faith in rapid sales and small profits, has just received an opened a large assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

At his Store in Market Street, Sunbury, which he offers to the public at the lowest prices. His stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, viz:

Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinets, Jeans, Drillings, Muslins, Linens, Gingham, Berages, SILK & PALM LEAF HATS.

A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, for Men, Women and Children.

GROCERIES, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Fish Salt, Plaster.

HARDWARE, viz: Iron and Steel, Nails, Files, Saws, &c. QUEENSWARE.

Tea Sets, Plates, Dishes, Cups, Saucers, &c. LIQUORS.

Wine, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, &c. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange at the highest market prices. May 8, 1852.—1y.

NEW COUNTRY STORE. At the Forks of the Plum Creek and Tulpehocken Roads, near Kreighbaum's Black Smith Shop.

RICHARD F. WEIMER. RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened a new Store at the above place and has just received a splendid stock of new Spring and Summer Goods.

Consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinets, DRILLINGS and all kinds of linen cotton and woaded summer wear.

ALSO: Calicoes, Muslin de Laines, Lawns, Gingham, &c.

And all kinds of Dress Goods for Ladies. TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c. GROCERIES, of all kinds.

BRANDY, GIN, WINE, and all kinds of Liquors. Hardware, Iron and Steel, Nails, &c. QUEENSWARE.

Silks, Boots, Caps, Palm leaf and other Hats, Fish, Salt, &c.

All of which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for cash or country produce. May 8, 1852.—1y.