

THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

Below we publish an extract from the speech of Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish Patriot Exile, who recently escaped from Van Dieman's Land, in reply to the Committee of the New York Common Council, tending him the hospitalities of the city which he molestedly declined. The extract is a tribute to our beloved country:

"The moment we set our foot upon her shore we behold the offspring of Freedom—the energy, the thrift, the opulence to which she has given birth—and at a glance, we comprehend her fruitfulness, utility, and splendor. We behold the wonders she has wrought—the deformed transformed—the crippled Colony springing into the robust proportions of an Empire which Alexander might well have aspired to conquer—the adventurous spirit of her sons compensating by its rapidity, in little more than a half century, for the thousands of years in which the land lay still in the shadow of the ancient forests—we behold all this, and the worship of our youth becomes more impassioned and profound. To this land I came, as an outcast to seek an honorable home—as an outlaw to claim the protection of a flag that is inviolable. By one of the wisest and mildest of the ancient legislators it was decreed, that all those who were driven from their own country, should be admitted into the citizenship of Athens. On the same ground, in virtue of the sense of perpetual banishment which excludes me from my native land, I sought the quiet sanctuary in the home of WASHINGTON. To no other land could the heart which has felt the rude hand of tyranny, so confidently turn for a serene repose. Long may she prosper—continuing faithful to the inheritance left her by the fathers of the republic. Long may she prosper—gathering into the bosom of her great family the children of all nations—adding to her territory, not by the sword of the soldier or the subtlety of the statesman, but by the diffusion of her principles, and the consonance of her simple laws and institutions, with the good sense and pure aspirations of mankind. Long may she prosper—each year adding to her stock of strength and high above her countless fleets and cities, even to the last generation, may the monument of her liberty be desired! In the darkest storms which shake the thrones and dynasties of the old world, may it stand unscathed! In the darkest night which falls upon the arms of a struggling people, may it shine forth like the cross in the wilderness and be to them an emblem of the hope and signal of salvation."



SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1852.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor. V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscription and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT: FRANKLIN PIERCE, Of New Hampshire. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM R. KING, Of Alabama. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne. WILSON N. CANDLER, of Allegheny. ADDITIONAL DISTRICT. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia. DISTRICTS.

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

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices. PORTRAIT PAINTING.—See the advertisement of J. Hailer Mason in another column.

Another Shocking Murder.—Hollingsburg, June 22.—Another shocking murder was perpetrated in this county, at Kittinging Point, on Sunday night. A shoemaker named James Robinson, having lost his wife, made preparations to leave for New York on Monday. But on Sunday night, himself and little son, aged three years were cruelly murdered, while asleep in bed. A man named William Tracy, had purchased his shanty and was sleeping up stairs. The coroner's inquest found that the axe that had struck the fatal blow, was afterwards used to batter the door and windows. Altogether, Tracy's evidence was so vague and contradictory that he was arrested and committed. Appearances are very strong against him.—Robinson was known to possess some four hundred dollars, and to wrest this paltry sum from him, himself and poor little innocent son were ushered into eternity. J. J.

GEN. PIERCE NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION.—A committee, consisting of Hon. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, Hon. Jacob Thompson, M. C. from Miss., Hon. Alpheus Felch, Senator from Michigan, Hon. Pierre Soule, Senator from Louisiana, and Hon. Erasmus Corning, of New York, appointed to notify Gen. Pierce of his nomination, arrived at Concord on Thursday, and proceeded to his residence, where a letter, informing him of his nomination, was handed to him. Gen. P. will reply in writing. In the afternoon the committee dined with Gen. Pierce. Mr. Soule subsequently made a brief speech from the balcony, promising a hearty support to Gen. Pierce. The Messrs. Barbour, Thompson and Felch were called out, and responded. The gentleman of the committee and their friends then, by invitation of Gen. Pierce, took a trip to Lake Winnepesaukee, accompanied by a large number of citizens.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Liquor bill has passed the House by a vote of 175 to 105, and will doubtless pass the Senate also. It is to be submitted to the decision of the people on the day of the Presidential election.

FALL OF ROCKS AT NIAGARA FALL.—On Saturday night and Sunday morning, large portions of the rock near the American Ferry broke off and fell into the river, stirring up considerable additional commotion in the cauldron of seething waters. The falling rock was detached from the under wall of "Point View." Many fine specimens of Gypsum and Mica have been brought to the surface by this phenomenon, and the whole army of explorers for Geological specimens may be seen engaged in the busy pursuit.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Harper's Ferry, Va., June 22.—A very serious accident occurred here, yesterday. Whilst a salute was being fired in honor of the visit of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and their invited guests, the cannon burst, killing Mr. James McCloughlin and a negro man, instantly, besides seriously injuring several others.

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GENERAL SCOTT. If republics are not ungrateful, the Whig party has pursued a systematic course of action for the last few years which renders that term peculiarly applicable to it. Only four years have elapsed since their great idol, the devoted patriot, Henry Clay, who had served the party and borne the storm of battle from his youth, was trampled down, at the Philadelphia slaughter house, and Gen. Taylor, a man who refused every pledge and acknowledged no principle of theirs, was elevated to their leadership.—Again are we presented with a similar spectacle. Webster, the giant of the north and Fillmore, the pet of the south, are passed over, and they select Gen. Winfield Scott as their candidate for the Presidency. They seem to have a fancy for military men and the orange plume and gilt button exercise as powerful a fascination over them as these bright ornaments are said to exercise upon the hearts and eyes of the fairer sex. Statesmanship, diplomacy, experience, and talents with this whig party are not to be compared to the dashing air, proud bearing and fortunate success in war of Gen. Scott. Of course a man who can command an army can govern a whole nation and the field and fortress are admirable schools in which to educate one in the civil affairs of his country. At least this is the whig doctrine, and in the course of a few years we may expect to find our universities, colleges and public schools, turned into military institutions.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1852. C. M. HALL, Esq., Sir:—I have received your letter, informing me that the opponents of Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, the democratic nominee for the office of President of the United States, are busily engaged in circulating the story, that he is opposed to the Catholics, and in favor of the Religion Test that has so long disgraced the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire.

So far from there being any truth in the story to which you allude, the fact is directly the reverse. I have been personally acquainted with Gen. PIERCE for nearly twenty years, and can say that, while he is a consistent believer in the Christian Religion, I know of no man more enlightened, liberal and tolerant than he is, on all matters concerning religious faith and practice. And especially with regard to the religious test in the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire, his fellow citizens of all shades of religious opinion, may rest assured that no man has been more increasing in his opposition to it, nor more untiring in his efforts to get it amended. When the late Convention for amending the Constitution of New Hampshire assembled, Gen. PIERCE was elected President of the body, and not only voted in favor of abolishing the religious test, but descended from the Chair and advocated its expurgation in an able and eloquent speech.

In connection with this subject it is proper for me to add that the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire was adopted in 1783. Since then no change has been made in that instrument. With the exception of the religious test and property qualification touching certain offices, it is one of the most thoroughly democratic and liberal constitutions in the Union. When it was adopted it exceeded in these respects, the constitutions of most, if not all, of the other States. And the two obnoxious features above alluded to, in that instrument, have long since become a nullity through the force of public opinion among the intelligent people of that State. At the present day, in New Hampshire, it would be generally regarded as deeply discreditable to raise an objection to a candidate for office on account of his religious faith or want of property. Practically, the religious test and property qualification are abolished in New Hampshire. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. EDMUND BURKE.

POST-OFFICES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Postmaster-General has established the following post-offices in Pennsylvania, and made appointments: North Towanda, Bradford county.—Stephen A. Mills, P. M.; Sprague, Green county.—Peter H. Moody, P. M.; Ross Point, Lawrence county.—Joseph Eakin, P. M.; Southwest, Warren county.—T. W. Brigham, P. M.; Salfersfield, Mercer county.—Elijah Salfersfield, P. M.

DEADLY CASUALTY.—A man named Aaron Banta was killed on the Ramapo Railroad, near Sandy Hill, on Friday, and the people of Patterson, N. J., are much excited about the manner of his death. Banta and his wife were in the cars, and either refused entirely to pay his fare claiming a free passage because he had formerly worked on the road, or he had not sufficient money to pay. The conductor, therefore, turned him out, and as it stated, while the cars were in motion, so that Banta was severely bruised. He lay on until the next train came, and it passed over him, cutting off both legs at thighs, so that he died immediately. On the return of the train, the conductor was arrested and imprisoned. Another report, however, says that he has absconded.—Newark Ad.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HARTFORD.—Hartford, June 22.—Last evening as the Whigs were firing a national salute of 100 guns, in honor of Scott's nomination, a man named Viberts, who was assisting to fire the pieces, went before the gun just as it was discharging, and was instantly torn to pieces. Some parts of his body was blown ten rods. Viberts leaves a wife and six children.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MAINE, as we learn from the Boston Post, has decided that the Liquor Law cannot prevent the transport of liquors from town to town in the State or through the State; and that liquor is property, and any provision in the law to the contrary, is a violation of the Constitution and void. Accordingly claims for damages may be instituted in all cases where liquors have been seized and destroyed.

MURDER BY A MOB.—AN EXCITEMENT.—The Cincinnati Sun states that on the 14th inst., an infuriated crowd of Irishmen tore down the jail, in the little town of Falmouth, forty miles up the Licking river, and murdered the jailor. The Kentuckians in the neighborhood, assembled, armed with guns, and dispersed the mob, by firing into it, killing and wounding seven of those engaged. It appears an Irishman had been incarcerated for some offence—hence the mob. Great excitement, it is said, prevailed among the Kentuckians, and the Irish inhabitants were compelled to evacuate the city.

SEIDEL, who shot John Walker, a deputy constable in St. Louis, last October, was tried last week, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ninety-nine years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

MR. CLAY remains in a very feeble state. His health is neither better nor worse.

WHIG LIE NO. 1 NAIRED. As soon as the telegraph had announced the nomination of Gen. Pierce, the whig presses announced that he was in favor of a religious test and opposed to Catholics.—This was evidently gotten up in view of the probable selection of Scott who belongs to that church, as their candidate. It was gotten up moreover without the slightest foundation, but upon mere supposition, and with a recklessness of truth and decency which is the usual concomitant of these slanders of the enemy. Such misrepresentation always recoils with deadly effect upon its authors.

The following letter is from Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly Commissioner of Patents, and lately was an associate editor of the Washington Union. He lives in the State of New Hampshire, where he is one of the leading men, highly esteemed in public and private life.

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, DATED PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1852. The past week has been another of warm political excitement and hot weather. The late Whig Convention at Baltimore was even more bitter, uproarious, and factious in its proceedings, than that of the democrats.—But thanks, to providence and to the good sense of the American people, the question is settled, or rather, it has been narrowed to an issue between Gen. Pierce and Gen. Scott. If many democrats have been disappointed in setting aside Gen. Cass, the whigs are in a similar dilemma, in the nomination of Gen. Scott over such men as Fillmore and Webster. It is their availability on one side about availability on the other. But to show the mutability of all things human I need only refer to the fact that our whig friends have nominated a military chieftain with a view of making capital out of his military renown, instead of relying on the homely virtues of statesmanship, and other old-fashioned qualifications, while the democrats have selected a candidate for his moderation, good sense and patriotism. The whigs having staid the thunder which elected Gen. Jackson, and having used it in electing Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor, think they can make it equally effective in the election of Gen. Scott. But they should remember that their ammunition, though explosive enough in some of its properties, is not equally as effective, owing to its antagonistic principles.

The whigs hold their ratification meeting to night, and a salute of 100 guns were fired this afternoon in honor of the nominations.—But thanks to our republican institutions the only effective firing will be the little paper pellets into the ballot boxes on the second Tuesday of October next.

The business of the city is growing loud as the warm season advances. This is, however, mostly confined to commercial pursuits. The mechanics and manufacturers are driving a strong business, and after all the great wealth and resources of Philadelphia is attributable chiefly to these branches of business. In some branches of manufacturers Philadelphia is greatly ahead of all other cities in the Union. A few days since I called in at the extensive Iron Foundry and manufacturing establishment of William P. Cresson & Co., who are extensively engaged in manufacturing tin and enameled hollow ware. This is the only establishment in the United States, where tin and enameled hollow ware is made, and none can be made better. Their enameled hollow ware is a beautiful article, and as useful as it is beautiful. The mechanical department is under the superintendence of Mr. Stewart one of the partners and formerly of the firm of Moore & Stewart in Danville. To his practical skill and ingenuity, much of the success of the establishment must, no doubt, be attributed. As an evidence of recent improvement adopted in moulting, &c., Mr. Stewart informed me that they now sell tea kettles by the quantity, all balanced and hand-somely japanned at prices five cents less than he received for simply moulding them, some twenty years ago.

As some of our city contemporaries sometimes amuse themselves by referring to literary curiosities in the country, I will give them a Roland for an Oliver, by referring to a sign board in one of the most business portions of the city, on which was inscribed

"Which wouldst thou? For making pen's and wrens?"

The school master was certainly abroad when this gentleman received his education. A few days since, finding the Quaker burying ground in Arch & 6th, open, I went in, and looked upon the tomb of Franklin, one of the truly great men of the last century. In the southwest corner, under the shade of a linden, there is a large marble slab, perfectly plain and unadorned, upon which is the following simple inscription, which I have copied verbatim.

Benjamin Franklin. D. 1790. He wants no monument or monument to hand down his name to posterity. The poor printer boy, who by his own energies was the first to draw the lightning from the clouds, and make it obedient to his will, wants no towering monument or "faded laurel" to commemorate his name. What an example for the youth of our country!

The Whig Convention held in this city a few days since, nominated Joseph Buffington as the candidate of their party for Supreme Judge. The democratic candidate, I presume, will be Judge Woodward. If so there can be but little doubt of his election. The democratic party will not again, I am certain, nominate an incompetent man, for so important a station.

Joshua W. Condy and Judge Pollock were both prominent in the Convention, and had their claims been pressed either of them could have received the nomination, but the friends of Judge Pollock, I understand, are receiving him for the gubernatorial contest.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE COMPROMISE. The Washington Union of the 28th March 1852, has the following: We observe the following noble sentiment offered by Gen. Franklin Pierce at a democratic festival in honor of the glorious result of the late election in New Hampshire. It is characteristic of that gallant gentleman, whose name anonymous with sound principle and exalted patriotism.

By General Franklin Pierce. The compromise measures of 1850 and the New Hampshire democracy.—Upon the former the latter have fixed their seal of emphatic approbation. No, North, no South, no West under the constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood.

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SUICIDE. Hugh Stephenson, whom our readers will remember as having shot an Irishman at Brockville, some months since, on Thursday last, in Pottsville, attempted to destroy life by shooting himself with a double barreled pistol. The trial of Stephenson was to have taken place at this session of Court, and he had been at great trouble and expense to procure his witnesses. When the case was called, however, from some pecuniary circumstances, the attorneys refused to proceed with the suit, and it was accordingly postponed.

The Journal says that the "sudden shock of such a disappointment was too great for the mind of Hugh, in its present excitement and suspense. Several of his witnesses are about to leave the country, we believe, for California, and others, whose attendance he had secured at great expense, it was doubtful, whether he could get together again.—He left the Court House, very despondent, and returned to his house in Market street. Making an excuse to send his wife out on some errand, he repaired to the head of the stairway and placing the muzzle of a pistol to his left breast, he discharged one barrel—the ball taking effect in the upper part of the breast and bringing him down. He fell to the foot of the stairs. Finding himself only wounded and the pistol in his hand, it is supposed, he discharged the other barrel, the ball entering lower down on same side. Some of the neighbors immediately rushed in and found him lying on the floor, bleeding profusely. Medical aid was immediately sent for and every restorative applied. He died on Friday afternoon, at about 11 o'clock, and on Sunday was followed to his final resting place (the Presbyterian Cemetery) by a large concourse of friends.—Mercantile Bulletin, 23d inst.

Mr. CLAY, it is said, has been in a much more comfortable condition for the last few days.

Subscriptions are being taken up in South Carolina to erect a monument in honor of Gen. Calhoun.

The journeymen printers of Cleveland, Ohio, are on a strike for \$1 50 per day.

DR. HOODLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—That this medicine will cure liver complaint and dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it at directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases; it acts as a cathartic upon the liver as calomel; calomel prostrates the system—the bitter, stomach and never irritates the patient, and will give renewed life and health to the delicate invalid and restore the liver to its functions, and give digestion and appetite in those severe cases wherein the ordinary medicines fail in producing any effect.

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PORTRAIT PAINTING. J. MASON will be in readiness to receive visitors at J. Hailer Mason's Daguerrean Room, State House. Specimens may be seen at all hours of the day. Sunbury, June 26, 1852.—4f.

DENTISTRY. THEO. LIV. CHASE, M. D. SURGEON DENTIST. (OF PHILADELPHIA.) AS the pleasure of announcing that he has an office for a limited period at the WASHINGTON HOUSE, IN SUNBURY, where he will perform all professional operations, WITHOUT PAIN, enabled to do so by long experience and skillfully constructed instruments. Dr. CHASE will give particular attention to the insertion of Artificial Teeth, (whole sets or parts of sets) which he will make at his office in Philadelphia. Persons desirous of having Teeth inserted are assured that they can be made equal in appearance and useful for masticating the hardest aliments as natural ones.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call at the office, if from no other motive than curiosity, and examine teeth constructed by me, and pronounced by all CHEF D'OUVRERS of artistic skill. Sunbury, June 26, 1852.—3f.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS AT THE NEW STORE OF I. W. TENER & CO. (Nearly opposite Weaver's Hotel, Market St.) Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa.

WE beg to announce that we are receiving a new and varied supply of goods from Philadelphia in addition to our present new stock; all of which we offer at such a low price, we think should command a speedy sale, our philosophy is, to sell cheap and turn our money off; and we know that at the year's end this will pay us better than slow sales and large profits, and our customers will in the meantime have the benefit of goods at low prices and of the best quality. Our stock consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Carpets, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Looking Glasses, Wall Paper for Rooms and Window Blinds, Frames, Lenses, &c. &c. &c. Marked, Salted, Dried Beef, Plain and Fancy Hams and Shoulders, Nails, Window Glass, Paint, Oil and Putty, Carpet Chains, Cotton Laps and Yarn, with a variety of other articles.

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. I. W. TENER & CO. Sunbury, June 26, 1852.—1y.

THE GREATEST HISTORICAL AND ALLEGORICAL FRUIT OF THE AGE. In Commemoration of that most important event in the AMERICAN REVOLUTION, The British surrendering their arms to GENERAL WASHINGTON After their defeat at YORKTOWN, Virginia, October 1781.

"The Emancipation of the Colonies, Voltaire, Rousseau, &c. &c. from an engraving by J. F. Rossini, and Col. by Benjamin Tamm, Engraver, Philadelphia. The first group is the British, the second group is the American and French Officers, and the third group is the British and American Soldiers." EXPLANATION.

The illustration is the first and grand group are exhibited their arms, and the second group are exhibited their arms, and the third group are exhibited their arms, and the fourth group are exhibited their arms, and the fifth group are exhibited their arms, and the sixth group are exhibited their arms, and the seventh group are exhibited their arms, and the eighth group are exhibited their arms, and the ninth group are exhibited their arms, and the tenth group are exhibited their arms, and the eleventh group are exhibited their arms, and the twelfth group are exhibited their arms, and the thirteenth group are exhibited their arms, and the fourteenth group are exhibited their arms, and the fifteenth group are exhibited their arms, and the sixteenth group are exhibited their arms, and the seventeenth group are exhibited their arms, and the eighteenth group are exhibited their arms, and the nineteenth group are exhibited their arms, and the twentieth group are exhibited their arms, and the twenty-first group are exhibited their arms, and the twenty-second group are exhibited their arms, and the twenty-third group are exhibited their arms, and the twenty-fourth group are exhibited their arms, and the twenty-fifth group are exhibited their arms, and the twenty-sixth group are exhibited their