SPEECH OF GEN. CAMERON AT THE GREAT MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK.

After Mr. McLane, of Md., had spoken, Gen. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was introduced to the audience by the President. He said, that after the eloquence and wisdom which had been spoken by the illustrious men who had preceeded him, it would not be expected that he would detain the meeting at this late hour of the night, with any argument upon the principles of the democratic party. This enlightened audience needed no argument from him to convince them upon the success of the democratic party, and on the policy which its great men of old had indicated, must depend, in the end, the very existence of our liberties. It was a beautiful sight, and one which had gladdened his heart, to see before him more than four thousand intelligent men, most of whom lived by the sweat of their brow, who had come together to think and reason upon the affairs of this government and the election of their rulers. In no other country in the world could they do this, and if the principles of government recommended by the leaders of the federal party had been adopted at the formation of this government the working men even here would still be considered the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. It was the democratic party of this country that had elevated the laborer, and made labor respectable, and to the working men must look to that party for strength and support. There was no man in this vast multitude, however poor or miserable, however obscure or friendless, who, while rocking his infant to sleep or brooding over his own misfortunes, might not be cheered to further exertion by the hope that that infant might yet be the ruler of this vast empire, and would certainly reach a station equal to any one in the land. We had to-night a proud instance of the power of our institutions in elevating merit. The little giant of the west—and a giant he was in intellect and high attainments—had started life as the humble apprentice of a cabinet-maker, and had already, before he was forty years of age, filled with distinction every civil office in the country, but one, and that one, if he lived, the people would, in God's time, confer upon him. This was a theme, the speaker said, upon which he loved to dilate, but the lateness of the hour compelled him to desist. He had come here in company with his distinguished friends to see what the democrat of New York were doing for the cause, so that he might encourage his friends at home. He was glad to learn that the Empire state would be redeemed, and could say to the men of New York, that the Keystone would by this time uphold the arch. She had never wavered when her united democracy took the field; they had taken the field, and he was glad to say that now there was no opposition among democrats to Pierce and King.

The state of Pennsylvania had an abiding interest in the success of democratic principles, and the result of this contest will be disastrous to them, if the whig party should be sustained in its accidental power. Her people feel and know this, and hence their determination to win the battle in November. That great state sympathises with you, gentlemen, for her sons are, like you, men of toil—men who have, like you, risen by the force of labor and industry, and who desire their children to succeed in the enjoyment of the blessings they have enjoyed.—Your state has the advantage of a harbor unrivalled in the world, with the city in sight of the ocean, and yet so land-locked as to defy all danger, if assailed with the world's navy, filled, too, with a people who for daring and successful enterprise are above all men of the past or present time.

In her position, nature has given New York great advantages. It requires no stretch of vision to see that her power is yet in its infancy. A few years more and this whole island of eighteen miles will not bound the palaces of her merchant-citizens.

We of Pennsylvania have no envy for your greatness. We look on you as our brethren, and when we speak of your great city, your rich and extensive soil, in its rear, and your connection with the lakes, and your mighty commerce and your wonderful enterprise, we can at the same time point to the advantages of our own state, which, if they do not cause her to pass you, will at least compel the exertion of all your intellect and all your enterprise to keep the lead for the next ten years.

Gentlemen, God, in his Providence, never created a territory of the extent of Pennsylvania, with such immense wealth in a state of nature, ready to be dug up by the labor of man. Her coal will this year furnish employment for more than a thousand ships, and give bread to a population greater than that of your whole city. Her iron beds are scarcely less abundant than her coal beds; and the enterprise of her people, by combining the advantage of position, aided by the cheapness of capital, the result of the acquisition of California by democratic policy and democratic men, will soon enable them to furnish iron in all its shapes for the consumption of the country, regardless of favor from any quarter. While the people of New York expended but $17,000,000 to make their canal to reach the West, we expended, in our works of the same kind, $40,000,000—and this is not half the sum which has been consumed within her borders, to develope her resources and make them valuable.

She is now like the sleeping lion roused from his lethargy, and if the government of the nation continues under democratic rule, and the feeling of progress among her people is encouraged, her population will increase in a ratio far above that of any period of the history of this wonderful country. The people of this great state are essentially democratic, and whenever they have failed to give a democratic majority, they have been governed by some generous feeling in behalf of those whom they believed to be democrats, and who has rendered essential service to the democratic party. This time there can be no mistake upon that subject. The commander-in-chief of the American forces has never pretended to be a democrat, and if he had, he (Cameron) felt sure that no Pennsylvanian would take him for one. There was no semblance of democracy in the influences that surrounded General Scott, and the battle would have to be fought between troops of a decided character. There was no lying in ambush, no surprise, no taking the democracy at disadvantage; and in a regular stand up fight, man to man, face to face, the democracy of Pennsylvania had always been victorious.

Pennsylvania had no selfishness, and was willing to trust the helm to any good democrat, whether he came from the far south, the great west, or from among the vigorous men of the east. The nomination of Gen pierce was considered by many men in Pennsylvania as necessary to the harmony of the democratic party of the Union, and all there rejoiced that the choice of the convention had fallen on so good a man and so pure a democrat. They look upon his past life, in every station to which he has been called, with pride and pleasure. Honored as he has been by Jackson and Polk, they are confident that the liberties of the country will be safe in his hands. Pennsylvania will do her duty to the country by casting her vote for him. Pennsylvania never faltered except in company with New York. Could he go home and tell his friends that New York would now wheel into line and join her in gaining the victory? (Yes, was heard from a thousand tongues, by 20,000 majority.)—He concluded by saying that he would carry their assurances home with him, and thus stimulate his friends to still greater exertions for a larger majority. Victory could never be doubtful when Pennsylvania and New York marched to battle, shoulder to shoulder, determined to win.

After three cheers for Gen. Cameron, and as many more for the great state from whence he comes, the meeting adjourned.

THE COUNTERFEITER'S REWARD.

On Friday, Dr. Jacob H. Giltner, of Limestone township, Montour county, was consigned to Cherry Hill prison, ("the felon's doom,") where he is to remain until the expiration of the term for which he has been sentenced. Doctor Giltner had many friends and received an education fitting him for another and a higher sphere, one of usefulness to his fellow men; but he chose to be a law breaker, and now, in bitterness of heart, and by sad experience, is realizing the great truth, that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Doctor Giltner has for years been concerned in the manufacture of those counterfeit bank notes which have flooded the Commonwealth to its utmost bounds, the burden of which, in all its ramifications eventually rested on the shoulders of those least able to bear it, viz: the poorer classes. The partners is his iniquity were old Abe Hause, Abe's son, Lewis Hause, his son-in-law, James Brass, and brother-in-law, John Mengas. Abe and his son kept the Limestone Tavern in Limestone township. Brass kept the Eagle Tavern in Muncy. Mengas kept a store on the West Branch Canal, about a mile and a half below Muncy dam. Their engraver was James Allen, called the Judge also. Abe Hause and his son Lewis are now in prison at Danville. Brass is held in $3000 to appear at Sunbury Northumberland county, to answer, and Mengas has kept himself secreted and is at large.

The location of this gang was well chosen, at a point of Limestone township, Montour county, contiguous to and within a few hundred yards of both Northumberland and Lycoming counties, leaving access to either county to be readily accomplished in case of a surprise. They had also their mountain and swamp fortresses, and spies on every road for miles around. It was not an easy every day thing for officers from the city to go into a strange country, among strangers, not knowing but that the simplest query might excite suspicion, and undo all, and meet with such successful results; results alike credible to those arranging the plans of operation, and to the officers who resolutely, boldly, and unflinchingly went to their work.

The last heard from old Abe Hause was that he had no hope of escape; he was 60 years of age, and he expected to end his days in prison—"a felon's doom."

For 25 or 30 years has this old Abe Hause exercised his contaminating vocation of counterfeiting, &c. His tavern, at Limestone, was the constant resort of counterfeiters, shovers, and horse thieves, from Western New York, Western and Northern Pennsylvania, Canal Boatmen, &c., &c., by and through whom most of the "stuff" made, or brought there, was "shoved" off. As many as forty vehicles have been seen at a time at Hause's, and coming in from all parts of the country, the parties going there to buy the "stuff" when a new and good thing was out, at the rate of 8, 10, 15 or 20 dollars good money, for 100 cogniac, according to the quality. Many of the horses rode to Limestone, were stolen previously, and there traded off for cogniac. These horses were immediately sent off to the next "stage" in the mountains, or otherwise, painted, stained, dyed, cropped and altered, so as not to be recognized by their owners, if in pursuit. A brisk trade was thus carried on there in "horse flesh." The good quiet residents in the vicinity were kept in continual subjection and fear, and dare not to open their mouths against the "suspected iniquity," for fear of the burning of their barns and the destruction of their property, as a consequence if they were to do so.

It is said, that on one occasion a "man" riding a stolen horse, was closely pressed by the party owning the horse, and his friends; the stolen horse was 'rode' to Abe's Hause's, and immediately after, on the arrival of the pursuers, the stolen horse was found covered with foam—the gray clothes the 'Man' wore were found, but the rider was missing; he could not have gotten away, the pursuers were so close on "him." One of Abe's daughters was, however, discovered in a highly excited and perspiring condition, leaving hardly any doubt that she was the 'Man' riding the stolen horse, and had managed to divort herself of her "habit" and reassume female attire.

The good people round about in those regions feel that the rooting out of this moral 'Upas" is indeed a great relief to them, as will also our citizens, who have suffered from the "inundations" of the so called Montour Bank.—*Phila. News, of 13th inst.*

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

of Luzerne county.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM HOPKINS,

of Washington County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS

For Congress:

CHRISTIAN M. STRAUB,

of Schuylkill county.

Assembly:

WILLIAM FOLLMER, of Turbut.

Register & Recorder:

JOHN P. PURSEL, of Sunbury.

Commissioner:

JOSEPH NICELY, of Delaware.

Auditor:

M. J. D. WITHINGTON, of Northumberl'd.

Coroner:

AARON KELLY, of Shamokin.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

EXECUTORS SALE.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of the executors of Wm. Kase dec'd., for the sale of his real estate in Rush township.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—By an advertisement in our columns it will be seen that a public letting of that portion of the Susquehanna rail road from Sunbury to Harrisburg will be held at Sunbury, on Friday, the 15th day of October next.

AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW.—The September number of this perodical contains two handsomely engraved portraits,—one of Wm. A. Graham the whig candidate for Vice President, and an excellent life like portrait of Hon. George Ashmun of Massachusetts. The work is well printed, and contains much useful and interesting matter.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The September number of this scientific periodical has been received. The present number contains articles on the Rifle, on western steamboats, &c., and a list of patents for the last month.

THE FARM JOURNAL for September has came to hand—and is filled with a variety of matter useful to the agriculturalist.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The September number of this excellent periodical comes to hand well stored with useful and entertaining matter. "Abbot's Memoirs of Napoleon" and "Bleak House" by Dickens, are continued in this number. Considering the character of the work, and the amount of matter, this magazine is one of the cheapest publications in the country. Published monthly by Harper & Brothers, New York, at $3 per annum.

☞ LAND WARRANTS.—Persons having Land Warrants for sale, can dispose of them for cash, by applying at this office.

OURSELVES.

The present number closes the 12th volume of the "Sunbury American." It is now twelve years since we set our bark afloat, and we say without the least exaggeration, that we have succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. Within the last four and a half years, when the "American" was enlarged, we have nearly doubled our subscription list, and our other patronage is greater than we had ever hoped for, and not exceeded, perhaps, by any office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have reason to be thankful for all this, whether it be the result of our own industry, or the kind partiality of our friends.

The expenses of our office are heavy, and our Subscribers will testify that we never dun them. But as a number of them are in arrears from five to ten, and some twelve years, this hint, we trust, will be sufficient.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

The conferees of Northunberland and Schuylkill having previously ballotted 103 times, adjourned to meet at the Bear Gap where they again assembled on Monday the 13th inst. After ballotting up to the 228th time they finally cast lots on Wednesday afternoon, whether Major Dewart of Northumberland or Col. Straub of Schuylkill, should be the nominee. The fates favored Col C. M. Straub, who immediately after received the unanimous vote of the conferees. Major Dewart deserves credit for having accepted the only terms by which a nomination could be effected, and will give, we understand, a hearty support to his late opponent. Col. Straub is a man of excellent judgment and unimpeachable character, and is highly popular wherever he is known.

☞ MAINE ELECTION.—Hubbard, liquor law Democrat, for Governer, fell short 6000, to give him a majority over all. No choice.

VERMONT.—No choice for Governer.—The legislature will elect a whig.

☞ READING GAZETTE.—Friend Getz, the editor of this excellent Journal, has purchased the subscription list of the "Peoples Advocate," which, he says, will swell his subscription list to 1800. The Gazettee is a deservedly popular Journal.

THE CHIPPEWA GLEE CLUB MEETING.

The Whig meeting brought together on Monday last, at the Court House, to listen to the music of the Philadelphia Chippewa Glee Club was not as well attended as expected, and it is doubtful whether there were not more Democrats than Whigs, present. This is an evidence that the democracy are men of taste, and can appreciate Whig music, if good, although they may turn a deaf ear to Whig logic. The Glee Club was composed of four young men who are, no doubt, employed and paid for the purpose. The ball was opened with two songs from the Glee Club, after which Mr. Galbraith, a young member of the Bar of Montour county took the stand. Mr. Galbraith is not devoid of talent, and with proper training might make a respectable stump speaker. But like many aspiring young politicians, who delight to hear themselves talk, he lacks much in discrimination and judgment. His effort was not calculated to enlighten an intelligent audience. He was highly indignant with those loco focos who call Gen. Scott a coward, and laid much stress upon this outrage upon truth and decency, although he admitted that only a portion of the democracy were obnoxious to this charge, and with great magnanimity conceded that the loco focos were not all "human beasts." Now we consider all this mere clap trap. We presume no sane man pretends to question Gen. Scott's courage or military abilities, although there are many who doubt his civil qualifications for the Presidency. The attempt to shew that Gen. Pierce was not known in Concord, his native place, was supremely ridiculous, especially when it is known that he has been for years at the head of the democratic party in New Hampshire, and that he ranks as an able lawyer who has, probably, no superior in the state, as an advocate, before a jury.

The speaker, although he deprecated these attacks on the character of either of the candidates, did not, himself, hesitate to *insinuate* the charge of cowardice against Gen. Pierce, when alluding to the fact of his having fainted and fallen from his horse. Now according to our code of moral ethics, we think a false charge boldly made, is less reprehensible than by circumlocution or insinuation. We have always looked upon these charges against Gen. Pierce as mean and unmanly, prompted only by dishonorable and unworthy motives. Gen. Scott himself refutes them in his reports. He does not only speak well of Gen. Pierce but uses strong language in praise of his gallantry.

In the imagination of the speaker, Gen. Scott's gun powder achievements covered up all his deficiencies, and rendered him fit for any civil office. One of his apostrophe's to the hero, it is said, ran thus: (we having stepped out about that time.)

"Behold that tall white nodding plume—(the General's plume, by the bye, is orange.)

——Oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Under that tall plume is a tall chapeau, as broad as "the platform," which, Mr. Greely said "he would spit upon." Under this tall chapeau, upon a pair of tall shoulders as broad as the sinner's path, repose a pair of brilliant epaulettes, glittering with gems and gold, fresh from the mines of Golconda and California. Under these glittering epaulettes is the tall and manly form of our candidate, measuring six feet four in his best lamb's wool stockings, of Germantown make, who if elected, will make the biggest President that ever occupied the Presidential chair."

This picture may be somewhat over drawn, as our informant's imagination sometimes takes wings.

THE Directors of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company have provided medicine chests for each train of cars, so that in case of sickness or an accident, the proper remedies will be accessible at the shortest notice. *N. Y. Mirror.*

This is only one of the numerous evidences of the superior management of this road and the liberality of its officers. This road is the great thoroughfare between Philadelphia and New York, and does an immense business, with perfect order and clock work regularity. Much of the success of a road depends upon the superintendents and agents. The Camden and Amboy Company are fortunate in securing the services of such men as Wm. H. Gatzmer, of Philadelphia. However much immersed in business, he is always bland and courteous, and has an eye for every thing, and an ear for all who approach him.

LETTING OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RAIL ROAD.

By reference to an advertisement in our columns this week, it will be seen that proposals will be received at the Engineer's office in this place, until the 15th of October, for the grading and masonry of the whole line of road between Sunbury and Bridgeport (opposite Harrisburg,) fifty-five miles in length. With abundant means and able and energetic officers, there can be no doubt of the completion of this portion of the road, in less than eighteen months.

The committees appointed to effect an arrangement of difficulties between the Susquehanna and the Sunbury and Erie Companies, met yesterday (Friday) in Philadelphia.

☞ A tri weekly line of Packets is now running between Wilkesbarre and Northumberland.

COMPROMISE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, AND THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the York and Cumberland Rail Road Company, in Baltimore, on Monday last, for the purpose of adopting measures in relation to the construction of the rail road, from Bridgeport (opposite Harrisburg) to Sunbury, the following basis of a compromise between the two companies, was submitted by the Hon. John P. Kennedy. The terms, we think are fair and honorable, and will, no doubt, be accepted by both companies.

Mr. Kennedy submitted the following basis of a compromise of all difficulties between the Susquehanna Railroad Company and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

First. The first named company to make the road from Bridgeport (intersecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad) to Sunbury.

Second. The second named company to make the road from Sunbury to Williamsport, each company to make its respective portion of the road as aforesaid, simultaneously.

Third. The two companies to enter into an agreement by which each shall have the use of the others road, upon equal and reciprocal terms, without discrimination of any kind.

Fourth. The object being that each company shall use the entire route from Bridgeport to Williamsport, for passage of freight and passengers, without let or obstruction, or preference of any kind by one road over the other—each company furnishing the motive power for its own road.

Fifth. The road from Sunbury to Williamsport to be made through Lewisburg; provided responsible subscriptions in Union county, (including a subscription by Union county for $200,000,) amounting to at least $225,000, be made to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

Sixth. Perfect connections to be made between the two roads at Sunbury—also with the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad at Williamsport, and with the Susquehanna Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad at the point of intersection between the two roads.

Mr. Kennedy said that this compromise had been prepared by the friends of the different companies, and that if consummated passengers from Buffalo would reach Baltimore in twenty hours after leaving the former place.

B. H. Sullivan, Esq., from the Committee appointed to negotiate with the Susquehanna Rail Road Company in relation to the manner and terms of rendering aid to that Company in building their road from Bridgeport to Sunbury stated that the Committee were not then prepared to report. The meeting then adjourned.

GENERAL CAMERON.

In another column our readers will find a sketch of Gen. Cameron's speech at the New York mass meeting, which, for want of room we could only refer to, last week. Gen. Cameron is none of your windy blustering orators. But his views are always marked with that strong practical common sense, which, when he was in the U. S. Senate, gave him a position and influence in that body unequalled by any Senator sent there from Pennsylvania, for many years.

The people of this place and vicinity, particularly, are under lasting obligations to him. But for his influence and exertions, the rail road from this place to Harrisburg, now in progress, might have been talked about, but not made, for twenty years to come. Gen. Cameron having spent a portion of his early life in this place, still has a warm side for his many friends in this County, and it must be highly gratifying to him, to know that he still commands, as he always has done, the esteem and respect of every high minded and honorable man in the community. When the few who may think it their interest to traduce him, can shew by their *works*, one tithe of his merit, we shall not hesitate to let the world know it.

☞ MURDER.—We understand that Albert Gibbons of Northumberland, a boy about 15 years old, employed in boating for his uncle, about ten days since, while on horseback on the tow path, near the Junction, during the night, was knocked from his horse and thrown into the canal. The Captain hearing a groan and a splash, came out, and missing the boy, had the level drawn off, and discovered the body. His head was almost split in two, probably with a hatchet, by some unknown wretch.

POTATO ROT.—The Ledger says that in Bucks and Delaware counties the potato crop is very large but that the rot has made its appearance with more disastrous effects than ever known before. This is also the case in New Jersey. The potato crop, in this section, never was finer, but we have heard no complaints of the rot thus far.

☞ CAMPHENE.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday, records two more accidents from the use of camphene. These things are almost of daily occurrence in our large cities. It is a dangerous article to say the least of it.

Communication.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

MR. EDITOR:—It affords us much pleasure to learn that David Martz, Esq., of Shamokin township, has yielded to the urgent solicitations of his many friends, and consented to be an Independent Candidate for the office of

Register and Recorder,

at the approaching election.

MR. MARTZ is well and favorably known to all the voters of Northumberland county as an honest, intelligent, honorable and upright man, and most eminently qualified for the proper discharge of all the duties pertaining to that office. That he is the choice of a large majority of the people of this County, there can scarcely be a doubt, and of his triumphant success, this fall at the ballot box, where every man can have *fair play*, and where the will of the people *must prevail*, there cannot, in our opinion, be any question.

MANY INDEPENDENT VOTERS
August 4th, 1852. of Upper Mahonoy.

BY TELEGRAPH FOR THE AMERICAN.

LEWISBURG, Sept. 16.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon the barn of Geo. F. Miller, Esq., in the rear of his house was discovered to be on fire, and was quickly consumed. By the active and unwearied exertions of the crowds of men, women and boys which assembled, the adjoining barns were saved.

☞ The election proclamation will be found in our columns this week.

DIED.

In Jackson township, on the 9th inst., Mr. JOHN WIRT, aged about 60 years.

At Shamokin, on the 2nd inst., JAMES THOMAS, aged about 50 years.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market.

SEPT. 14, 1852.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is steady, with small sales of fresh ground at $4½. Extra flour is held at $4 62½ a $4 87½

RYE FLOUR.—Is scarce at $3 75.

CORN MEAL.—Last sales at $3½ a $3¾

WHEAT—Sales of prime red at 98 a $1 00, and prime old Penna white at 1 05

RYE—Is selling at 74 cents.

CORN—Is rather dull at 70 cents afloat.

OATS.—Sales of Southern at 35½ cents.

WHISKEY.—Sales in bbs. and hhds. at 25c.

Baltimore Market.

SEPT. 13, 1852.

GRAIN.—Sales of good to prime reds today at 88 a 92 cts.; and of white at 93 a 100 cts.

Rye sells at 70 cts.

Corn continues in good demand. Sales of white were made to-day at 62 a 64 cts., and of yellow at 69 a 71 cts.

Oats are worth 30 a 34 cts

WHISKEY.—The demand continues very active, and sales are making as fast as receipts come in at 25 cts. for bbls. Sales of hhds. at 24 cents.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Engineers office in Sunbury until the 15th day of October next, for the grading and masonry of that part of the Susquehanna Rail Road between Bridgeport (opposite Harrisburg) and Sunbury, a distance of about fifty five miles. Plans, profiles and specifications will be exhibited at the said office for one week prior to that date.

The line will be divided into sections of about a mile in length, and tenders may be made for each mile separately, or for the whole work.

Proposals may state what proportion of the amount of payment, if any, will be taken in the stock of the Company at par.

A. B. WARFORD,
Chief Engineer.

Engineer's office.
Sunbury, Sept. 18, 1852.—4t.

ATTENTION,

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' ARTILLERISTS!!

YOU are commanded to meet in Market Square, Sunbury, on

SATURDAY, 25th of Sept.,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., fully equipped for drill.

By order of the Captain,
SOLOMON STROH, O. S.
Sunbury, Sept. 18, 1852.—

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, at the house of Franklin Moore, on

THURSDAY, the 14th day of October,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., a

Valuable Farm,

containing 180 acres, situate four miles from Danville, on the road leading from Danville to Shamokintown, in Rush township, Northumberland county. The improvements are a

FRAME HOUSE,

and Frame Barn, a thrifty Orchard of excellent fruit and a never-failing spring at the door—about 90 acres improved, the balance is well timbered.

Also at the same time, a lot near Rushville, containing four acres; the improvements are a small frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

and an excellent orchard of all kinds of fruit.

Also on the premises, at the house of Samuel Keller, on FRIDAY the 15th day of October next, A FARM in Roaring Creek township, Montour county, two miles from Bear Gap, on the road leading to Numedia, containing 163 acres, the improvements consist of 75 acres cleared, a good

FRAME HOUSE,

Frame Barn and Frame Wagon House, a good thrifty young Orchard of all kinds of fruit and a never-failing spring of excellent water at the door; the unimproved land is well timbered.

Undisputed titles will be given.

Late the property of William Kase, deceased. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by

JOHN KASE,
SIMON P. KASE,
Executors.

September 18, 1852.—4t.

LIST OF JURORS,

OF Northumberland County, for October 25, 1852. Special Court.

POINT.—Thomas Johnson, Chas. Bennet.

LEWIS.—A. J. Derr, Samuel Attman, Benjamin Mengas, Jacob Huntzinger, Henry Roup, John Hughes.

DELAWARE.—Robert Hutchinson, George Runnyan, Wm. Hood.

CHILISQUAQUE.—Wm. E. Erwine.

TURBUT.—Peter Dunkle, Kilyon Dunkle, Wm. M. Sample, Isaac Marsh.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Robert Lesher.

SUNBURY.—Jacob Grilich, Wm. Hoover, Henry Bucher.

UPPER AUGUSTA.—Reuben Garinger.

LOWER " —Abraham Shipman.

RUSH.—C. A. Heath.

SHAMOKIN.—Martin Gass, Asa John, John Smith, Charles Alexander, James Vanhorn, Philip Bopp.

UPPER MAHONOY.—Samuel Heime, Henry Rebuck, Andrew Geist

LOWER " —John Michael.

LITTLE " —Isaac D. Baker.

JACKSON.—Abraham Deppen.

CAMERON.—Solomon Dunkleberger.

LIST OF CAUSES

FOR Special Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County to be held on Monday the 25th day of October 1852.

Frederick Keener	vs Wm. Ayres
Graham et al	vs Hugh Bellas et al
B R Kase	vs Geo A Dixon
Platt & Platt	vs Henry Masser
Wm L Heineman	vs T A Billington et al
Geo E Gehrig et al	vs Peter Warey
Rebecca Lamison	vs Thomas Vastine's exrs
Geo Garman	vs B H Howell et al
Geo Eyster for Martin Weaver	vs Eb'zer Greenough ex't
Mahonoy and Shamokin Improvement Co	vs Abraham Paul
Welker & Wife	vs Hannah Meudenhall
Henry Donnel et al	vs Hugh Bellas

JAMES BEARD, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office,
Sunbury, Sept. 18, 1852.—

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the election of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, WILLIAM B. KIPP, High Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in said county of Northumberland on the SECOND TUESDAY (19th) of OCTOBER, 1852, at which time State and County Officers, as follows, are to be elected:

One person as Canal Commission of the Commonwealth.

One person as Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth.

One person as Member of the House of Representatives to represent the county of Northumberland.

One person as Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the County of Northumberland.

One person as Commission for the county of Northumberland.

One person as Coroner for the county of Northumberland.

One person as Auditor for the county of Northumberland.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Northumberland are as follows:

The Sunbury District, composed of the borough of Sunbury, and Upper Augusta, at the County Court House.

The Augusta District, composed of the township of Lower Augusta, at the house of Elias Emerich, in said township.

The Northumberland District, composed of the borough of Northumberland, at the house of Augustus Houtz of the borough of Northumberland.

The Point District, at the house of Henry Haas, in the borough of Northumberland.

The Milton District, at the house of Frederick Sticker, in said borough.

The Turbut District, at the house occupied by Abraham Kleinfaller.

The Delaware District, at the house of Henry Reader.

The Chilisquaque District at the house of Benjamin Feedeman.

The Lewis District, at the house occupied by Michael Reader.

The Shamokin District, at the house of Charles Leiseuring.

The Upper Mahonoy District, at the house of Daniel Heim.

The Little Mahonoy District, at the house of Frederick Reiter.

The Lower Mahonoy District, at the house of Michael Spohn.

The Rush District, at the Liberty Pole School House.

The Jackson District, at the house occupied by Peter Schwartz.

The Coal District, at the house of William M. Weaver, in the town of Freeburgh.

SECTION 3. That all that part of Coal township, in the county of Northumberland, lying west of a line beginning at the line between Coal and Cameron townships, at a point two thousand feet west ward of where the said line crosses the west branch of a forked road leading to Alexander Hunter the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; thence north fourteen degrees west to the line between the townships of Coal and Shamokin, be, and is hereby erected into a separate school and election district, and the qualified voters residing within the said boundaries shall hereafter vote at the general elections at the public house of Henry H. Weaver, in the town of Freeburg.

The Cameron District, at the house of Jacob Haupt.

The election to open between the hours of 6 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without intermission or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The several inspectors and judges elected on the 3d Friday of March, 1852, in pursuance of the 3d Section of the act of the 4th of July, 1850, will of the election on Tuesday the 14th day of October next.

"Find every person except a Justice of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit and trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or soldier, who shall be returned as elected, the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of this State, or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and note that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or incorporated district, and every officer of the city or district, by law, incapable of exercising the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, if any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to the election of this Commonwealth,"—passed July the 2nd, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places for holding the election in their district respectively, being the district before 8 o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October in each and every year, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

I also hereby make known and give notice that by an act of Assembly passed on the 9th day of April, 1840, it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of Northumberland county, from and after the passage of said act, to vote for all the constituted officers, or for the various offices to be filled at any election, on one ticket or ballot: Provided, That officer for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspectors shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge the next preceding election, shall act as an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, the inspector who received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of half an hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall appoint their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of said assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspector or judge or either of them, shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white free man of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in the state six time years, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceeding the election, and within two years paid state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this state, and removed therefrom and returned, and shall have resided in the election district, and paid tax as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months. Provided, That the white freeman, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners and assessors, unless the person offering to vote has a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and gave satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or on the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act; and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, who respect the name of the person so admitted to vote, shall be inserted in alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be permitted to vote on account of his age, and in either case the nature of such votes shall be read out to the clerk, who shall make a note in the list of voters kept by them.

In a France where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is challenged by any qualified citizen, the Inspectors shall examine such person on oath, as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the state one year or more, his oath shall be a proof thereof, but he shall prove by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he resided within the district at least ten days next immediately preceeding the election, and shall make himself aware that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting thereth.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make proof, if required, of residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of assisting friends, or influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every one such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

It shall be the duty of every mayor, sheriff, alderman, justices of the peace, and constable or deputy constable, of every city, county, township or district within this commonwealth, whenever called upon by any officer of an election, or by any three qualified electors thereof, to clear any window or window shutter, to the place of general election, which shall be locked in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same, and on neglect or refusal to do so on such requisition, said officer shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor in office and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the respective constables of each ward, district or township, of this commonwealth to be present in person or by deputy, at the place of holding such elections in said ward, district or township, for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid.

It shall be the duty of every peace officer, as aforesaid, who shall be present at any such disturbance at an election as is described in this act, to report the same to the next court of quarter sessions, and also the names of the witnesses who can prove the same.

And by the 4th section of the act of 16th of April, 1840, it is enacted, "That the 16th section of the act, as passed July 30 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this commonwealth, shall not be so constructed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer, from serving as judges, inspectors or clerks, at any general or special election in this commonwealth.

The Judges are to make their returns for the county of Northumberland, at the Court House, in Sunbury, on Friday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1852.

WILLIAM B. KIPP, Sherif.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury,
Sept. 18, 1852.—4t.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH