State was admitted into the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians, but as fast as her settlements advance, lays it off into counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plunder for subsistance. It is deprives this government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, and from consideration of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject of course to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do that, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrasment to the Government. It is hoped however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omission is, probably, to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortifications adopted in 1816, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation, but is should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on his subject, and on others connected with its Department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provisions for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy. Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many of the works beyond making the necessary preparations. With respect to a view of the improvements the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them, but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficient policy, so auspiciously begun, will be continued. Great care should be taken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will, in most cases, be lost.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of that branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year.—The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded, the arrangements made for the explorations and survey of the Cuba Seas, the Northern Pacific and Behring's Straits, the incipient measures taken towards a reconnoisance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the river La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navagation all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resorces of a country abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy. I select for special commendation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insubordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September, 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under condition well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature.

The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependent upon immediate obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrests of a refractory seaman in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to this increased and anxious labor since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy—the plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corpse of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully ingrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the re-organization of the Navy Academy—I commend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his Department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by $1,430,696 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postages made by the act of March 3d, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although in its operation during the last year, the act referred to has not fulfilled the prediction of its friends, by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1833, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants or contermious States or territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt, in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau for agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in application for pension and bounty lands, for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontier against the Indians, and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians "with equal diligence and energy as our own," for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ship, and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for re-organizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statues of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incomplities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action, and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States.

I am aware, however, that any of these subjects have been fully noted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

I think it due to the several Executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the Heads of these Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence, and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are supposed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose their trust the temptations to dishonesty which the cupidity of peculiar and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the Government against that source of intellect and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall either offer money, give or offer to give to any of the officers or clerks a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from its foundation to the present day, to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration.

During the terrible contest of nations against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide-sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies were wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle-field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof.

While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb so much part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt, and it permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days sail of our shores. We see in it her armaments, and taken a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join in the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining "the balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to intervene between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe, and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our enormous strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is an specious but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We can not witness the struggle between the oppressed and his oppressor anywhere without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, it is prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the Revolution who threw the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors," to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it.

The truth is, that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a commonplace prudence and a far seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities, but to the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a republican form of government than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, bearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality, "The National Convention declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave it in charge to the executive power to give orders to the generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been, or should be, oppressed in the cause of liberty."

Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendancy of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self-government under which the English colonies grew up, and our revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at variance with those institutions.

But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half century, the number of States in the Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excelled to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparce population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be prote ted by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear, that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new or untried theories of human rights. The latter are ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government, by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. They should therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed. Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority extended to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this chart of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservation and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great inner elements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognized. At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of happiness to which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, December 6, 1852.

Communication.

H. B. Masser, Esq :—I observed that you noticed the improvements of Charles Weaver's Hotel, in Sunbury, a few weeks since. Business required my attendance at Sunbury for several days. I put up at Mr. Weavers and found that the house had undergone a general repair, and is finished with taste and elegance. The rooms and chambers are well furnished, comfortable and clean. The table always supplied with every thing good and well got up, sufficiently so, to meet the wants of a city epicure. During a weeks stay, I have not seen a drunken man is his bar-room, or a noisy person about his premises. The Hon. Judge Jordan and Lady have taken permanent boarding there. Charley himself, makes it his business to administer to the comfort of his guests, with as much ease and affability, as a monsieur Barber does his customers. Weaver's Hotel is a strangers home.

LEUMAS.

Shamokin, Dec 10, 1852.

☞ We would call your attention to the advertisement of Swaim's Panacea, for the Cure of Scrofula—in another column.

☞ POISONING. ☜

Thousands of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c. are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their cure as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills.

☞ "*Be not deceived*," but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 30th of Nov. by the Rev. J. A. Ross, Mr Hiram Hendershot, to Miss Samantha Wynn, both of Lower Augusta.

On the 9th inst, by the Rev. J. A. Ross, Mr Samuel Shipman, to Miss Catharine Fox, both of Lower Augusta.

DIED.

In this place, on Monday last, Mrs RACHAEL, consort of Isaac Martin, dec'd., aged about 71 years.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market.

Dec. 8, 1852

Flour and Meal.—The market is firm; sales of fresh ground for export at $5, and good brands for city consumption, at $5¼ a $5¾. Extra Flour is held at $4 37½ a $4.—

Rye Flour.—Last sales at $4¼.

Corn Meal.—Last sales of Penna. at $3½

Wheat—Sales of prime red at $117; and 111 a 111½c for red.

Rye—Is in demand; sales at 88cts.

Corn—Is arriving freely, and prices are something lower; sales of dry yellow at 60a 63c, and of damp at 55 a 58c.

Oats.—Sales of prime Southern at 45 and Penna. at 46 cts.

Whiskey.—Sales of bbls at 27c, and hhds at 26 cts.

Baltimore Market.

Dec. 6, 1852.

GRAIN.—Sales of Wheat to-day at 103 a 106 cts. for good to prime reds, and 106 a 112 cts. for whites,

Corn is in very good supply Sales to-day of white at 55 a 67 cts., and of yellow at 64 a 66 cts. The large quantity in market, however, caused prices to give way, and at the close no more than 64 cts could be obtained for yellow.

Sale of Maryland Rye to-day at 80 cts. and Penna. at 82 cts.

Oats sells at 38 a 41cts., the latter rate for strictly prime parcels.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT

Wheat.	100
Rye.	70
Corn.	50
Oats.	37
Potatoes,	37
Butter.	18
Eggs.	12
Pork.	8
Flaxseed.	125
Tallow.	10
Beeswax	25
Heckled Flax.	17
Dried Apples.	100
Do. Peaches.	250
Flax	8

New Advertisements.

THACKERAY is very severe upon "snobs" in his own country, and we presume he will find some of the class also in the United States. But in this city those men who are not snobs are invariably those that get their clothing at Rockhill & Wilson's great clothing store, at the corner of Franklin Place and Chesnut st., No. 111. A man can be genterelly, without being expensively dressed, by going there.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1852.—1y.

Agricultural Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Northumberland County Agricultural Society, for the election of officers, will be held at the Court House in Sunbury, on Monday, January 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVID TAGGART, W. I. GREENOUGH, } Sec'ys.

☞ Other County papers please copy.

December 11, 1852.—

Wild Turkeys.

THE subscriber will pay a fair price for a pair of genuine wild turkeys (male and female.)

DAVID TAGGART.

Northumberland, Dec. 11, 1852.—tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Audtior, appointed by the Orphans Court of Northumberland county, to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of Abraham Rothermel, Administrator of Eve Kemple, late of Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, deceased, to and among the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Sunbury, on Wednesday, the twenty ninth day of December 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M. At which time and place all persons interested can attend, if they see proper.

J. B. PACKER, Auditor.

Sunbury, Dec. 9, 1852.—3t.

Stuttering and Stammering

Cured in from five to twenty minutes.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity that he has taken rooms for one week at COVERT'S HOTEL, In the Borough of Sunbury, where persons afflicted with

STUTTERING AND STAMMERING

May call on him at any time between now and Saturday next, and obtain relief from that distressing impediment in a few minutes, without surgical operation, or the slightest pain.

The undersigned is the only person in the United States that can perform this cure effectually. He has practiced upon 1500 persons within the last three years; and besides, he has in his possession scores of certificates of cures upon persons in this and other sections of the country, to whom reference may be had if any doubts exists as to his ability to accomplish all he promises. Among these he has the certificate of the New York Medical Faculty; the Rev. E. J. Prime, Editor of Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. Knox, New York; Professor Jomane, of Bishop Doane's College, Burlington, N. J.; C. Vanrenseller, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, 256 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Peter Farnum, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, besides numerous other eminent personages. Moreover, so confident is he in the success of his peculiar mode or treatment, that he will

Charge nothing where he fails to cure.

Which shall be tested at once by the patient reading and speaking with fluency and ease without the slightest stuttering or stammering.

J. V. WYCKOFF.

Sunbury, Dec. 11, 1852.—1t.

TO the Hon. A. JORDAN, Esq., President and his Associates, Judges of the court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Northumberland:

The petition of CHARLES GARINGER respectfully showeth; that your petitioner is in possession of a commodious house, situate in the Borough of Sunbury on the road leading from Sunbury to Harrisburg, which is well calculated for a public House of entertainment and for the accommodation and entertainment of strangers and travellers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses, and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers. He therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a licence to keep an Inn, or public house of entertainment at the place herein named, and he will pray, &c.

CHARLES GARINGER.

TO THE JUDGES ABOVE MENTIONED:

We the subscribers residents of the Borough of Sunbury and Upper Augusta township do hereby certify that CHAS. GARINGER the applicant for the license, is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers and that a Public House there is necessary; they therefore recommend him as a proper person to be licensed to keep a public house.

Names.	Names.
J. B. Packer,	Charles Weaver,
R. H. Awl,	Jno. P. Pursel,
J. B. Masser,	Wm. L. Dewart,
Jacob Eckman,	Ira T. Clement
Samuel Thompson,	J. Farnsworth,
E. G. Markley,	John Haas,
James Covert,	H. J. Wolverton,

Jacob Shasholtz.

December 11, 1852.—3t.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity that he has opened a Night School in the public School rooms in this place, for the purpose of teaching the common branches of an English education, but more particularly *Reading*, a branch too much neglected. His Terms are $1 for sixteen nights, provided scholars are satisfied. Fuel and Light found by himself. School commenced on Thursday night last to continue every night, until the end of the quarter.

HOSEA W. ATWELL.

Sunbury, Nov. 27, 1852.—tf.

A CARD.

C. MILLER begs leave to inform the ladies of Sunbury and vicinity, that he has commenced his business in this place, and is now engaged in manufacturing, at his residence, in the new building opposite J. G. Youngman, in Deer street, all kinds of

LADIES BOOTS AND SHOES.

Also misses and childrens shoes of every discription. Orders for work promptly attended to, and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

Sunbury, Nov. 27, 1852.—tf.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselvet indebted to the estate of Geo. Long dec'd., late of Cameron township, on vendue note or otherwise, are hereby notified to make a settlement without delay and that the subscribers will attend at the house of the dec'd., on Saturday the 11th of December next for that purpose.

GEO. BOYER, Adm'r.
LEAH LONG, Adm'x.

Cameron tp., Nov. 20, 1852.—4t.

THE GLOBE:

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has made the Globe its organ of communication with the country. To facilitate this important object, and diminish the expense to the people, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the proceedings of Congress revised by the members, are henceforth to be conveyed through the mail free of postage.

The approach of a new administration imparts peculiar importance to the next session of Congress. Throughout the whole country there will be solicitude to know what shape Congress will endeavor to give to the national affairs to meet the incoming administration. The debates of the next session will, no doubt, as heretofore, foreshadow its policy.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix are printed on a double royal sheet in royal quarto form, each number containing sixteen pages. The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses: and the Appendix embraces the long speeches withheld by the speakers for revision, the Messages of the President of the United States, and the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments.

The Laws passed during a session, and an Index to them, are printed as soon as possible after adjournment, and sent to all subscribers to the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Daily Globe during the next session $8 50

For one copy of the Congressional Globe, Appendix, and Laws for the next session $3 00

The subscribtion money must accompany the order, else no attention will be paid to it.

Subscriptions should reach here by the 15th of December, at farthest to insure all the numbers.

I have about five hundred surplus copies of the Congressional Globe for the last session, which contain, besides the proceedings of Congress, all laws and joint resolutions passed during the session. The proceedings and laws make 2,552 pages; and the list of appropriations and Index not yet printed, will make about 80 pages more. I will let those who subscribe for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the coming session have them at the following rates: Price per copy, unbound, three dollars; or bound in three volumes, backs and corners Russia leather, five dollars. They will be delivered to subscribers at these prices. I sell the bound volumes here for four dollars a volume: the three volumes bound for twelve dollars. Every person who takes any part in the politics of this country should possess them.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, November 11, 1852.

FOURTH ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS,

AT THE NEW STORE OF

I. W. TENER & CO.,

(Nearly opposite Weaver's Hotel, Market St.)

Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa.

WE invite the particular attention of our friends and the public to our Fourth supply of goods just received, adapted to the winter season.—We have now a much larger assortment in every department than at any time since we opened in April last; all of which we are determined to sell at the same low prices which have hitherto secured to us such a generous support from a discerning public, and for which we beg to return our best thanks.—

Our stock consists of

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Queensware,

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,

Single and Doubled Barrelled Guns,

Carpets, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags,

Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Looking Glasses, Wall Paper for Room and Window Blinds, Lemons, Nuts and Candy, Salt, Mackerel,

Plain and Fancy Hams and Shoulders, Nails, Window Glass, Paint Stuff, Oils and Putty, Carpet Chain, 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, Dec. 4, 1852.—1y.e

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors and other persons interested in the Estates of the following named persons, that the Executors, Administrators, and Guardians of said Estates have filed their accounts with the Register of Northumberland county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said County, on Tuesday the 4th day of January next for confirmation and allowance.

1852.

Daniel Bogar, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r Frederick Lazarus.

Geo. Oyster, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r John N. Oyster.

Abraham Kerlin, dec'd, settled by his Adm'r James Eckman, Final Acct.

John N. Keim, dec'd., settled by his Adm'rs George N. and Jacob N. Keim.

James Tharp, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r C. W. Tharp.

Adam Dence, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r Anthony Dence.

Henry Steinmetz, dec'd., settled by his Executor, Adam Conrad.

John Beisel, dec'd., settled by his Ex'r Jacob Kauffman.

John Dressler, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r David Zartman.

George Hall, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r J. H. Zimmerman.

Bethuel Vincent, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r John N. Vincent.

Hetty Malick, Charlotte Malick, Jeremiah Malick, and Mary Malick, children of Jacob Malick, dec'd., settled by their Guardian George Conrad.

Joshua Folt, dec'd., settled by Peter Conrad Ex'r of Joseph Folt, dec'd., who was Adm'r of Joshua Folt dec'd.

George Clark, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r Reuben Fagely.

John Stepp, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r Bastian Stepp.

Jacob Deabler, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r Joseph Deabler.

Peter Culp, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r David Hauck.

JOHN P. PURSEL, Register.

Register's Office, }
Sunbury, Dec. 4, 1852.—5t. }

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the several Courts of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the peace, and Orphans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in and for the county of Northumberland, to commence at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, the 3d day of January next, and will continue TWO WEEKS.

The coroner, Justices of the Peace and constables in and for the county of Northumberland, are requested to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things to their several offices appertaining to be done. And all witnesses prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any prisoner are also requested and commanded to be then and there attending in their proper persons to prosecute against him, as shall be just—and not to depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, at the time appointed agreeable to their notices.

Given under my hand at Sunbury, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two—and the Independence of the United States of America the 76th.

God save the Commonwealth.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of certain writs of *Fen. Exp.* to me directed will be sold by public Vendue, or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Sunbury, on MONDAY the 3d day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit

A CERTAIN ISLAND,

situate in the Susquehanna river, opposite the Isle of Que, in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, and known by the name of CLARK'S ISLAND, containing twenty-six acres, more or less.

ALSO:

A Certain Other Island,

situate in said river, in the township and county aforesaid, and nearly contiguous to the above mentioned, known by the name of Tinstley Island, containing three acres, more or less.

ALSO:

A Certain Other Island,

situate in said river, in the township and county aforesaid, and nearly contiguous to the above mentioned, known by the name of Husterman's Island, containing twenty-eight acres, more or less, all of which are cleared.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hartman, jr.

ALSO:

A Certain Tract or Piece of Land,

situate in Lewis township, Northumberland county, bounded north by lands of Conrad Guiltner, east by lands of Thomas Galbraith and Abraham Hause, south by lands of Elizabeth Ellis and west by the same, all of which is cleared, containing nine acres, more or less, whereon are erected a log dwelling house and a frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Wartman.

ALSO:

All that full, equal, undivided half part, (the whole into two equal parts to be divided,) of and in the following described tract situated in Coal township, (late Shamokin township,) Northumberland county, beginning at a pine, thence by land of John Carson North two degrees, West two hundred and thirty nine perches to a post thence by lands of Thomas Hamilton and lands of Wm. P. Brady, South eighty eight degrees, West, one hundred and sixty six perches to a white oak, thence by lands of Magdalina Loverton South sixty six degrees, West three hundred and fourteen perches to a white oak, thence by land of Samuel Scott, south twenty nine and a half degrees, East sixty one perches and four tenth to a stone, thence North seventy six and a half degrees East one hundred and sixty four perches to a post thence south two degrees East sixty perches to a chestnut oak, thence by land of James Hepburn North, eighty eight degrees, East two hundred and fifty four perches to the place of begining. Containing by a former survey three hundred and nineteen and a half Acres and allowance, and by a re-survey four hundred and twenty eight Acres and twenty nine perches and allowance.

Siezed, taken in execution and to be sold as property of George Heckert and Thomas Sharp.

ALSO:

The undivided three fourth parts of a certain Tract of Land,

situate in Coal township, in the couty of Northumberland, adjoining lands of John Boyd, Wm. Wilson, Peter Maurer, Michael Kroll and Frederick Kramer, containing 367 Acres and 99 perches and allowance, Surveyed the 23d day of October 1794, on a warrant to Mathias Zimmerman, dated the 27th day August 1793.

Siezed taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Snavely.

ALSO:

A Certain Lot of Ground,

situate in Market Street in the borough of Sunbury, and county aforesaid, bounded north by Cherry alley, east by an alley, south by Market Street and west by lot No. 40 and known in the general plan of said borough as lot No. 39, whereon is erected a two story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE

and a frame Stable, containing one eighth of an acre more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as he property of Benj. Robins and E. A. Kutzner.

ALSO:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND.

situate in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, bounded north by lands of John Runkle, east by lands of Leonard Pensyl, south by lands formerly owned by Judge Rawle and west by other lands of defendent, all lying north of and bounded by the public road leading from Paxinos to Shamokintown, containing 70 acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, a bank barn, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christein Kable.

ALSO:

By a writ of *Alias Ven. Exp.*

A Certain Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Milton, in that part of said borough, called Upper Milton, in upper Market street, bounded north by said upper Market street, east by lot of Widow Wallis, south by an alley and west by lot of Jacob Kraw, containing 33 feet front, 130 feet in depth, whereon is erected a two story Dwelling House.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Heats.

WM. B. KIPP, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, }
Dec. 4, 1852.—4t. }

LIST OF CAUSES

FOR trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, at January T., A D., 1853.

PLAINTIFFS.	DEFENDANTS.
George Shiley	vs Adm Dunkelberger's admr's
Hugh Bellas	vs R & W Fagely
Reuben Fegely & Co	vs Hugh Bellas
Krieger for R Fagely	vs J Furman & F Klaze
Hugh Bowen	vs Wm H Thompson
P K Hoffman & wife	vs H Kuhnts, McCarty et al
Raker & Co for Jacob Bloom	vs Henry Conrad
Wm M Auten	vs Thomas Raser
John Brown	vs John Oyster scir's ex'r
John W Peal	vs Geo B Youngman
Henry Klaze & Eve his wife	vs Jacob Zartman's administrator
J B Masser	vs Barbara Shaffer's ex'rs
Mott & Shober	vs Daniel Dreisbach
Jacob Keller	vs Bank of Northumberland,
William McCarty	vs Samuel Hunter
James T Sutton & Co	vs Samuel Kyle
David Fisher	vs J W Fryling
Daniel Rhodes	vs Jacob Westman
J W Peal	vs Martin Irwins' adm'r
Samuel L Beck	vs Jacob Stitzel
Simon Snyder	vs George Snyder
Christian Cable	vs M Bachman & F Markle
Boneparte Thompson et al	vs Casper St Clair
E John for W Camp	vs Wolverton & Le