

HARRISBURG, February 20.

SENATE—The Senate was engaged today chiefly in the consideration of private bills a number of which were passed.

A bill relative to the sale of lands for the non-payment of taxes was passed.

A supplement to the act exempting the sale of property to the amount of three hundred dollars was passed a reading in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Randall offered a joint resolution relative to a line of steamships between Philadelphia and Brazil. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Negley introduced a bill to encourage volunteer companies.

A bill committing the death penalty in certain cases was reported favorably.

A bill to authorize the Governor to appoint commissioners to investigate the management of the Lancaster Bank passed finally. Adjourned till Monday at 3 P. M.

Later from Salt Lake.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS—Preparations for Resistance by the Mormons.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.

The Independence correspondent of the Republican, under date of the 16th says that the mail from Salt Lake arrived the previous night.

Conductor Denver reports the snow from one to six feet deep on the mountains, and the weather intensely cold. No left camp in Scott January 17, when the troops were in good spirits earnestly wishing for warm blankets and reinforcements, to make a descent on Salt Lake City.

From Mormon prisoners and straggling Utah Indians Gen. Johnson is well advised of the movements of the Saints, who are making active preparations for resisting the troops in the spring. Their municipal regulations are very stringent and suspicious fastens upon everybody in the least inclined to favor the action of the United States Government.

Gov. Comings is performing the duties of his office as far as he is able.

The outward bound mails are making good progress. Many Indians were met on the route, who were all friendly.

HOTEL CHANGES.—We are indebted to Colonel Eck for the following items of information in regard to Hotel changes, and as the gentlemen named are justly entitled to all the handsome things said of them, we give our readers the benefit of the information:

CHANGES.—Col. Wm. H. Hay, of Williamsport, leaves the Eagle Hotel the first of April and crosses over to the large brick hotel corner, immediately opposite, where he will open a new hotel for the accommodation of his numerous friends and patrons, and the "rest of mankind." That good old democrat, Captain J. H. KINGS, of the American goes into the Excelsior Hotel, Col. V. S. Duncan, proprietor of the United States Hotel, remains where he is feeling as comfortable and as happy as you please.

Mr. DAVID HEAN leaves the Klinae stand in Lewisburg, and intends bettering his condition by taking up his quarters in Milton, at the United States Hotel, J. H. Eckman, Esq., retiring.

Col. HOFF, of the Eagle, and Gen. BLAIR, of the Broadway, are enjoying their military honors with graceful dignity, and treating their customers with the highest degree of politeness.

LOCOMOTIVE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—We have received from J. W. Anspach, Jr., the President, the Fifth Annual Report of this Company. The receipts and expenditures of this Company in 1857, were as follows:

Receipts, \$73,643 91

Expenditures, \$6,182 14

Balance for the operations for the year, \$17,461 77

Total Assets, \$1,070,609 68

Bills receivable, \$12,239 87

Loan to Lessee of Big Run colliery, \$11,495 61

Debts due by sundry persons, 3,464 49

Cash on hand, 1,757 41

Cost of improvements, \$1,000,257 05

Real estate, \$1,254 71

Cost of improvements, \$1,251,231 76

No dividend was declared, but the managers express the belief that they will be able to pay an annual dividend of 6 per cent. regularly hereafter.

The managers propose selling 2500 acres of the Northern portion of the property, being an outlet by Sunbury, for the purpose of raising funds to improve the balance, without resorting to loans, or increasing the capital stock any further.

The Lady's Book for March is a number for which friend Godley may well be proud. "The Mother's Blessing" is beautiful, artistically and neatly executed. This engraving alone is fully worth the price of a single copy of the Book. In addition to a large number of engravings, the literary matter cannot well be surpassed. The Lady's Book is rapidly increasing its circulation.

THE JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE for February is on our table. It is published by the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia. The contents for February embrace articles on Civil Engineering, American Patents, Mechanics, Physics, and Chemistry, and matter in connection with the economy of the Institute.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for March is an excellent number, handsomely illustrated. The Home Magazine, in the hands of Mr. Arthur, will always be a welcome family visitor. Price \$2 per annum.

The Lutheran Congregation, in Danville, has commenced building a new church edifice. Its size is 48 by 70 feet, surmounted by a dome and a bell. The cost is estimated between six and seven thousand dollars, the greater part of which has already been secured.

PEARL FISHING IN WISCONSIN.—The people of Green Bay (Wis.) recently turned out en masse and procured a large number of pearls from the mussel and fresh water shells in that vicinity, a sample of which was sent to a jewelry concern in New York, to a few days, an answer was received that pearls of that description were rather scarce, as present, and that such would sell as high as sixty cents per bushel.

A distinguished writer says that nothing is best achieved by indirection. "The workings of a cork screw would seem to be a refutation of that plausible theory."

As a late trial, the defendant, after hearing a witness, stepped up and said: "Them allegations is false, and that allegator knows it."

Wheat is selling for \$17 per barrel in San Francisco, and wheat at \$3 30 per bushel.

We are informed that the bills of the Treasury Bank, and Crawford county Bank, State, are discredited by the brokers.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1858.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna has exceeded that of any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

FOR RENT.—Two houses in Market street. Apply at this office.

THE COLDEST YET.—Wednesday morning was the coldest of the season. At sunrise the thermometer stood at two degrees below zero.

Much matter intended for this week's paper has been crowded out.

THE 22d in SUNBURY passed off without any unusual demonstration, excepting the performance of Grant's Cornet Band, mentioned in a carriage, and passing through the streets. We are under obligations to the members for a complimentary serenade, and trust they may live to enjoy many succeeding birthdays of Washington.

MAGNANIMOUS.—Some would be offering advertising agent in New York, offers us, for \$20 worth of advertising, about \$5 worth of fancy jewelry and flash books. We wonder how many gulls he will catch with this bait.

TAVERN LICENSES.—Tavern keepers who intend to apply for licenses are reminded that they must file their petitions in the office of the Prothonotary at least three weeks before they are presented to the Court. Notice must be given in two or more papers three times, the last insertion to be not less than ten days before Court. All notices therefore should be published, not later than next week's paper or on the 4th of March.—The bonds can be filed on the first day of Court.

The communication of J. W. W., in reply to J. J. J., is unavoidably crowded out this week. Correspondents should remember that condensation is the essence and pith of good writing, and should make their communications no longer than necessary. Besides, personalities and diffuseness should be avoided.

We regret to announce the death of Jacob Frick, one of the editors of the Miltonian, who died at Milton on Friday last, at the residence of his brother Robert M. Frick, Esq. Mr. Frick was but thirty three years old, but that fell destroyer, consumption, preyed upon his vital and his death was no unexpected event. Mr. Frick was a gentleman of excellent moral character and was highly esteemed for his amiable disposition.

THE STEAM BAKERY, of Philadelphia has established a branch in Pottsville, where fresh loaves of bread are sold less than the old price.

THE 22d of FEBRUARY at SHAMOKIN.—Our friends at Shamokin had a fine time on the 22d inst., Washington's birth-day. A grand ball and entertainment came off in the evening at Bittenbender's Hall, a handsome and commodious building, recently erected by our old friend Stephen Bittenbender, one of the most prosperous and enterprising citizens of Shamokin. Eight cottages were on the floor at one time. The music and dancing department was under the direction of Mr. Eckert, of Northumberland. The refreshments were served in good style by Mr. Porter, of the Shamokin Hotel.

On Monday last Mr. J. W. Bassler, of this place, attempted to cross the river, on the ice, with a horse and sleigh, but accidentally took the wrong road. There was a large crack in the ice, within about 100 yards of the Western shore, at which place the horse, and one side of the sleigh, went through. Some of our citizens immediately went to his assistance with ropes and planks, and succeeded in rescuing the horse without any injury. Persons crossing and increasing should be careful and ascertain the right track. The ice is about 3 inches thick, but there are weak places that render necessary some caution and care.

THE 22d of FEBRUARY, 1853, will be a memorable day in the annals of Virginia. The great Equestrian bronze statue of Washington was inaugurated at Richmond on that day. E. M. T. Hunter, one of the Virginia U. S. Senators, was the orator of the day. His oration is an eloquent production. Gen. Scott was present and commanded the military. This statue is the work of the lamented American artist, Crawford, who died a short time since in England from the effects of a cancer in the eye. This statue is said to be the finest in conception and execution in the world. It was designed and modeled by Crawford in Italy, and cast at Munich. The figure of the horse, poised on his haunches, is 22 feet long.

FIRE IN LANCASTER.—A fire occurred in Lancaster, on Wednesday last, originating in the Chestnut street iron works, which extended considerably before it could be arrested. Over fifty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed, and much other seriously endangered.

Col. ECK, of Milton appears again in the world of Journalism. In the last Democrat he comes out in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. This can only be accounted for from the fact that the Colonel and President Buchanan are both good looking and clever gentlemen, and as the President is the most venerable of the two, the Colonel yields to ego and superior wisdom, without regard to the opinions of the rank and file who differ on this question from their chief.

SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD.

Our neighbor of the Gazette takes exceptions to the sale of the State canals to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company. The reasons assigned are that the price is too low—that the Company is too poor to pay—and that it would be "more of a present than a sale."

The truth is, the canals are not worth, to the Commonwealth, one dollar, and if the Sunbury & Erie Company is poor it is still a stronger reason that they should not pay more for the canals than they are worth. There are, however, other reasons than those given by the Gazette, but the opponents of the sale don't like to make them public. The true reason is that a great many hungry office holders will have to let go the public least if they are sold. The Gazette talks about the revenues of the canals, but says nothing of the expenses. Opposition to the interests of so important a work as the Sunbury & Erie road is, perhaps, surprising, and as our neighbors have been surprised by several articles in our paper lately, we hope they will not wonder if we are surprised to find them advocating the interests of a number of hungry expectants, living off of the public, instead of the interests of a great Railroad thoroughfare that will enhance the value of a large section of our State to a greater extent than the entire worth of the canals.

THE MEETING AT ST. CARMEL.

A meeting was held at the Hotel of William H. Lerch at St. Carmel, in this county, on Monday the 15th inst., without distinction of party. The object of the meeting was an expression of opinion in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. Frederick Hiarriou presided, assisted by Dr. William J. Haas, Thos. Schell, Abraham Lerch, J. H. Yarnall, George A. Keeler, William Biles, and Abraham Martin as Vice Presidents, and J. H. James and David Lewis, as Secretaries. Messrs. James, Haas, Schell and Keeler were called upon for addresses. D. J. Lewis, J. H. James, John Dreher, Jeremiah Gillingier and J. B. Wasser were a committee to draft resolutions. Resolutions were adopted approving Major Dewart's vote favoring an investigation of the Lecompton Constitution, and also in favor of a tariff. As the proceedings reached us on Saturday, and after they had been published elsewhere, we can, of course, only refer to them.

The editor of the Gazette takes exception to our remarks on acknowledging the receipt of the President's Lecompton Message. Although he gives us credit for being "a gentleman by habit and disposition," he thinks that we "overlooked the rules of courtesy" in our comments, on account of "our dislike to that d d devil." We have no such dislike, as stated by the Gazette, and never expressed any. On the contrary we entertain for Mr. Buchanan, personally, the highest regard and respect. All who have met him admit that he is a perfect gentleman, with a character above reproach. But that should not prevent us expressing our opinion of his message. Whether it would have been less exceptional, in a separate paragraph, we must leave for determination to Chesterfield and the editor of the Gazette.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The grading on this work has progressed more rapidly than could have been expected. The grading of the road between Trevorton bridge and this place will be completed by the first of April. Active preparations are making to lay the track and complete the bridges, without delay, all of which can be accomplished by the first of June. The whole road, now known as the "Northern Central Railroad," extending from Baltimore to Sunbury, a distance of 139 miles, will then be completed. At Sunbury it will connect with the Great Sunbury & Erie road, extending West, the Philadelphia & Sunbury, extending East, and also by the Sunbury & Erie and Lackawanna & Bloomsburg road with the New York & Erie road at Great Bend, and the Elmira road at Williamsport.

SNOW.—On Friday last we had about five inches of snow. The sleighing lasted but a day or two and was poor at that.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of Northumberland county, have made the following appointments for the year 1858:

Commissioners Clerk.—Geo. Martin, Esq.

Attorney for the county.—Chas. Pleasant, Esq.

Physician.—Dr. R. H. Avel.

Mercantile Appraiser.—James Lynn, of Shamokin.

THE MURDER TRIAL AT DANVILLE.

The trial of Wm. J. Clark for the murder of his wife, Catharine Ann Clark, commenced at Danville on Tuesday, the 15th. Clark and Mary Twiggs were charged with having given poison (arsenic) to Clark's wife while sick, and a true bill was found against both. Large quantities of arsenic were found in her stomach after her death. A few weeks previous to the death of Mrs. Clark, David Twiggs died under suspicious circumstances, and poison was also found in his stomach. Clark was put on trial first. It was proved on the trial that he purchased several ounces of arsenic and some strychnine, and that Mrs. Twiggs had also purchased some. Clark's denial that he purchased arsenic was a strong circumstance against him. He also wrote to a friend, Mr. Thompson, at Phoenixville, to purchase and bring him, secretly, two ounces of arsenic and eight grains of strychnine, as it was necessary to do so to save his life. His friend instead of complying, sent the letter to the Prosecuting Attorney, which was read in evidence against Clark, and which amounts almost to a confession of the crime. Clark also had escaped from Jail by springing from his cell, one morning, as the Sheriff came in, and then turning the key on the Sheriff, was retaken. The motive for the murder was said to be an improper intimacy between Clark and Mrs. Twiggs. He was seen several times sitting with his arm around her neck and waist.

Judge Jordan, in his charge to the Jury, summed up in a clear and concise manner all the facts and circumstances, giving the proper benefit of every doubt. The Jury, however, had not a single doubt in regard to the prisoner's guilt. Nor has any one who heard or reads the evidence. The scene

relied on by the Commonwealth to establish the prisoner's guilt.—1st. That Mrs. Clark's death was occasioned by poison.—2d. That the prisoner Mrs. Twiggs purchased poison.—3d. That they waited upon Mrs. Clark during her illness, and in addition, a letter written by her while in prison, dated August 29, 1857, addressed to Andrew J. Thompson, in Phoenixville. [Letter read pro et.]

The following is the letter referred to by the Judge:

Letter read as follows:—"DANVILLE, Montour county, August 29, '57."

"Dear Andrew:—"

"I hope that this will find you & Yours all well."

"I now will reveal to you what will liberate me at the trial by you doing it for me. Having the confidence in you that you will do it for me, I can be the wiser of it. Although I little deserve your aid—Dear Brother you see that it is testified that I probed Poison So if you would be so kind as to buy the following amount it would save my life & enable me to reward ten fold for the trouble & expense this is to buy three ounces of Arsenic & eight grains of strychnine get 25 ounces by itself. Get it as soon as this comes to hand and bring it up with you on Next Friday the 4th and stop at Bloomsburg & get Mr. Robert F. Clark to come with you he is my counsel do not let him know that you have it but you can Give it to me when he is with you. Without notice & the Sheriff will not be in And I will pay your expenses Look at Dear Brother yourself & your good understanding will tell you that when I will have the same quantity of poison to show in Court that this will have to liberate me I am sure that I can be acquit of this before but you know that it is very few that I can trust with one word in place of a letter Dear Andy by Diving so you will Save Life & Credit & I will Reward you and you will be running No risk whatever what that you get Home at night. I have certain reason for saying so on Friday or Saturday night. The 4th or 6th you do not get here on some of the 2 days I will take that as a Token that you will not do it. But I have confidence in you that you will attend to it for me & save my life And I will be very humble servant As I remain yours in the Bonds of Peace law & order ever yours affectionately

William J. Clark."

"Let no one see this letter."

This letter as you perceive, requests Mr. Thompson to procure poison and deliver it to him, the same quantity of arsenic and strychnine that the prisoner had used in Danville. The weight of this letter should have as tending to fix guilt upon the Defendant, as for him. It is certainly a fact worthy of your consideration. Mr. Thompson did not comply with his request, and it was highly proper he should not. After the time elapsed when he desired Thompson to come to Danville, he broke jail, but was retaken. The circumstances under which the attempt was made, have been fully detailed to you by the Sheriff. Such an attempt as this, is considered in law as a circumstance from which guilt may be inferred, standing alone, it is considered insufficient to justify a conviction, but well worthy of consideration as you, when the attempt is unexplained by the prisoner. The attempt to escape is some indication of fear, but this fear may be the result of conscious guilt. A variety of causes may operate on the mind of one accused of a crime, to induce a high crime, who is conscious of his innocence, to attempt avoiding a public trial, and the chance of a conviction. There may be great excitement in the public mind against him, if while he may have a knowledge, and fear that his name may not be elicited, either from the corruption in the Commonwealth, or a failure on his part to procure the necessary testimony to establish his innocence, may operate on his mind, and lead to an effort to escape. In this case, no evidence has been offered by the prisoner, explanatory of the attempt made by him to escape, and consequently it is a circumstance which should take into consideration, with the other facts and circumstances in the cause, in determining his guilt or innocence. Having thus as briefly as I could detailed the evidence introduced by the Commonwealth, upon which he claims his innocence, and which is on one at the bar, it is proper to examine the testimony relied upon by the Defendant, to establish his innocence.

The sickness of Mrs. Clark is alleged not to have been in consequence of poison administered to her, but that she was attacked by the city of Philadelphia, which the Court has already referred. The witnesses who have been examined on the subject of the manner in which the prisoner and his wife lived, speak of no jawing—unhappy disorders or matrimonial strife. There is not shown to have existed between them, any other than the most proper and affectionate relationship, and it is proper to examine the testimony relied upon by the Defendant, to establish his innocence.

The fact that Mrs. Twiggs and the prisoner attended upon Mrs. Clark during her last illness, is not sufficient to justify his conviction. Mrs. Twiggs was living in the same house, and it was not proper for her to administer to her comfort in her afflictions; and it was not only proper for her husband to be with her, but it was his duty to be with her, to solace and afford her such relief and consolation, as was in his power. The evidence upon her last sickness, did afford them an opportunity of administering to her, if such a selfish purpose had entered their mind.

There is also evidence by Thompson Foster that the prisoner and Samuel McClintock came to where he was, and the prisoner informed that witness that there was a report that his wife was poisoned, and wished him to go along with him to see Doctor Simington. Clark stated that he wanted to get to Doctor to get the body of the woman examined to prove that it was not so. This circumstance you will also take into consideration on making up your verdict, and you will inquire whether the prisoner did administer poison to his wife, or knew that he had administered to her by his procurement and with his knowledge, he would have desired an examination to be made that might lead to his detection.

You will also recollect the testimony of Mr. McMullen, in which she relates a conversation she had with Clark in the presence and hearing of his wife. The witness stated that she said to Clark that there was a great talk going. He asked what she answered, that the people reported she was poisoned. He inquired who said it, and she replied it was a flying report all over, but didn't know who said it. He said when she would be buried he would fix this. The witness asked Mrs. Clark if she blamed him for giving any, and she answered no. It is for you to determine what weight there is in this declaration of the wife of the prisoner. She would hardly suspect that her husband would be guilty of so foul a deed.

The good character of the defendant prior to this charge against him is also relied upon as ground for his acquittal.

The evidence is so doubtful case, should turn the scales in favor of the accused but it is only in a doubtful case that it is of any value. Where guilt is fixed upon an individual, previous good conduct cannot wipe it out.

The Counsel in the case have discharged their duty to the Commonwealth and to the prisoner; the Court has endeavored to discharge their duty, and now submit the case to you to pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. If you are satisfied from the evidence he is guilty, it is your duty so to find; if you are not satisfied of his guilt, acquit him.

The Court do hope and pray that your minds may be directed to a righteous conclusion.

If you find the prisoner guilty, you should state in your verdict, "We find William John Clark guilty of murder in the first degree, in manner and form as he stands indicted." If you find him not guilty, you return "We find him not guilty."

The Court adjourned at one o'clock, P. M., and Court adjourned immediately after.

THE VERDICT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19th.

The Jury, at precisely 7 o'clock, returned a Verdict of "GUILTY" in manner and form he stands indicted." The Court House was crowded in a few moments after the bell had rung, and the utmost solemnity and quiet prevailed throughout the House, when the verdict was rendered. The prisoner looked down-cast and trembling, strengthened with a degree of composure as every one of the jurors pronounced the awful word "guilty." Court immediately after adjourned and the Sheriff took the prisoner back to jail.

SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 20th, 1858.

Court met at 9 o'clock. The House was, as usual, filled to overflowing. When the prisoner was brought in, Judge JORDAN adjourned the Court as follows:

Wm. J. Clark, Have you anything to say, why sentence of death should not be pronounced?

The prisoner then with a clear voice, and in a fluent manner addressed the Court in substance as follows:—

"I do not object that sentence of Death shall now be pronounced upon me—I am prepared to die—innocence of the foul crime charged upon me has strengthened me during the long confinement and during the trial and is serving me now in this awful hour. I do not wish to charge the jury, or the Court with any fault, but I do wish to judge the ruler of the Court, who searcheth the heart and knows the inmost workings of it is my judge, and I am prepared and satisfied to go into his presence. It makes no difference how a man dies, if he is prepared, only so he don't kill himself. The Court should be told not fear. Men only call the body but God can kill body and soul. I stand here before God and this large audience an innocent man. I know it is a painful duty to you to pass sentence of death upon me, and I don't envy your Honor to pass that sentence the law of God is my judge, and I know that he will do now, and I feel satisfied to enter into eternity. It is no use for me to comment upon my innocence, but I declare it again in the presence of this assembly, the Court, and Almighty God, who sees and hears every thing, and who is to be my judge, and knows that I am not guilty of the glorious crime of murdering my own wife. But as I said before to comment upon my innocence is useless in such a prejudiced community as this.

When at the last Court an application was made for my discharge on a point of law, the Court refused to grant it, and I am glad that they tried out, that your Honor did so, that you will kill me, and it is, therefore, that I don't blame you for refusing to discharge me then and giving your own body to the public. I decline to comment upon the trial at this time, as those who have injured me, leave to God who will judge correctly and justly. I am not to comment upon them; but what shall the Jury and those who have testified against me think hereafter, when the truth was come out, for thus having accused me without cause and wrongfully? Here are the lips [pointing with his fingers to his lips] that were never polluted by a harlot's kiss, and here is a breast [pointing to his breast] on which a prostitute never reposed, and here is the heart [pointing to his heart] that never beat for a strange woman, and I am innocent of the foul charge. I have nothing more to say now. You can proceed to pass sentence.

SENTENCE.

I did hope that, during my official term, I would have been spared the pain, of passing upon any one the awful sentence of death.—This hope, like many others, that were never fulfilled, has vanished. The duty of the law imposes upon the Court, its most solemn and painful one; but it must be discharged. The crime for which you have been convicted by a Jury of your country, is the murder of your wife under circumstances, which should aggravate the enormity of the crime, and impart to it a deeper and darker stain, than is usually found in cases of murder. Cath. Ann Clark was your wife, and from the evidence in the case, was not wanting in duty and affection for you. It is but a few years since she gave you her heart and pledged her name in your—since you mutually promised at the marriage altar, to support, love, comfort and cherish each other, in sickness and in health, so long as God permitted you to live together. From the evidence, it appears that you lived together happily. She was the mother of your children. It was an evil hour for you, when forgetting your duty to her—your duty to your God and to your country, you administered to her a deadly poison that soon terminated her life. She did not suspect that when you were in her sick room, and stood by her, day after day, apparently anxious for her recovery, that the cup you presented to her contained a deadly poison, and that you were seeking to destroy her life. She did not suspect that the agonies she was suffering and the pains she was enduring were caused by you. Oh, it was a deed of the foulest kind, availing a card of honor, that has scarcely a parallel. Your guilt, which is established by the verdict in this case would in all probability not have been detected, had it not been for the examination made by the Physicians after her death. In her stomach was found the evidence of the cause of her death.

During the brief period that may elapse between this and the time when the sentence of the law may be executed, the Court would most solemnly and earnestly urge upon you, the duty of endeavoring to prepare to meet a Judge from whose dread sentence there is no appeal from whose eye no one can escape, and who is able, with unerring certainty to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty.—Do not neglect this, with hope, that the Executive clemency will spare you. The Court most deeply sympathize with you, but our sympathies cannot prevent the sentence of death or its execution. You have had the benefit of a fair trial—you have been defended, and ably defended by your counsel and you have been condemned by a Jury of your country. It remains for the Court to pass upon the sentence of the Law, and that is, that

You, William John Clark, be taken hence, to the place from whence you came, within the jail of the county of Montour, and from thence to the place of execution, within the walls or yard of the said jail, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead—And may God have mercy upon your soul.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, the 8th inst., by John D. Conroy, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL RAZER to Mrs. SARAH YOUNG, of Lewisburg.

On the 19th inst., in Salt Springs, by Rev. S. Damer, JURY

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DEATHS.

In Bloomsburg, on the 20th inst., CATH. AKIN, wife of Jacob Epler Esq., aged 62 years, 6 months and 23 days.

In this place on the 24th inst., JANE, wife of John Bucher, aged about 22 years.

In Selingsgrove, on the 16th inst., WILLIAM JONAS, infant son of Henry and Harriet Seesholtz, aged 1 year 6 months 22 days.

In Pottsville, on Monday morning, February 15th 1858, of Consumption, MARGARET E., wife of James G. Turner, is the 40th year of her age.</