

Liberation of Gov. Dorr.

On Thursday week last, the Senate of Rhode Island passed an Act of Amnesty for political offences, and for the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr, with provision for his restoration to all the privileges of citizenship, as soon as he shall have taken the oath of allegiance. On the following day the House concurred. The Committee of the R. I. Legislature reported on Wednesday that Dorr's unconditional liberation would tend to settle the great conservative principle established by the recent events in the history of the State. They allude to the fact that he has appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, and deprecate any action in relation to his case which would betray a distrust in the soundness of the State's cause, or in the rectitude of the Supreme Court. This report is signed by Wm. G. Goddard and Robert B. Cranston. J. S. Tourtellot, the other member of the Committee, presented a minority report, recommending the unconditional release of Mr. Dorr, as a measure necessary to restore peace and harmony to the State. It is well written and ably argued. The Providence Herald of Saturday says—

"The news, together with an authenticated copy of the Act, was brought to this city, yesterday, at 2 1/2 o'clock, and was immediately carried over to the prison, by Walter S. Burges, who took with him a carriage to receive Gov. Dorr, and convey him from the loathsome scene of his wrongs (2) and sufferings, who is now, at half past 3 o'clock, making preparations to quit the prison. Hundreds of citizens are crowding the prison door, and hundreds more are craning, on horseback and on foot, are thronging the roads leading to that hated place. * * * * *

"The loud booming of the cannon from Smith's and Federal Hill, and the waving of the flags from the hickory poles and flag staffs, give unequivocal token of the general and undisguised joy which pervades all ranks and sexes in the city. Gov. Dorr is now restored to his liberty, and the people are rejoicing with exceeding great joy."

We learn from the Providence Gazette, that the rejoicing was great on the liberation. He was escorted to his father's residence by an immense multitude. He was afterwards waited upon by the people and escorted to the house of Hon. Ezekiah Willard. Mr. Nathan Porter here addressed him, congratulating him upon his release, and the triumph of the great principles that he had contended for.

Gov. Dorr, though very feeble, addressed the audience for a few moments, in reply to Mr. Porter, and was listened to with breathless attention. He thanked the people for their kindness, and stated that he adhered firmly to his principles—there could be no compromise of them. That however much his enemies might have attempted to trample him under their feet, he believed his head and heart were still in the right place. His words were greeted with an incessant cheering; in fact the very sound of his well known voice seemed to possess a charm which filled all, who heard it, with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

This act does not restore Mr. Dorr to his rights and privileges until he has taken the following oath:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; and that I will support the Constitution of this State. So help me God. (Or this affirmation I make and give upon the peril of the penalty of perjury.)"

Whether he will consent to take the oath now that he is free remains to be proved. The demand for his restoration is already made, and, doubtless, an attempt to effect it will be made in the Legislature.

WORKS OF ART.—Mr. Lester, U. S. Consul of Genoa, has brought with him a work of art, which has afforded us a great deal of pleasure. It is an original portrait of Americus Vesputius, the only one in Italy, and which was presented to Mr. L. by the family. It was taken by Bronzino, and has been preserved by the lineal descendants of the Vesputii family with the greatest care. It represents Vesputius with a chart in his hand and apparently contemplating the distant ocean he is to traverse. The head seems to have been shaven like that of a monk, but the whole face presents nothing particularly prepossessing. The picture is accompanied with undoubted testimonials of its originality, among others a letter from the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It shows the state of art at that time, and by its freshness, preserved through so long a period, exhibits the great skill of the artist. The Vesputii family are poor. Two daughters are engaged in teaching school, while the son, the only lineal male descendant, is employed in the Treasury Department of the government at a salary less than a hundred dollars. The Duke of Tuscany, however supplies the wants of the family from his own pocket. Mr. L. was the first American that had ever called on the family, and they were deeply affected by the compliment, as they had been before mortified at the neglect of our countrymen. They are deeply chagrined at the conduct of their sister, who, after having been the mistress of some dozen of men, had the impudence to ask our government for a grant of land to herself, as the only descendant of the Vesputii family. We hope this portrait will when the Capitol, for it certainly should be a national picture.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

INSTANTANEOUS BEER.—The American Housewife gives the following receipt for a temperance beverage.

Put a pint and a half of water, four teaspoonful of lemon juice—sufficient to suit the taste with syrup or white sugar, and turn it into a junk bottle.—Have ready a cork to fit the bottle, a string or wire to tie it down, and a small tin to drive down the cork. Then put into the bottle a heaping teaspoonful of the super carbonate of soda, cork it immediately, tie it down, then shake the whole up well, cut the string and the cork will fly out.—Then it out and drink immediately.



V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.
Also, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.
And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

A Few Kinds of Printing Ink for sale, at Philadelphia prices, for cash, at this office.

The Supreme Court for the Northern district, will commence its sessions at this place on the second Monday of this month.

The rains, which have continued for a week past, will operate, we fear, injuriously to the crops, if they should continue much longer.

In our advertising columns our readers will find a notice of Mr. Plumb's Daguerrian Gallery, where he has a collection of specimens, of the finest Daguerreotype likenesses in the Union. Mr. Plumb is celebrated in this line of business, and, as his terms are low, visitors to the city should not fail to call on him. By calling on us, a specimen likeness of a certain modest, if not distinguished editor, may be seen.

A New Post Office has been established at Snyderstown, in this county, on the new route from this place to Danville, and Joseph Hoover appointed Post Master. The appointment is a good one, as Mr. Hoover is a man of good business habits. We presume there is also an appointment for that of the Liberty Pole. Our subscribers will, hereafter, receive their papers at these places, promptly, and free of expense.

The procession of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows came off at Milton on the 26th ult. Delegations were present from Pottsville, Hamburg, Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, Williamsport, Halifax, Lewisburg and Danville. Addresses were delivered by G. W. Graham, Esq. of Lewisburg; Mr. Gamble, of Jersey Shore, and Mr. Quiggle, of Lock Haven.

RELEASE OF GOV. DORR.—Our readers will, no doubt, be pleased to hear that the Legislature of Rhode Island has, at last, been compelled, by the force of public opinion, at home and abroad, to release Gov. Dorr from his cruel and unjust confinement. We could hardly have supposed that political rancor would induce those in power to exercise in such a tyrannical and relentless manner. The Whig party in Rhode Island have certainly gained nothing by the operation.

The August interest, on our public debt, will be paid. Of this there is no longer any doubt. There were many who were opposed to the payment of the interest due in February last, alledging that the August interest could not be met. Wise counsels, however, prevailed. The interest was promptly paid, and the old Keystone again stands erect, disenthralled, redeemed and regenerated.

GRAIN.—The crops, in this section, wear a promising appearance, and will, we think, prove better than an average one. Besides, we believe there is but little smut, and the grain is much better filled than last season. Some of our farmers commenced harvesting some days since, which is something earlier than usual. The prospects of fair crops, in England, were, at the latest advices, unfavorable. At Hagerstown, Md., contracts for wheat to be delivered in August, at \$1 per bushel, have been made. If the next arrivals should confirm these accounts we may reasonably look for a rise in wheat. In the West, the wheat crop is something better than had been anticipated. In some parts of this State some fields suffered severely from the late frost. We observed a field of wheat, below Lancaster, on the right of the road coming from Philadelphia, that looked as if the heads had been thrashed out, while the left hand side presented to our view as handsome a field of wheat as we could desire to look upon. The thriving condition of our manufactures will greatly tend to advance and keep up the price of grain. At Danville, and in fact at all the principal manufacturing places, the price of grain is as high as at Baltimore and Philadelphia. Our prospects were, certainly, never brighter than at present.

Mr. Bancroft the Secretary of the Navy, in a most eloquent oration on the death of General Jackson, thus beautifully alludes to his firmness and the iron energy of his mind:

"History does not describe the man that equalled him in firmness of nerve. Not danger, not an army in battle array, not wounds, not widespread clamor, not age, not the anguish of disease, could impair in the least degree the vigor of his steadfast mind. The heroes of antiquity would have contemplated with awe the unmatched hardness of his character; and Napoleon, had he possessed his disinterested will, could never have been vanquished. He was always fortunate. He conquered the wilderness; he conquered the savage; he conquered the bravest veterans trained in the battle fields of Europe; he conquered everywhere in statesmanship; and, when death came to get the mastery over him, he turned that last enemy aside as tranquilly as he had done the fiercest of his adversaries, and escaped from earth in the triumphant consciousness of immortality."

Five hundred new houses have been erected, or are in the course of erection, in the "burnt district," at Pottsville. Some of them are handsome and elegant buildings.

Statistics in relation to a Continuous Rail Road from Snubury to Philadelphia.

The great success which has attended the construction of Rail Roads, in Europe and this country, when properly managed, has directed the attention of capitalists to this kind of improvement. The Reading Rail Road has now a capital invested of about 10 millions of dollars, the interest of which, at 5 per cent., is \$500,000 per annum. The road, though completed to the Pottsville coal region, is not yet finished, and will not be until it forms a grand thoroughfare, between the rich and fertile valleys, drained by the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna and the city of Philadelphia. It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that an iron track road can be constructed between Shamokin and Pottsville for about \$600,000. This, with the road already in operation between this and Shamokin, would form a continuous Rail Road line from Philadelphia to Snubury, at the junction of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna. The question is, would the road prove profitable. We believe that the road, of itself, would not only be extremely profitable, but that the future prosperity of the Reading Rail Road, almost wholly depends on its completion. The vast and increasing trade in grain, iron, coal and lumber, on the Susquehanna and tributaries, imperatively demands some safe and speedy outlet which can be resorted to all seasons of the year. As some evidence of the extent of this trade, we will furnish our readers with such estimates as we think can be relied on. Fourteen years since the value of property, descending the Susquehanna to Baltimore, was estimated by a careful comparison and average of dates, to amount to \$3,410,000, of which about three fourths, \$2,580,000, were deemed the products of the two branches and their tributaries. The tonnage of this property was estimated at 169,282 tons at Baltimore, and three-fourths of it, or 126,962 tons, at the Sunbury basin. But since that period things have greatly altered. The coal and iron trade of the Susquehanna was then in its infancy, and scarcely heard of—a trade, which, in a few years, is destined to become the most extensive in Pennsylvania.

The probable quantity of iron that will be produced in another year, by the furnaces now in operation, and those in progress of erection, on the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, may be fairly estimated at 50,000 tons. Bituminous coal which could be carried over the road to a great advantage 40,000. Lumber that enters the basin at this place on its way to Baltimore, &c., 200,000,000 ft or 200,000 tons. Grain which is carried to Balt and Philad., by way of the tide water canal, 600,000 bushels, or 20,000 tons, which constitutes in the aggregate 310,000 tons, viz:—

Wrought and pig iron,	50,000
Bituminous coal,	40,000
Lumber,	200,000
Grain, wheat, &c.,	20,000
	310,000

We have not included in the above the vast amount of miscellaneous products, that find their way to market, the greater part of which would follow this new route. A trip from this place to Philadelphia or Baltimore, and back, by way of the Tide Water Canal, occupies from 18 to 20 days. Freight and tolls on merchandise, from Philadelphia, is from \$7 to \$7.50 per ton. By way of the contemplated Rail Road, the same trip can be made in 3 days, while the freight or carriage will not exceed \$5.50 per ton. During low water this route would command the entire river trade of the North and West Branches, as the basin, at this place, can be approached at almost any season, even when the river below this is almost entirely obstructed. It may be asked how much of the above trade would seek this new avenue to market. We think the following may be relied on as a fair estimate:—

Iron,	35,000
Bituminous Coal,	25,000
Lumber,	50,000
Grain,	10,000
Miscellaneous,	20,000
	140,000

Making in all 140,000 tons. To this we may safely add 60,000 tons, for the return trade, as nearly every pound of merchandise, destined for either of the branches of the Susquehanna, will take this route, on account of its superior speed as well as cheapness.

Here then we have 200,000 passing not only over this new road, but also over the Reading road. This amount of tonnage at the very lowest rates, would yield an income that would pay for a road costing double the estimated amount of the one now proposed. But independent of all this, nearly the whole line of the new road, will pass through one of the finest coal fields in the world, and would yield a handsome dividend on the cost of its construction, from the coal trade alone. We shall recur to this subject again, and show how deeply the Reading rail road is interested in the speedy completion of this work.

Our package, for Northumberland, will be sent by mail, to the Post Office, hereafter. The same will be done with our packages for Shamokin and the other places. This arrangement will, we presume, be acceptable, as the papers will be carried safely, free of postage.

The increase of letters on the 1st inst., under the new law, was so great at the Philadelphia Post Office, that six hands were employed to do the work, which formerly occupied one. There will, no doubt, be a great increase of correspondence.

The Susquehanna Canal Company, after a protracted contest of five days, elected Thomas Wilson, President, and Thomas M. Abbot, Treasurer.

Five hundred new houses have been erected, or are in the course of erection, in the "burnt district," at Pottsville. Some of them are handsome and elegant buildings.

GROSS BRUTALITY.—There are individuals, who, from honorable and ambitious motives, seek celebrity, while others, equally ambitious but less scrupulous, are perfectly content provided they can acquire a little notoriety. Of the latter class, is a certain Frederick J. Fenn, publisher of the Harrisburg Statesman, a Native American print. Whilst almost all the papers in the Union, of all political parties, having any pretensions to respectability or character, were mourning the death of Gen. Jackson, in terms becoming men who profess to be governed by those principles recognized by every moral and christian community, this Mr. Fenn, with the feelings and disposition of a hyena, could only satiate his foul appetite by rooting up the ashes of the dead. There are but few of Gen. Jackson's political enemies who do not acknowledge the purity of his intentions. Daniel Webster, himself, with a magnanimity becoming a great mind, regretted that he was sometimes compelled to oppose his measures, as he never doubted his patriotism, or the purity of his motives; but this grub could not discover one single virtue in the character of one of the most honest and fearless patriots that America ever produced. The following are extracts from the Statesman and we doubt whether there is another individual in the country who would envy the notoriety or feelings of the person who could give vent to such base malignity:—

"False to every profession he (General Jackson) ever made, whether in morals, politics or religion; acknowledged by all as the basest demagogue that ever headed a nation and led it to its doom; a sycophant in heart and a tyrant in power, yet the good people of our country are called upon to mourn his demise."

"His only merit was obstinacy, and indomitable opposition to the interests of the country that conferred her highest honors upon him. Base, degraded, corrupt, alien to every feeling and emotion which characterizes and adorns the gentleman and the christian, the attempt is making to dehumanize his memory, and hymn strains of devotion to his worthless shrine."

"That he possessed the courage of a bull dog, and the ferocity of the tiger, we never doubted; but that he, aside from his military achievements, ever did one act from good motives, we deny."

AN IRON BRIDGE.—The Pottsville and Philadelphia Rail Road Company have constructed an Iron Bridge at their Depot at Pottstown, on the Truss principle. The weight of the bridge is 9 tons 1 cwt. The span is 31 feet—the cords are made of wrought iron.—It is said to be the first iron bridge ever constructed in this country—cost about \$1,600.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. Joel W. Andrews, of Northtown, has taken out a patent for burning brick with stone coal. He burned a kiln last week, containing 250,000, which are said to be of a superior quality. By the use of coal as fuel, the expense is much reduced, and the time required to burn is diminished one half.

THE COAL TRADE.—The amount of coal transported over the railroad from the Schuylkill region this season is 282,599 13, by canal, 80,393 04, total 362,992 17 tons. From the Mauch Chunk region, 138,523 tons.

ANTHRACITE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Journal has a specimen of Anthracite coal, which was found on the farm of Benjamin Emerson, of South Reading, about two feet below the surface, while excavating for the Railroad. It is said to be of good quality, and will burn freely.

EARLY PEACHES.—Ripe peaches, of good flavor and fair size, were offered in the Savannah market on Thursday last, and found ready purchasers at 25 cents per doz.

ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday morning, (June 29th,) at 10 o'clock, a grindstone, something like five feet in diameter, used for grinding hinges at the foundry of Messrs. MOORE & BIDDLE, while in full motion, making 300 revolutions in a minute, suddenly burst asunder in four pieces, and the centrifugal force was so great, that a piece of about 500 pounds was forced through the wall in the second story of an adjoining building, 15 or 20 feet distant, and was arrested only by the wall on the opposite side of the room, which is considerably injured. Another piece ascended perpendicularly through the roof, tearing rafters, &c. into fragments. Archibald McAllister, the workman employed in grinding at the time, discovered by the motion of stone that something was wrong, and turning a way from it, was instantly carried off by a piece some fifteen feet distant, but without being materially injured. But for this fortunate move he would have been instantly killed and shattered to pieces.—*Danville Democrat.*

POTTSTVILLE & PHILA. RAIL ROAD.—It will be perceived that the tonnage upon the articles of coal alone on this road is increasing weekly in a most astonishing ratio. The highest amount of coal shipped by the Rail Road during last season, we think was in August last, which did not exceed in any one week 12,000 tons. This week we ran up our shipments by this road to over 22,000 tons of coal. This promises well to the Company, and may be set down, not only as an evidence of the increasing prosperity of our Coal Region, but as an earnest of the future profitability and usefulness of the Road. Perhaps it would not be out of order here, to call attention to the proposed Rail Road to connect our region with the Susquehanna. This important link, it seems to us, if completed, would increase in an inconceivable degree the tonnage and travel on both our rail road and canal.—*Potts. Enq.*

The Religious Recorder significantly asks, "Which is the cheapest, to hire a room and buy a library, and organize a school for poor children, or pay the damage which such a set of vagabonds will, in a few years, inflict on society?"

As a general rule, it may safely be laid down that the more school-houses there are, the less prisons there will be needed.

BENEFIT POTTER.—The Washington Union says:—"It is impossible to pass over the powerful and touching sermon which was delivered by Bishop Potter, the lately elected bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, in St. John's Church, on Sunday last. It was of the highest order of pulpit eloquence. The arguments drawn from the uniform belief of mankind in favor of religion, and illustrating the immense benefits which it sheds upon the human race, were presented with a fervor and a pathos which we have never heard surpassed. The portrait of General Jackson, rising from poverty to the summit of human wishes, and dying amid all the consolations of our holy religion—followed by the pictures of the death of General Harrison, and the disaster of the Princeton in this vicinity—thrilled with an irresistible force upon an awe struck and affected congregation. We congratulate the diocese of Pennsylvania upon the master spirit whom they have called into their service."

McCurry's Confession.—It was announced, some time before the execution of McCurry, that he had made a confession, and since his death it has been given to the world, as though the life of infamy, such as it appears he led, could prove either advantageous or instructive to the community. This confession has been severely reviewed by the press in Baltimore, and contradictions and discrepancies pointed out, which greatly shake confidence in his sincerity when he made them. Particularly do they notice the monstrous doctrine that the blood of his innocent victim was permitted to be shed to serve for an occasion to save the murderer's soul, a doctrine first promulgated by the Rev. Simon Sanler, in Horn's case, and which is full of mischief and blasphemy, as though their victim had no soul to be saved, or at least that it was viewed by his Creator as of no consequence compared with theirs.—*Ledger.*

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—It is computed there are about twenty thousand members of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in the United States, comprised in nearly two hundred subordinate Divisions.

BAD PREJUDICES FOR DIPLOMATISTS.—The New Orleans Picayune, noticing the recent robbery of Capt. Elliott and Governor Shannon, in Mexico, says: "The captain was left standing by the road side with nothing save his shirt, and the governor fared even worse; for we have seen a letter which says that the brigands not only despoiled him of every thing, but gave him a severe thrashing in the bargain. This was altogether too bad."

PROFANITY.—There are no oaths in the Choctaw tongue. When an Indian swears he can only employ English expressions of profanity, the very worst kind of profanity in use.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Some of the citizens of the "West End," Baltimore were decidedly astonished a day or two ago, to see a lady come into the street and throw out a basin full of nicely pared apples. A little inquiry brought the fact to light, that she had been preparing to make pies, and in a moment of forgetfulness had thrown away the apples and carefully preserved the parings.

TO STOP A FIT OF COUGHING.—A correspondent of the London Medical Gazette states, that to close the nostrils with the thumb and finger during expiration, leaving them free during inspiration, will relieve a fit of coughing in a short time.

In addition to the above, we can state from personal knowledge, that to press the finger on the upper lip, just below the nose, will make the severest perimortory symptoms of a sneeze pass off harmless.

THE PHENOMENA OF THE BRAIN.—One of the most inconceivable things in the nature of the brain, is that the organ of sensation should itself be insensible. To cut the brain gives no pain, yet in the brain alone resides the power of feeling pain in any other part of the body. If the nerve which leads to it from the injured part be divided, we become instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only by communication with the brain that any kind of sensation is produced—the organ itself is insensible. But there is a circumstance more wonderful still. The brain itself may be removed, may be cut away down to the corpus callosum, without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all those functions which are necessary to simple vitality, but has no longer a mind; it cannot think or feel; it requires that the food should be pushed into its stomach; once there, it is digested, and the animal will even thrive and grow fat. We infer, therefore, that the part of the brain called the convolutions, is simply intended for the exercise of the intellect and faculties, whether of low degree called instinct, or of that exalted kind bestowed on man, the gift of reason.—*Hogan on the Durability of the Mind.*

Those of our Citizens who desire a good Medicine, will find one in the justly celebrated Pills of Doctor Brandreth, which have performed cures upon thousands of helpless and hopeless persons, after the usual scientific skill of physicians had consoling them with the assurance that they could do no more. The properties of these Pills, as an anti-bilious and aperient medicine, are unrivaled; all who use them recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of the weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in the diet, or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Purchase of H. B. Masser, Snubury, or of the agents, published in another part of this paper.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, June 29.
GRAIN.—A parcel of fair good Penna. red wheat was sold today at 89 cents. There are no receipts of Md., new or old. The recent rains will probably prevent the supplies of the new crop from coming to market as early as was expected.
We quote Md. white Corn at 39 a 41 cents; and Md. yellow about 42 cents. The last sale of Penna. yellow was at 42 cents.
WHEAT.—Last sales of bls. were at 29 cents, and of bls. at 21 cents. Both are quite scarce.

PRICE CURRENT.
Corrected weekly by Henry Yastheimer.

WHEAT,	85
RYE,	50
CORN,	49
ONIONS,	25
PORK,	5
FLAXSEED,	112 1/2
BUTTER,	10
EGGS,	8
BEEF,	25
TALLOW,	10
WHEAT,	8
WHEAT,	10
DRYED APPLES,	50
DRY PEACHES,	150

Notice

Is hereby given, to all legatees, creditors and all other persons interested in the estates, of Gertrude Snyder dec'd, settled by her executors John Hetrich and Daniel Snyder; of George Troxel dec'd, settled by his adm'r, John L. Hunt; of Leon and Prester, dec'd, settled by his adm'r, Peter Ester and Samuel Wagner; of Christopher Dumm dec'd, settled by his adm'r, Jacob H. Heber; of Charles Eckman, dec'd, settled by his adm'r, James Eckman; of Barbara Seitz, dec'd, settled by her adm'r, Peter Wagner; of Simon Reitz, dec'd, settled by his adm'r, Peter Dunksberger; of Anna Matt Drosch, dec'd, settled by her ex'r, Daniel Drosch; of Joseph Keller, ex'r, dec'd, settled by her ex'r, John and Joseph Keller; of George Wagner, dec'd, settled by Jacob D. Hoffman, adm'r; of Frederick R. Ker, dec'd, who was the adm'r, of George Wagner dec'd; of Julian C. Straub dec'd, settled by his adm'r, Wm. Deppen; of G. Long dec'd, settled by his adm'r, Simon Gans and Jacob Schmitz; of Jacob Klock dec'd, settled by his adm'r, Henry Klock; of Mary Helling dec'd, settled by her adm'r, G. H. Helling; of Paul Strick, dec'd, settled by his ex'r, E. Kline and Shove; adm'r of S. Campbell, the guardian of Samuel Wilkerson; the adm'r of Mary H. Gether, guardian of Mary Ann Mastay, Washington and Charles Gearty; adm'r of Jacob Hill, guardian of Wm. Dwight; the adm'r of Henry Reck, guardian of Daniel and William Menzies; the adm'r of David High, guardian of S. Sloan and S. Sloan Menzies, late of Northumberland county, dec'd; the executors, administrators and guardians of the said deceased estates, have filed their accounts with the Register of this county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county on Tuesday, the 5th day of August next, for confirmation and allowance.

EDWARD OYSTER.
Snubury, July 5th, 1845.—40. Regis.
Estate of Catharine Hill, dec'd.
NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration, have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Catharine Hill, late of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and settle, on or before the 1st day of August next.

JOHN CONRAD.
Shamokin, July 5th, 1845.—6.

DR. SMITH'S (Sugar Coated) "Improved Indian Vegetable Pills."
Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have become a shining mark against which all arrows of disappointed hope, envy, and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The pills are country are alike filled with their praises. They cure the poor-house alike with the rich. In all climates, under all temperatures, they retain their wonderful powers, and exert the same by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, through all their operations, and unvaried in their success. They are anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-mucous; and they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: fever and ague, yellow and other fevers, dyspepsia, croup, liver complaint, headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, spleen, cholera, obstructions, haematuria, furred tongue, flatulencies, nausea, diarrhoea, colic, &c. &c. &c. In all cases, they produce a cathartic on the spot, and are equally efficacious in the bowels where a cathartic on the spot is needed.

N. B. No Sugar Coated Pills can be genuine unless every box has on it the signature of BENJ. SMITH, M. D.

CAUTION.—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of "Sugar Coated Pills," it is necessary to be sure that Dr. G. B. B. SMITH'S signature is on every box. Price 25 cents.

Principal Office, 179 Greenway St. New York.
Sold by JOHN W. FRIELING, Snubury.
WM. FORSYTHE, Northampton.
July 5th, 1845.

CASH STORE.
CHEAP, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Twenty Per Cent. Saved.
The subscribers, having purchased the store of H. B. Masser, has just replenished the store with a new stock of goods, which being purely cash prices, will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, twenty per cent. cheaper than usual, and judge for yourself.
The following are among the articles:—
Harrington drilling, at 12 1/2
German linen, at 12 1/2
Muslin, at 6 1/2
Calicoes, fast colors, at 7
Writing paper, at 12 1/2 per quire
Sugars, at 6 1/2
do good at 8
Coffee, at 10 to 12 1/2
Grove's eye loaves, at 30 cents per dozen
Elastic cotton gloves, at 6 1/2
Mohair mats at 6 1/2
Brass Eight day clocks, warranted, at 5 1/2
" Thirty hour " " " 5 1/2
" Alarm " " " 5 1/2
Besides Liquors and Groceries of all kinds, Corn, Flour and Sifted Flour, Tinned Cassemaque, Corn, Cornet, Cassia, Unadorned, Parsnips, Lamps, &c.
HENRY MASSE
Snubury, July 5, 1845.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.
H. B. MASSE, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has sold out his store to Henry Masser, and respectfully requests all indebted to him, to settle their accounts as early as they will be placed in the hands of a J. for collection, without respect to persons, on the 1st day of August.
Snubury, June 29, 1845. H. B. MASSE.