

Washington News.

(Correspondence of the Phil. Ledger.) FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1850.

There is a rumor in town, that Mr. Clayton means to resign the office of Secretary of State; and another, that he has already resigned; but that the President would not accept his resignation. I do not believe it yet though I have good reason to know that Mr. Clayton threatened to do so if they would make him angry. I cannot for the life of me see how Mr. Clayton manages to keep his temper; but his course in regard to what he is pleased to call the Nicaragua negotiation, was certainly such, that on Sunday last it was disapproved by the cabinet itself; and if Mr. Clayton can manage to pardon such an indignity he certainly shows great forbearance and an amiability of temper which entitles him to the respect of the world. Mr. Clayton's error consists in offering terms to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, when he knew, from Sir Henry's own lips, that he (Bulwer) had no instructions or power to treat, and could not engage the faith of his government. He might just as well have offered himself in marriage to a nun, as tried to make a treaty with Sir Henry. Well, after pursuing, Sir Henry with his suit, the latter at last consented to refer the matter to his government, which was accordingly done, and furnished a pretext to certain would-be-wise editors for spreading the rumor that a treaty had been concluded at Washington. What effect these rumors may have had in Wall street—what effect it will have at the Stock Exchange in London, I cannot tell; but mistakes of this sort seldom occur, without producing an effect among the brokers. Instructions have now gone out to Mr. Lawrence that he is not bound by Mr. Clayton's project; but send the latter back to Washington. So that we shall probably stand just as we commenced, which have been concluded in Central America, and smothered on their arrival here in Washington.

It also learns that Tigre Island is going to be surrendered first by England to the United States, and then by the United States to Honduras, as if Tigre Island were a pocket-book which Honduras had dropped, and the United States picked up, without the knowledge and permission of the British justice of the peace, who, having possession himself of the stolen article, returns it to the thief and orders him to restore it to its lawful owner. This some writers in Mr. Clayton's employ call straight forward diplomacy; but it consists, in my humble judgment, in a miserable attempt to save appearances, while he seems to be quite ready to sacrifice the substance of things.

It is also whispered that Messrs. Crawford and Preston are about to leave the Cabinet, but the cause for this rumor must be sought in the slavery question, on which both these gentlemen differ essentially from both the President and the rest of their colleagues. That slavery question will yet give us a deal of trouble until it can be driven from the Halls of Congress.

In conversing with Southern members, I heard them say that it was strange that the North should be unwilling to sacrifice a sentiment, when the South were quite ready to sacrifice their interest to the North. The South, I feel confident in saying, would look with favor on an Internal Improvement Bill and on some local changes in the Tariff of 1846, (not interfering with the general principle,) provided the slavery question be once disposed of, and time afforded for rational legislation on other subjects.

I know that even the question of a fixed home valuation of iron has been talked of; and that the efforts of Pennsylvania to roll back the tide of abolition have met the gratitude, and challenged the respect of every State south of Mason and Dixon's line. What folly it is to quarrel about abstractions of which it is known they will never find an application in practice, while substantial benefits are thus thrown to the dogs! We have an internal improvement bill—local improvements of the tariff—free trade in produce with Canada—free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and a land distribution bill pending before Congress, and yet the care of a few negroes, who will never go either to California or to New Mexico, absorbs our attention, to the exclusion of every serious consideration.

The Mexican Commissioners have in all awarded a less amount of money than three millions and a quarter, stipulated in the treaty of Hidalgo. There were, no doubt, a number of claims (some of them stocked,) which had their origin in fancy, or in ideal performances which it was never intended should be required by the enormous sums now claimed as damages. The commissioners have done their duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1850. The Doty Resolution—Excitement in the House, &c.

To-day, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Doty, of Wisconsin, moved that the Constitution of California, with an accompanying message of the President, be transferred to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to bring in a bill for the admission of California as a State. The moment this was done, an adjournment was moved, and the eyes and noses taken on it, which process has since been repeated up to this minute, 11 o'clock, P. M. If neither section (for it is useless to talk of parties at this crisis,) feels disposed to yield, I have no doubt that the House will be called all night and all day to-morrow, so that we shall have a House of Representatives in permanent session, with no other question pending before it, than that of adjournment. Talleyrand would call this the beginning of the end, and certainly, if nothing is done in the shape of a compromise, it is difficult to say where it will end.

Some weeks ago, every thing looked favorable to the Missouri Compromise; but its champions seem to have fled; for I hear of no Senator beyond General Sam Houston who has the courage to propose it. Then we were led to hope that a compromise would be effected by allowing California, with proper limits, to come into the Union, and establishing territorial governments for the rest of the

Territories, without the Wilmot proviso; but this proposition, too, seems to be killed before it was fairly brought into notice. Both Houses seem to be now bent on the admission of California as a separate and distinct measure, apart from all other questions; and the South, with equal unanimity, is bent on defeating the naked admission.

What the South—and the moderate men of the South, too—insist on, is the settlement of all the questions involving slavery by one and the same bill, or by bills proceeding pari passu with the bill for the admission of California; and for this reason, General Foote, actuated by the best motives in the world, moved the appointment of a Committee of fifteen, to which all these questions should be referred for a common settlement. The plan was patriotic, and with Mr. Clay as Chairman of that Committee, we might have hoped for better things. It really does not matter so much whether California is admitted now, or four weeks hence, so she comes in without creating sectional divisions, and rendering the final settlements of all the questions in dispute more easy and probable.

The North, which is pressing the immediate admission of California has not now the excuse which the Wilmot Proviso men have had, last year, for pressing their favorite measure. It was then supposed by many that slavery would go to California; time and the action of the people have shown that the thing is impossible, and hence the reason for legislating on the subject does no longer exist. The North have carried their point without the proviso; and the consciousness of strength as well as the certainty of success ought to make them tolerant and patient.

Among Senators a worse feeling prevails now than at the beginning of the session, and the North and South are more distinctly marked than ever. Mr. Downs, of Louisiana one of the moderate men of the South, took strong grounds against the admission of California; and other heretofore moderate and conciliatory senators from the South will follow him.

Per contra it is said that Mr. Webster will speak in the course of this week, and that the great statesman of Massachusetts will take strong grounds in favor of some national compromise. Two Northern Whig Senators (one of Vermont, the other of Rhode Island,) will stand by him; and I have no doubt that Mr. Webster's words will fall deep into the hearts of his countrymen. Who does not remember his great union speech against Haynes of South Carolina, the greatest speech in the English language—and that glorious motto of his "Liberty and Union, now and forever!" I also see several very influential Whig members from Massachusetts who, in conversation freely avow that there has been a great reaction in public sentiment in the Old Bay State much more favorable to compromise and union than has existed there for many years, and that unless the Massachusetts Whigs change their grounds there will be such a thinning off in their ranks, as to produce a revolution in politics.

Mr. Clay is surrounded by a crowd of young Whigs from the Empire State, who it is whispered, are about to return to New York to hold a large meeting for the purpose of denouncing the Wilmot Proviso, and standing firm by the compromise of the constitution. The old Kentuckian seems to look twenty years younger since he made his great speech; and he may yet see his hopes realized and friendly relations restored between the two great sections of the country.

Mr. Calhoun was, to-day, again in his seat in the Senate; but he looked very pale and ghastly, and ought not soon to venture on a speech. He and Webster, may, nevertheless speak in the course of this week. This morning it was positively asserted that Mr. Clayton had resigned; but the President has not accepted his resignation, and so Mr. Clayton is obliged to hold over against his will.

THE UNION.

The history of the world affords no example of a nation arising in so short a period from such small beginnings, to such a height of greatness and glory, as has been attained by these United States. No other population on the globe, twenty millions in number, are so generally prosperous, intelligent, and happy. Instead of wasting our energies in fierce and bloody wars, one State or section against another—instead of imposing all manner of restrictions and hindrances upon each other—we have lived together in harmony, cooperating in all matters of joint concern, but leaving the separate interests of each State to be managed in its own way. When we call to mind the vast and immeasurable sacrifices made by our fathers in laying the foundations of this great republic, we cannot but admire their far reaching sagacity, nor less the devotedness with which they laid themselves and their all upon the altar of their country. They felt that the prize for which they contended was of inestimable value, and therefore that no hardships or sufferings, no expense of blood or treasure, were too great to be endured in such a cause.

Journal of Commerce.

WEBSTER TO HAYNE.—"When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in Heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragment of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant and belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood? Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, 'What is all this worth?' Nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and union afterwards'; but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole Heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart—'liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

POTATOES sell at \$3 a pound at the mines in California.

THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1850. N. E. MASSEK, Editor and Proprietor. BUSINESS TABLE.

GOVERNOR LADY'S BOOK, AND THE AMERICAN.—Those of our readers who would like to subscribe for this elegant monthly periodical, can now do so at a very small cost. The Lady's Book is published at \$3 per annum, but as an inducement, which we are enabled to hold out by means of an arrangement with the publishers, we will furnish the Lady's Book and the Sunbury American, one year for \$3.50 cash in advance, to those who may wish to subscribe.

An apprentice to the Printing business wanted at this office. A good boy of about 14 or 15 years would find a good situation.

The absence of the editor must be our apology for any deficiency in this week's paper. We hope to see him at his post next week.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

We are authorized to say, that the Rev. Mr. Shadden, will preach on to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church in this place.

DELEGATES TO THE MAY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic county Convention, held in Harrisburg on the 18th inst., to choose delegates to represent this district in the Canal Commissioners' Convention to be held at Williamsport, in May next. Major W. D. Dewart, was appointed S. natorial delegate, Thomas McCord and Jesse Homer, Representative delegates, with instruction to support EDWARD B. HUBLEY, Esq., for Canal Commissioner. At the last Democratic Convention in this county, Major Dewart was appointed Senatorial and Wm. Follmer, Esq., Representative delegates without instructions.

THE STATE CANALS ARE TO BE OPENED ON THE 7TH OF MARCH, IF THE WEATHER SHOULD PROVE FAVORABLE.

THE HAGUE STREET SUFFERERS.—Sixteen thousand Dollars have been raised in New York, for the families of the sufferers by the Hague street explosion. Collections are still being made.

REFORM IN DELAWARE.—The Democrats of Delaware will meet in Convention at Dover, on the 22d inst., to take measures to ensure a revision and reform of their State Constitution.

VALUATION OF FOREIGN COINS.—A bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Schenck:

"It reduces the legal value of a Spanish shilling to that of a dime, and the 64 cent pieces to five cents. Foreign quarters are to fetch but twenty cents. The mint is required to coin double dimes or 20 cent pieces, equal to the fifth of a dollar."

POSTAGE BILL.—Mr. Wm. Brown has presented to the House of Congress a bill for regulating the Postage, which provides that:

"Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, or other printed matter," shall be charged postage at the rate of one cent for every ounce and a half, or fraction thereof; all newspapers, &c., not sent to regular subscribers must be prepaid: no postage is to be charged on newspapers sent per mail within the country where they are published. Any body may agree to carry newspapers for hire outside the mail. Handbills and circulars charged two cents if not watered. Letters sent abroad charged fifteen cents sea postage in the United States mail lines. The Postmaster General may increase these rates.—The franking privilege to be continued, but restricted to once letters, and members may not frank for a friend under \$10 penalty.

DECISION.—The New Orleans Crescent publishes a recent decision in the Supreme Court of that State, of some interest. In the case of Hart et al. vs. The Owners of the Jane Sharp, it was held that the ship owner who detains a vessel after the advertised sailing day, to the injury of the freighters, is responsible for all damages.—The Court would not admit evidence to prove that advertisements and assurances of owners, of the days of departure, were not to be considered as binding—that the usage was to disregard them. The Court held that the newspapers should not be used as a means of deception; advertisements must speak the truth.

BILLY BOWLES, the Seminole Chief, and his party, have agreed to emigrate from Florida as soon as they collect their people together, on the government terms. Each warrior is to receive before he goes, \$500; each woman and child, \$100; Billy Bowles also \$10,000, and three Sub-chiefs \$5000 each. Also to be guaranteed one year's rations on arriving in Arkansas. The whole expense will reach upwards of \$200,000.

It is positively stated in Washington, that Mr. Joseph R. Rogers of Pennsylvania, has been decided upon as minister to Prussia.—Also that a foreign appointment will be tendered to Mr. T. Butler King.

AN IRON JAIL was shipped from Louisville, lately, for some place down in Arkansas. It was manufactured out of bar iron, and when put together will have the appearance of an enormous cage.

DISAPPEARANCE.—One of the clerks of the Montgomery House, of Boston, has disappeared, having in his possession some two thousand dollars, not his own.

FROM HARRISBURG. HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1850.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was taken up, relative to payment of interest on the loan made to the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company, and the sale of the Railroad, when some disclosures were made relative to the affairs of that Corporation, which were any thing but creditable to those implicated. The condition of the Company may be imagined from the argument of Mr. Packer, who advocated the passage of the bill, for the reason that the Commonwealth had guaranteed the interest on \$300,000 of the bonds of the Company for 27 years—only 16 years of the 27 have elapsed—leaving 11 years yet to run. He contended, that by an immediate sale of the road, the liability of the State would be reduced to the amount for which the road with its appurtenances would sell under the hammer of the auctioneer—which could not be less than \$120,000—that sum being fixed as the minimum value of the road in the bill under consideration. Five per cent, or \$120,000, would be \$6,000, which, multiplied by 11, would give \$66,000 as the sum actually saved to the Commonwealth by the sale. The bill heretofore passed authorizing the sale of the corporate franchises of this road, requires the assent of three fourths of the Bondholders before a sale can be had. Hitherto the bondholders have refused their assent. The road is in a state of utter dilapidation—ten miles at the Pottsville end have been totally abandoned, and the iron sold. The Sunbury end, extending about twenty miles, was still in use, but could not possibly last another season without extensive repairs. The bondholders had abandoned the road, and like the "dog in the manger," would neither keep it up themselves, nor permit it to be sold, and thus place it in the hands of those who would preserve it from destruction. Mr. Packer cautioned the bondholders to beware how they used their influence to prevent the passage of this bill—if it fail, said he, they may perhaps knock at the door of the Treasury in vain for their interest. The stockholders had no interest in the result—the company was hopelessly insolvent. The bond holders, who have the State guaranteed, interpose and prevent a sale—they receive their five per cent, whether the road be abandoned or not. Let them beware, or perhaps the Commonwealth may pause, and inquire into the causes of their opposition.

The Massachusetts Legislature and Dissolution.

Boston, Feb. 15. In the Legislature to-day the yeas and nays were taken on the question to allow the petitioners for a dissolution of the Union, the privilege of withdrawing their petition. The result was as follows: Yeas 268, nays 1.—Mr. Tolman, of Worcester, voted negatively.

Tremendous Fire in New Orleans.

A tremendous fire occurred in New Orleans on the morning of the 16th inst., commencing in Camp street, and already nineteen buildings are in ashes, the most of which are large stores. The office of the Picayune, and Robb's extensive banking house, are also destroyed. The fire is not yet extinguished; although the utmost exertions are being made by our citizens and the fire department.—The loss is not far from \$500,000, the principal portion of which is covered by insurance.

Further Particulars.

New Orleans, Feb. 17. The fire broke out shortly after midnight on the 16th, and is believed to be the work of an incendiary. About twenty buildings on Camp street and ten on Bank place were destroyed. The Picayune office was among the buildings consumed. But a small portion of the type and fixtures were saved. The loss is mostly covered by insurance. Five insurance offices also fell a prey to the flames. The New York, Sun and Mutual Insurance Companies will lose about \$150,000. The Picayune was issued again this morning, and estimates the whole loss at about a half million of dollars.

Maryland Constitutional Convention.

A bill was passed on Saturday last, in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, to take the popular vote on the propriety of calling a convention, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State.

Visit of General Taylor to Richmond.

The papers state that General Taylor will visit Richmond on the 23d of February, inst., to participate in the celebration of the third anniversary of the Battle of Buena Vista.

ENGLISH MINERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The

fre ship John Calvin recently left the Thames, bound for San Francisco. She had upward of one hundred passengers, and they include merchants and mechanics. The carpenters, blacksmiths, painters and others took with them an assortment of tools. Sir Henry Huntley, formerly governor of Pice Edward's island, embarked in the John Calvin with thirty miners. Iron dwelling houses, shops, warehouses and tents, with a very large assortment of British goods, form a portion of the cargo. Several first class ships, now lying in the London and St. Katherine's docks, will soon leave this port for California.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.—We have the Panama

Star of the 18th ult. The Star appears to be very doubtful of a railroad being constructed across the Isthmus, and intimates that much disappointment has attended the expectations of all who based their business calculations upon the promises of the railroad company. The Star seems to be decidedly of the opinion with Colonel Hughes, that a railway or ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is "the most practicable as well as the most feasible mode of communication that has yet been suggested." The Star goes on to say that it is not opposed to a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama; on the contrary, it wishes to see the railroad built, but, at the same time, hints, it has little or no expectation of that being done. One thing, it says, is certain, viz: that railroad or no railroad, if possible, better roads than the one now in existence must be made, and it suggests a plank road, remarking that the timber is on the line, and such a road could be built in one year.—N. O. Delta.

PRUSSIA PROBABLY THE SCENE OF THE NEXT

EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.—The events which are transpiring in Prussia are invested with much interest. According to the Berlin correspondent of the New York Advertiser, Prussia will be the theatre of the next revolutionary movement in Europe; and when it comes it will scarcely be less than an earthquake. Frederick William is making himself odious by his public measures, and the popular branch of the Chambers is coming into direct collision with him, producing exasperation and disgust in the feelings of the people towards the monarch.

DUEL BETWEEN LADIES.—A duel lately occurred at Madrid between two young ladies.

One was ultimately shot in the leg, and the combat ceased pro tem. Finally, a reconciliation was effected by the gallant sword whose charms had evoked the apple of discord.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—Two young ladies

Miss Almira Fraim and Miss Mary Ward, have become regular students in the medical department of the Memphis Institute.

American Murdered and made Prisoner by the Patagonians.

Boston, Feb. 15. The Atlas this morning publishes two letters from the Straits of Magellan; one from Captain Brown, of the schooner John Allyn, of New Bedford, who was taken prisoner by the Patagonians. He says he was a close prisoner for ninety seven days, when he jumped into the water and succeeded in swimming to an English boat. He afterwards went on board of a whaler, and finally reached the schooner Hopewell, from Boston, bound to San Francisco.

The other letter is signed by Captain Bourne, who gives an account of the murder of Captain Eaton, while trading with the Patagonians. Two men, named Sims and Douglas, were taken prisoners at the same time.

The schooner Francis Mayo, from New York for San Francisco, was at Bozra Bay on the 15th of November, detained by head winds.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. P. Shindler, Mr. SAMUEL CLEMENTS, of this Borough, to Miss MARY YERGES, of Gratztown, Dauphin county.

On the 19th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN ZIMMERMAN, to Miss CATHERINE JACO, both of Lower Augusta.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. Stine, Mr. THOMAS BARR, of Turbutville, to Miss MARY COURSON, of Milton.

DIED.

In Upper Augusta township, on the 16th inst., Mr. JOHN CHRIST, aged about 63 years. In California, on the 6th December, 1849, of Consumption, ARTHUR W. FRICK, Esq., formerly of Danville, Columbia county, and son of Geo. A. Frick, Esq., aged 33 years and 11 months.

In Bowling Green, Matamoras county, Ill., on the 5th inst., MARTIN, wife of William Painter, formerly of Chittiqua, no town ship.

In San Francisco, California, on the 29th of December last, M. J. ROBERT B. GREEN, formerly of Lewisburg, Union county, aged 28 years.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

The following property of Jacob Fox, of Lower Augusta township, sold by Constable Kneibler, at Constable's sale, February 15, 1850, was purchased by me, and loaned during my pleasure to said Fox, viz: 3 acres of Wheat (more or less) in the ground; 10 acres of Rye (more or less) in the ground; 1 Blind Horse; 1 Mule (black); 2 two horse sleds. WILLIAM HOOVER. Lower Augusta, Feb. 23, 1850.—3t.

STONE WARE.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and a generous public, that he is manufacturing the best quality of STONE WARE, in all its varieties, and is prepared to sell a little cheaper than any other manufacturer in the Union. He is also importing and dealing most extensively in CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. His Potteries are on Bond street north of Fayette, and China store and dwelling at No. 8, E. Baltimore street. DAVID PARR. No. 8, E. Baltimore street, BALTIMORE, Maryland. February 2, 1850.—ly

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS AGO, BY DR. KINKELIN, N. W. Corner of Third and Union Streets, BETWEEN SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA.—FIFTEEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE and uninterrupted practice apart in this city have rendered Dr. K. the most expert and successful practitioner far and near, in the treatment of all diseases of a private nature. He has applied with success upon the body, throat, or legs, poultices, blisters, mercurial ointments, and constitutional disease arising from a qualified excess of humors, gravel, gonorrhoea, syphilis, &c. &c. and every disease may be cured with the assistance of the progressive faculty of the mind, and without the use of any medicine.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. K., may confidently rely upon his honor as a gentleman, and responsibility to his skill as a physician.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Young Men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in in this city, frequently incur from evil companions or at school—the effects of which are, a light fever, even when asleep, and destroy his mind and body, and will apply immediately. Weakness and constitutional debility is of muscular energy, physical lassitude, and general prostration, irritability and all nervous affections, indigestion, singleness of Appetite, and every disorder may be cured with the assistance of the progressive faculty of the mind, and without the use of any medicine.

READ!

A VIGOROUS LIFE, OR A PRECARIOUS DEATH. GUARANTEE ON SELF PRESERVATION. ONLY 25 CENTS. This Book just published is filled with useful information on the infirmities and diseases of the Generative Organ. It addresses itself to the YOUTH, MANHOOD and OLD AGE, and should be read by all. Parents by sending it will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

By the author of "THE YOUTH, MANHOOD and OLD AGE," will ensure a book, under envelope, or return of mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr. K. by letter, (post-paid) and be cured at home. PACKAGES OF MEDICINES, DIRECTIONS, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from DAMAGE or CURIOSITY. Book-sellers, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates. February 9, 1850.—ly

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on the premises, on Saturday the 23d of March, 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Valuable Steam Saw Mill, situated in Point township, Northumberland county, 3 miles north of the Borough of Northumberland, together with two acres of land attached to said mill. The engine is of ten horse power, uses but one ton of coal per week, and is able to saw upwards of 2000 feet per day. The country in the neighborhood is all timber, and a number of all kinds is ready sale in the vicinity.

ALSO—Will be sold, with the mill, 4 acres of land adjacent thereto; the title good to the purchaser, so long as the premises are used for the purposes of a saw mill. The property will be sold absolutely and without reserve on the above named day, as the subscriber has made arrangements to remove to the West, which is his sole reason for disposing of the mill. Persons desirous of viewing the property can do so by calling on the subscriber, at the premises. Terms made known on day of sale.

SOLOMON KRAMER, Point township, Feb. 16, 1850.—3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th day of March next, on the premises, a tract of land, with certain buildings, and timber, and a certain number of all kinds is ready sale in the vicinity.

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SOLOMON KRAMER, Point township, Feb. 16, 1850.—3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 16th day of March next, on the premises, a tract of land, with certain buildings, and timber, and a certain number of all kinds is ready sale in the vicinity.

ALSO—Will be sold, with the mill, 4 acres of land adjacent thereto; the title good to the purchaser, so long as the premises are used for the purposes of a saw mill. The property will be sold absolutely and without reserve on the above named day, as the subscriber has made arrangements to remove to the West, which is his sole reason for disposing of the mill. Persons desirous of viewing the property can do so by calling on the subscriber, at the premises. Terms made known on day of sale.

SOLOMON KRAMER, Point township, Feb. 16, 1850.—3t