

[From the Phila. Bulletin, July 17th.]

MR. CLAY'S GREAT SPEECH.

THE DEBATE THAT SUCCEEDED IT.

After Mr. Clay had concluded his great speech on the Compromise, which we published yesterday, Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, rose to make a few remarks about his State and Mr. Rhetts. The following interesting debate then ensued:

Mr. Clay. Mr. President, I said nothing with respect to the character of Mr. Rhetts, for I might as well name him. I know him personally, and have some respect for him. But if he pronounced the sentiment attributed to him of raising the standard of disunion and of resistance to the common government, whatever he has been, if he follows up that declaration by corresponding overt acts, he will be a traitor, and I hope he will meet the fate of a traitor. [Great applause in the galleries, with difficulty suppressed by the Chair.]

The President. The Chair will be under the necessity of ordering the gallery to be cleared, if there is again the slightest interruption. He has once already given warning that he is under the necessity of keeping order. The Senate chamber is not a theatre.

Mr. Clay resumed. Mr. President, I have heard with pain and regret a confirmation of the remark I made, that the sentiment of disunion is becoming familiar. I hope it is confined to South Carolina. I do not regard as my duty what the honorable Senator seems to regard as his. If Kentucky to-morrow, unfurls the banner of resistance unjustly, I never will fight under that banner. I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State. When my State is right—when it has a cause for resistance—when tyranny, and wrong, and oppression inseparable arise—I then will share her fortunes; but if she summons me to the battle-field, or to support her in any cause which is unjust against the Union, never, never will I engage with her in such a cause.

With regard to South Carolina, and the spirit of her people, I have said nothing. I have a respect for her; but I must say, with entire truth, that my respect for her is that inspired by her ancient and revolutionary character, and not so much for her modern character. But, spirited as she is, spirited as she may suppose herself to be, competent as she may think herself to wield her separate power against the power of this Union, I will tell the Senator himself, that there are as brave, as dauntless, as gallant men and as devoted patriots, in my opinion, in every other State in the Union as are to be found in South Carolina herself; and if, in any unjust cause, South Carolina or any other State should hoist the flag of disunion and rebellion, thousands, tens of thousands, of Kentuckians would flock to the standard of their country to dissipate and repress their rebellion.—These are my sentiments—make the most of them.

Mr. Barnwell. I do not know that I have anything to say exactly in reply to the Senator from Kentucky; except that, when he uses such language as "traitors" and "their doom," he compels me to remind him of the old adage, "that there are two ends to a rope" and when the Senator comes to the condemnation of "traitors," it may prove that they are the true men. With respect to the threats of the Senator from Kentucky, if history speaks truly, there was a certain British officer once who promised, with a regiment of soldiers, to drive the rebels from one end of the continent to the other. I need not say the performance hardly equalled the promise. But I made, I think no threats; I institute no comparisons.—Far be it from me to detract from the fidelity or the gallantry of the people of any of the States of this Union. I should do great injustice to my own convictions, were I to do so. With respect to the justice of the cause upheld by South Carolina the Senator has not now to learn that she is sustained in her judgment by the recorded opinions of the numerous States who made common cause with the State of Virginia in her assertion of her rights. And shall any State, however feeble, subject herself to ruinous and unjust domination, from apprehension that tyranny might prove too strong for her—that the armed heel of the oppressor might trample out the life which he only designed to make degraded and miserable? I trust not, sir; and I contend only for the duty and the right of asserting justice, even at the hazard of safety.

Mr. Hale. I do not intend to occupy the attention of the Senate but a moment. As the Senator from Kentucky has taken issue with me on a point of history, I want to give what I understand to be truth of the case. He says the Missouri Compromise was a very beneficial measure. I do not undertake to say whether it was or not; but if there is any truth in history, though I was a boy at the time, when the New England States were of considerable more relative and numerical importance than they are now, the history of those men who went for the Missouri Compromise has been a warning from that day to this to northern men who come here on the floor of Congress to surrender northern right to propitiate power. I think the Senator from Massachusetts in my eye (Mr. Davis) will tell you that some of the most promising and talented of the public men in that State, who went for that measure, have never recovered from the odium with which they were overwhelmed from that day. I think the Senator from Rhode Island could stand up and show that they have living monuments of public odium in the persons of northern representatives who went for the measure in that State. I know it was so in New Hampshire; and I believe in that part of the country there was but one solitary instance of a northern statesman who had vitality and elasticity enough to rejuvenize himself from the obloquy with which that measure overwhelmed him, and he was an individual well known to the honorable Senator.

Mr. Clay. Henry Shaw? Mr. Hale. No, sir; John Holmes, the only man in the whole of New England that was ever able to recover. The honorable Senator from Georgia asks me if I would save them or again. I can only tell him that it is said that history is philosophy teach-

ing by example; and when he holds up the Missouri Compromise, and the fate of those northern men who went for it, as something that is to stimulate us to go for it, does he think that I am ambitious of filling a martyr's grave? [Laughter.] No, sir, not at all; nor do I want at this time to accelerate the doom which I have no doubt will overtake every individual who shall vote for the passage of a measure like this.

Mr. Clay. One or two words in reply to the honorable Senator. He has confounded two very different epochs in the history of the country. I spoke first of the Missouri Compromise; and I think I know the names much better than the Senator does, though there were not a great many—not above ten or twelve from the free States—who voted with us for that Compromise. I knew at that time every one of them, and I preserve the most friendly recollection of them at this moment. If the Senator says they were all sacrificed, I am sure he is mistaken. I remember the names of Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburg; Henry Storr, of Whitestown, near Utica, New York; Judge Ford; Henry Shaw, formerly of Lanesboro', who, although he did not return to Congress, went to the legislature of his own State whenever he chose, and was one of its honored influential members long after the passage of the Compromise.

The honorable Senator says, however, that there were some sacrificed, and he told us, what he need not have done, that he was not disposed to sacrifice himself. [Laughter.] He certainly need not have told us that nobody would suspect him of any such patriotic ambition. [Renewed laughter.] Now, if any of these gentlemen were sacrificed in the cause of their country, I would write upon their tomb stones this epitaph—"Here lies a noble patriot, who loved his country better than himself"—an epitaph which I would never be able to write, I am afraid, on the tomb of the Senator from New Hampshire [Laughter.]

Mr. Hale. Mr. President, the honorable, it seems to me, has been a little personal. [Laughter.] Mr. Clay. Oh, no.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MRS. LITTLEFIELD AND PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

On Thursday, 25th ult., Mrs. Littlefield, with her husband, paid a visit to Professor Webster in his cell, in Leverett street jail, at about one o'clock, P. M. She was accompanied to the cell window by Mr. Andrews, the jailer. Mr. Andrews spoke to the prisoner, and told him that Mrs. Littlefield had come to see him. Mr. Webster immediately came to the grating, and expressed himself glad to see Mrs. L., and further said, "I am sorry to hear that your little boy is dead." To which Mrs. L. replied, "yes, I am very sorry too, as it was all the child I had." Mr. Webster then said, by way of consolation, "he is better off to die young, than to grow up in vice and crime," and again said, "Mrs. Littlefield I am very glad to see you." She replied, "I am very glad to see you, Doctor, but very sorry to see you in this situation."

Webster then said, "I don't know but that it would be better for me, than it would be to be out in the world, sinning. If I have ever said anything about you to injure your feelings, I hope you will forgive me; but I believe I have never said anything about you."

To which Mrs. Littlefield replied, "No, Doctor, you never have."

Webster then said, "as to what I have said about your husband, there is no man placed in my situation but would have done the same as I have; but that is all settled between him and me. What you and your husband testified to on the trial was all true."

He made no reservation in regard to the "sledge hammer." It probably did not occur to him.

Mrs. Littlefield replied to the doctor, "I pity you and sympathize with you, and if I could set you at liberty I would do so."

Webster replied, "that never can be done, Mrs. Littlefield. I feel resigned to my fate, but feel very bad about my family."

Webster now shook hands with Mrs. Littlefield, and thanked her for calling. The interview was very affecting on both sides. It lasted some fifteen minutes, and from its nature it is apparent the Professor desires to die at peace with the living.—Boston Herald.

MR. CLAY ON THE COMPROMISE.—The following is in part the peroration of Mr. Clay's recent eloquent speech in the Senate:—"Mr. President—What is an individual man? An atom, almost invisible without a magnifying glass!—a mere speck upon the surface of the immense universe—not a second in time compared to immeasurable, never-beginning and never ending eternity—a drop of water in the great deep, which evaporates and is borne off by the winds—a grain of sand, which is soon gathered to the dust from whence it sprung. Shall a being so small, so petty, so fleeting, so evanescent, oppose itself to the onward march of a great nation, to submit for ages and ages to come—to oppose itself to that long line of posterity which, issuing from our loins, will endure during the existence of the world. Forbid it God! Let us look at our country and our course—elevate ourselves to the dignity of pure and disinterested patriots—of wise and enlightened statesmen—and save our country from all impending dangers. What, if in the march of this nation to greatness and power, we should be buried beneath the wheels that propel it onward—what are we, what is any man worth who is not ready and willing to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his country when it is necessary?"



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American through the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equaled by any paper published in North or Pennsylvania.

THE LIST OF LETTERS is published in this paper, in accordance with the law requiring them to be published in the paper having the lowest circulation.

Democratic State Nominations.

For Canal Commissioner: WILLIAM T. MORISON, Of Montgomery County.

For Auditor General: EPHRAIM BANKS, Of Milffa County.

For Surveyor General: J. PORTER BRAWLEY, Of Crawford County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic electors of Northumberland county, are respectfully requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate elections in their respective Boroughs and Townships, on Saturday the 17th day of August, 1850, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held in Sunbury on the Monday following, to form a Democratic ticket to be supported at the ensuing fall election.

G. M. YORKS, SAMUEL ENT, W. M. B. KIPP, SAMUEL LANTZ, REUBEN ZAKTMAN, W. M. WILSON, A. ARMSTRONG, H. READER, Srs., SAMUEL T. BROWN, Standing Committee.

July 20, 1850.

The Compromise bill was killed on Wednesday, in the Senate. Mr. Pearce of Maryland is the murderer. It will pass the House by 20 majority.

Hon. JOSEPH CASEY our Representative in Congress was at this place last week attending to some professional business in the Supreme Court the session of which has just been concluded. Mr. Casey has proved himself thus far an able and industrious member, and is seldom from his post.

FOURTH PAGE.—Our readers will find some useful reading matter on our fourth page, which for some weeks past had been omitted.

THE LATE FRESHET.

The ravages of the late freshet have been so general and so extensive, that it would fill our paper to give a full account. The greatest damage in this neighborhood has been sustained by our farmers along Shamokin Creek, which, we understand by Mr. J. Houghawout, was about 8 or 10 inches higher than in 1846. Mr. H. lost about seven acres of corn besides considerable fencing. Mr. Joseph Hoover's loss was considerable. In fact almost every farmer along the creek, up to Shamokin, has sustained more or less injury by the freshet. On the North Branch up to the State line the freshet has been very destructive in the loss of crops, lumber, &c. The West Branch was not so high and the damages are but small.

CENSUS TAKERS.—We neglected to mention last week that Charles C. Cook of the Danville Democrat had been appointed Assistant Marshal to take the census for Montour and a part of Columbia county. Mr. Cook will make an excellent officer, being a German as well as an English scholar. What has become of the Assistant for this county. Surely the Marshal don't intend, contrary to all usage to give all to one man, instead of appointing one for the lower as well as the upper end.

The Supreme Court for the Northern district held at this place, adjourned on Wednesday, after a session of three and a half weeks. The Judges made a clean sweep of the list, disposing of eighty-four cases.

SMALL NOTES.—The Act of Assembly prohibiting the circulation of bills under five dollars goes into operation on the 21st of this month. The act relates only to small bills of other states and does not of course affect our relief bills. Some of our citizens already begin to refuse receiving small bills. Our merchants will however receive them, but on what terms is not exactly settled. Some of them will take them, but not to pay out any change.—Others say they will take them as long as they can pass them. The better policy will be to receive them and have them sent home. Time will settle the matter very soon.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop late Speaker of the House of Representatives and now a member, has been appointed U. S. Senator by the Governor of Massachusetts to succeed Mr. Webster in the U. S. Senate. Mr. Winthrop is a man of good appearance and fine talents, but he will not be able to supply the place of Mr. Webster, whose place cannot indeed, in some respects, be well supplied by any man living.

CHARCOAL ON STRAWBERRIES.—Charcoal is an excellent fertilizer, but it was only recently, that it was accidentally discovered, that its application to strawberry beds increased the size and flavor of the berry in an astonishing degree.

THE PEAK FAMILY. This company of vocalists, will give entertainments in this place on next Wednesday and Thursday evenings, as will be seen by advertisement. Their reputation where they have sung is excellent; and we cannot do better than copy the following notice of the Havana Republican, and invite all who are "moved by concord of sweet sounds" to be in attendance.

"Their musical execution is superior, and their songs were sung with a chasteness and elegance we have seldom heard surpassed. Should we particularize, we should be obliged to name them all; none were unequal to their task. But we must say that the songs of little Fanny a bright girl of nine years old, were elegantly performed. She is a perfect little warbler, and sings with the ease and diction of an adult. We had often seen of late, complimentary notices of this band of vocalists, but supposed they were more the offspring of custom, as such things too frequently are, than the award of true merit. But now having heard for ourselves, we cheerfully corroborate what we have frequently seen respecting them, and cordially commend them to the lovers of chaste, refined music throughout the country."

FATAL AND FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Early on Thursday morning about 3 o'clock, A. M., when the stage passengers from Harrisburg were passing over the canal bridge on entering Northumberland, the bridge gave way and the passengers, wagon and horses were precipitated into the canal. There were ten passengers in the wagon, one of whom Mr. Jones, machinist from near Harrisburg, we regret to say was killed. He was on his way to Danville. The other passengers were but slightly injured, excepting two, one an Englishman, and the other a gentleman from Muncy, who are seriously injured.—Two of the horses were killed, and a third very much injured. The canal at that point is very wide, and the bridge was sustained by a wooden pier, or support in the centre. The driver says he heard the crash, and hurried over the horses, and the leaders having got over the broken span, sustained for a while the wagon, which was fortunately an open one, used temporarily during the break in the canal. Three of the four sleepers having broken, leaving only the upper one, the plank, wagon and horses, all went down sideways, dragging the leaders down with them. Mr. Jones unfortunately got under the plank and was drowned, having probably been injured in the fall. The water was not more than four or five feet in depth, and the night was not very dark, otherwise the loss of life might have been much greater. The canal authorities and their agents are much to blame in this matter, and the Inquest, we are informed, does not spare them in their report. This bridge has for years been a rickety concern, and never was such a structure as such a public thoroughfare required. Who is to pay the damages? Had it occurred on the works of a corporation, or an individual, there could be no difficulty. But as the state is a sovereignty, it cannot be sued.

The damages to the Schuylkill Canal, as well as the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, will, it is said, cause a deficiency in the supply of coal. The prospect therefore is, that the price of coal will advance, and the operators in the region are already looking forward for better times.

ADVERTISING HUMBUGS.

The city of New York has become somewhat notorious for its Peter Funks and its mock auctions. These rogues finding themselves closely watched at home, now humbug the country press, and consequently their readers, by sending out advertisements, evidently of doubtful character, if not for the purpose of actual fraud. The "Racing subscription office" and "Assam Tea Company" advertisements which we see in almost every country paper, we look upon in this light. While in New York a few weeks since, we called, in company with the editor of the Pottsville Mining Register, at the office of this famous Tea Company, No. 136 Greenwich street, but found the office closed. A gentleman occupying the office next door, said it had never been opened, and with as much English as he could muster, informed us that it was a great humbug. The Racing subscription office we did not visit, but we were informed by our landlord that it was one of the novel inventions of the day, so prolific in New York, to raise money by gulling the public. As a matter of justice to our brethren of the Press and others, we deem it proper to make the above statement.

FATE OF THE COMPROMISING BILL NOW PENDING ON TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1850. The fate of the Compromise Bill now depends on the vote of the Texas Senators, and there is some danger of Mr. Rusk voting against it if Mr. Bradbury's amendment be adopted. This amendment was to-day lost by a vote of 28 to 28, Mr. Douglas being absent, who would certainly have voted for it. The question will come up again to-morrow, on Mr. Underwood's amendment, and will be decided by the vote of Mr. Winthrop, who will present his credentials to-morrow, and fill the seat lately occupied by Mr. Webster. I feel great hopes that Mr. Winthrop will vote for the bill on its final passage.

The Texas difficulty is, no doubt, the greatest of them all. Texas feels she has not been treated like her sister States. She cost the Union nothing, inasmuch as she alone incurred the expenses of her independence, her nursing and education—and the removal of the Judiciary. She has received no assistance from the United States in any shape or form, either in the way of appropriations of money or donations of public lands for purposes of improvement and for schools; but joined the Union at once as a State, suspending her sources of revenue, from which alone her creditors could expect to be paid. Now Texas looks on the amendment of Mr. Bradbury merely as an armistice; for, if commissioners be appointed their award will come again before Congress, when, perhaps, she cannot be a strong as she now is, backed by the whole South. There may be some truth in this reasoning, but on the whole it is fallacious. I have no doubt that any award the commissioners should be confirmed by Congress, and that the award would be rendered in less than three months after the appointment of the commissioners.

Mr. Bradbury's amendment alluded to came up the next day, and was amended in several particulars but not finally disposed of.

THE GRAPE CROP in Berks county, we learn from the Adler, is in a bad way. A friend, who is familiar with the grape culture in Berks county, informs that paper, that in the vineyards of Heidelberg and Penntownships, the fruit is rapidly decaying, and in many places is already totally destroyed.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS in Cincinnati during the week ending July 20th, was 419, of which 185 were by cholera.

Washington News.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Ledger.] FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, July 27.

The Compromise Bill is again in great danger. Its opponents have not hit on the expedient of talking it to death, which they think is as good a way as any. The longer they delay the passage of the bill, the less chance is there after its defeat to get up any thing else, the more likely is Congress to adjourn without doing anything in regard to the slavery question.

Should the plan of the nullifiers and free soilers carry, the next step will be to run through the short session without doing anything, so as to be sure to make the slavery agitation an element of strife in the next Presidential election. Rest assured, the present opposition to the bill is, in part at least, the result of a Presidential movement—a movement which, by the aid of Northern men and of Pennsylvanians, is to saddle South Carolina men and politics for twenty years longer on this faction-ridden republic. There was a time when South Carolina talents commanded the respect of the Union; but the Lowndes, the McDuffies, the Cheeves, the Calhouns are gone, and we have come to the plain, hideous disunion demagogues, such as Rhetts, Barnwell, Bart and others. We have the motion of the wheel and the stench of powder without the brilliancy of the fireworks—all chaff and treason without force.

The idea of overhauling the moderate men of the South to give the bribe to the fanatics of bondage, is positively ridiculous, if not in itself treasonable. Rather than do that, it would, perhaps, be advisable to follow Mr. Botta's advice, and by the unanimous consent of all the States permit South Carolina to withdraw from the Union, on condition that she should never again trouble us with her rebellious spirit, her puerile logic, and her negro fanaticism. Let South Carolina realize for a number of years what it is to be citizens which depends for its existence and security on the good will, the interest or generosity of others. Let them realize the contempt which civilized nations will express for the Slave State par excellence and its moon-struck, fanatical citizens in particular. What a figure the representative of South Carolina will make at the court of St. James! The ambassador from South Carolina will, no doubt, rank immediately after the minister plenipo from his Majesty Emperor Faustin I.

The Compromise Bill is still in great danger, though it is now understood that Mr. King will vote for it, Mr. Bradbury's amendment has been too much amended to satisfy the Texas Senators, who now make it a condition sine qua non of their consent to appoint Commissioners, that the late order of the late Cabinet in regard to New Mexico shall be rescinded. This has not yet been done, and it is believed that the President hesitates about it;—if so, the Bill is lost. We want energetic action all round; in the White House, in the Departments and in Congress. Half measures will not answer at this crisis.

The Cabinet is not yet complete, and will not be till some time next week. Great harmony of feeling and action exists between Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster. The Southern Press here upholds Mr. Rhetts's treason, and attempts to prove that he is a patriot.

Governor Seward's amendment to admit New Mexico as a State, received but one vote, his own—and still the Southern Ultras and Nullifiers grumble! It is in vain to ask for the reason of it. It is all instinct—mere animal instinct—the same instinct that makes the scorpion sting, and the snake bite, all, as it is called, in self defence.

THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

The St. Louis papers state that the cholera is raging with fearful mortality at Liberty, and other points on the Missouri river. The small pox is also quite prevalent, and is carrying off its victims daily. A colony of Belgians, recently located near the town of Kansas, on the Missouri river, have nearly all died of cholera. The surgeon in attendance died from the same disease. The St. Louis Republican has a letter from the Plains, which gives a sad account of the ravages of cholera among the California emigrants. It is believed that at least two hundred and fifty deaths occurred during the first two weeks of June. One hundred and fifty graves were counted by one person who was travelling from Fort Kearney to the westward. A letter from Kaskaskia, Ill., dated 13, says that four deaths by cholera had occurred at that place during the four previous days. At St. Louis, on the 17th, there were 100 deaths, of which 90 were by cholera. A telegraphic despatch received from Washington, announces the death of Brigadier General (by brevet) Richard B. Mason, of the United States army, who had returned from California. He breathed his last in St. Louis on the night of the 25th—a victim to the cholera. There is no cholera at Pittsburg. The papers say the general health of the city is as good as usual at this season.

LYNCH LAW—HIGH HANDED MEASURE.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 25. A terrible outrage took place in Calpepper, in this State, on Wednesday last. A mob of 200 men, including justices of the peace, members of church, and others, proceeded to the jail, resisted the sheriff, and carried off William Grayson, a free negro. They dragged him to the woods, where they hung him dead. The cause of this high-handed measure is this—Grayson had twice been convicted of murdering David A. Miller, a white man, but each time he appealed, and the General Court granted him new trials, on the ground that the testimony hardly justified suspicion, much less guilt. The mob allowed Grayson one minute to confess. He firmly avowed his innocence of the murder. The mob then placed a fence rail across between two trees, and strung him up. This outrage has created intense excitement. The papers entreated the Governor to arrest every one concerned in it.

GEORGE W. KENDALL, who is now in New York, leaves for Europe in the Atlantic on Saturday, to superintend the completion of his work on the Battles of Mexico, on which he has been engaged for nearly two years.—The Tribune says the original sketches were taken by CARL NEBEL, a German artist, who was with Mr. Kendall in Mexico, and made his sketches on the very spot, as the events depicted were occurring before his eyes. Mr. Nebel is celebrated as a painter of animals and men, and in this respect has probably few living equals. He enjoys an extensive reputation in Europe, and is a personal friend of the renowned HENOLDT.—The letter-press of Mr. Kendall's work is finished, and the plates will probably be completed in time to have it brought out in the fall. The work proceeds slowly, since 160 men employed in coloring and preparing the plates, can only finish 120 copies in a month. The plates are 12 in number, and their subjects are Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Capture of Monterey, Vera Vista, Landing at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Two Views of the Storming of Chapultepec, and Gen. Scott's Entrance into the City of Mexico.

CHOLERA.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—The Board of Health report, for the 24 hours ending this evening, 75 deaths, of which 10 were from Cholera, and 35 from other diseases. ST. LOUIS, July 30.—The cemeteries report for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 P. M., ten deaths by cholera. For the same time on Sunday, seven cholera deaths were reported. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 30.—The Board of Health report for the 48 hours ending last evening, 45 deaths, of which 17 were from cholera, and 28 from other diseases.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—Matthew B. Lowrie, Esq., formerly an Alderman in this city, and a gentleman much esteemed for his many good qualities, died on Sunday afternoon from an attack of the cholera. Several cases of cholera have been reported during the past few days. There is now three feet water in the channel.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—THE VERMONT STATE JOURNAL gives the following account of a narrow escape from loss of life upon the Vermont Central Railroad, during the recent freshet:—

"The lives of two car loads of passengers on the Central Road escaped most imminent danger. The train ran safely over a bridge between Bethel and Randolph, when one of the abutments had settled, leaving one end of the bridge sustained only by the superstructure of the track! Ere the last car had passed, the bridge had settled about four feet; but the cars were strong—the connecting bars held—and the engine literally snatched the train from the jaws of death."

Private Correspondence of the Ledger.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1850.

The Bradbury amendment was merely lost by accident, Mr. Douglas being momentarily absent. A similar amendment will carry. Mr. Winthrop will take a statesmanlike view for the bill and vote for it. The nation will owe him a debt of gratitude. Mr. Berrien is known to be in favor of the bill, having first endeavored to protect it. President Fillmore is clearly, unequivocally and decidedly in favor of the bill. Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, President of the late Nashville Convention, is here, warmly approving of the bill, and denouncing Rhetts's treasonable disunion speech. The prospects of the passage of the bill are decidedly good. A statement contained in some of the Northern papers, that Gen. Foote is shirking every direct responsibility in regard to the bill, is entirely false. No Senator labors more assiduously, openly, energetically and successfully for the bill than he does; not one! ONSERVER.

LOSS OF PEACHES AND APPLES.—We learn from a large peach grower of Morris county, N. J., that the crop of that fruit was materially injured by the gales of Thursday night. In numerous instances the trees were entirely uprooted; and in others, the weight and foliage of the limbs, caused them to be broken off and the fruit destroyed. In that region, it is also said that at least one-half of the apples have been blown off.—Daily Adn.

THE DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL adds another to the list of English Prime Ministers who have died from violence. PEACIVIL was assassinated; HENSTON was killed by a railroad train—one of the first ever run; CASTLEBRAGH committed suicide. SIR ROBERT PEEL was confessedly the ablest living English statesman.

We copy the following exceedingly neat report from the Norfolk, Va., Daily Dispatch:—"Carlyle asks, 'what thing to admire has America ever produced?' She has produced a girl deaf, dumb and blind, who, with her own hands, did sewing enough to send a barrel of flour to Ireland's starving people—the victims of a tyrannical nation you so much admire!"

GIFT OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The French minister for Home Affairs, has consented to give Louis Philippe, the so-called Spanish Gallery of the Louvre, consisting of from 1000 to 1200 pictures.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF LISBON (Austrian Poland) has prohibited his clergy from wearing long hair, like the peasants, and from smoking in public, like demagogues and sons of Baa!

THE PEAK FAMILY! Respectfully announce that they will give an Entertainment of VOCAL MUSIC, For Two Nights Only! ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NEXT, AT THE GREAT HOUSE IN SUNBURY. ACCOMPANIED by the Harp, two Guitars and the Violoncello. The best of the most superior Instrument having been purchased at an expense of \$500, two German Guitars, largest size, made expressly for this Family, the whole making the finest accompaniment. TICKETS 25 Cents.—To be had at the usual places and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock. Pianos tuned if application is made early. August 3, 1850.

NOTICE. THE Books of Thomas A. Billington, late Sheriff of Northumberland county, have been in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to him for Sheriff's fees, are required to call immediately for settlement, otherwise suits will be brought without respect to persons. FREDERICK LAZARUS, J. P. Sunbury, August 3, 1850.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note, Book Accounts and Consable Fees, are hereby informed that his books &c. have been placed in the hands of J. H. Zimmerman, Esq. for collection and will be put into suit without delay if not immediately attended to. THOMAS A. BILLINGTON. Sunbury, August 3, 1850.—3t

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, an excellent article. RADWAY'S Medicated Soap for sun burns, tan, tetter, &c. RADWAY'S Citric Acid Balm, for the hair dandruff &c. RADWAY'S Ready Relief for Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c. For sale by H. B. MASSER. Sunbury, Aug. 3, 1850.

ALBERT LEHMAN, OPTICIAN, (From Philadelphia).

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and its vicinity, where he will offer for sale, during Court session, at the frame building of Mr. Gobin, near the Courthouse, Spectacles, WITH GOLD, SILVER AND TORTOISE SHELL FRAMES, with a new and improved assortment of flint and pebble Glasses of his own manufacture. These Glasses are of the best kind for preserving and improving the sight in continued reading or writing, wherein they do not tire the eye, but strengthen and improve the vision. They are recommended by the most celebrated Doctors and professors. Also, SPY GLASSES, of every size and quality; MAGNIFYING GLASSES, of every description, MICROSCOPES, with different magnifying powers, together with a variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned. Optical and other instruments, and Glasses promptly and carefully repaired at the shortest notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the sight of persons as soon as they see them, upon the first trial. July 27, 1850.

NOTICE To Judgement Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Judgment Creditors of Dr. John Baker and Emanuel Kauffman, to appear on the first Monday of August next, and show cause why the proceeds arising upon the sale of the real estate of the said Baker and Kauffman, should not be paid out according to priority of lien &c.—By order of the Court. JOHN FARNSWORTH, Proth., Proth's office Sunbury, } July 15, 1850.

BLANK PAPER AND PAPER DEEDS just printed and for sale at this office.

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID AND CONGRESS INK for sale at this office.