Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE

PACIFIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The U. S. mail steamer Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at New York on Sunday evening from Liverpool, bringing European advices to the 31st ult.

The great matter of interest by this arrival is a bloody and hard-fought battle between the Danes and Holsteiners, on the 25th of July, in which the latter were totally defeated. The field of action was Idstedt, a small village on the Flensburg road. The Danish army amounted to about 45,000 men, commanded by General Von Krogh; the army of the Holsteiners to 28,000. The carnage was terrible. The following is the account given of the fight.

Denmark and the Duchies.

Battle of Idstedt—Great Slaughter of the Schleswig-Holstein Army—Entrance of the Danes into Schleswig.

The war now has commenced in earnest. On the 25th the two armies met, and after some skirmishing a regular engagement ensued, in which the Danes were victorious.—The battle began at dawn of day and lasted eleven hours. The Danes attacked with about 25,000 men, and the insurrectionary army was about 20,000 strong. The centre of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, under Gen. Willisen, occupied the village of Idstedt, a little distance north of the town of Schleswig. The Danes attacked both wings of their enemies, and after a combat, which continued for eight hours, brought all their disposable strength against the centre of Willisen's troops, and at length forced him to return through Schleswig, toward Rendsburg. But the defeat was most signal, and the result must be highly important for the Danes. By dates from Hamburgh of the 27th, we learn that the killed, wounded and missing, in the battle of Idstedt, are now stated at 7000, of which the greater share has fallen on the Danes. The numbers in action are estimated at 40,000 Danes and 30,000 Holsteiners. The *Börsenhalle* states that Gen. Von Willisen refused to accept the Danish General's offer of three day's truce. On the 26th the Danes had advanced to within a few miles of the Eider, near Cropes. Of the sixteen guns at Ekerford, the Holsteiners carried off two and spiked and abandoned the rest. A Danish war steamer was seized, but left on learning that she was manned by Prussians. It was stated that Col Von Tann and his corps had rejoined the main body of the insurgents' army, but the news wants confirmation.

The Danes are now in possession of the town of Schleswig, where they have taken possession and formed head-quarters.

The *Hamburg Börsenhalle*, of the 26th, gives the following account of the battle:—

"After an unexampled sanguinary battle near Schleswig, which lasted for eleven hours, the Schleswig-Holstein army was compelled to retreat and give up the town of Schleswig to the enemy, after fighting with admirable courage and perseverance against an enemy superior in numbers, who were able to bring continually fresh troops into the field. It accomplished its retreat in good order, without being pursued by the Danes, and is now concentrated at Schestedt, in the Schleswig territory.

A LUCKY MISTAKE.

When the surgeon was attending the wound which confined me, he told me a diverting story of a young swiss soldier, a recruit, who, when his regimentals were making, had procured a round iron plate, bordered with holes, which he desired the tailor to fasten on the inside of his coat above his left breast, to prevent his being shot through the heart. The tailor, being a humorous fellow, fastened it in the seat of his breeches, and the clothes being scarcely on his back, when he was ordered to march into the field, he had no opportunity to get his awkward mistake rectified before he found himself engaged in battle; and being obliged to fly before the enemy in endeavoring to get over a thorn hedge in his way, he unfortunately stuck fast till he was overtaken by the enemy, one of whom, on coming up, gave him a push in the breech with his bayonet, (with no friendly design,) but it luckily hit on the iron plate, and pushed the young soldier clear off the hedge. This favorable circumstance made the Swiss honestly confess that the tailor had more sense than himself, and he knew better where his heart lay.—*Memoirs of Peter Henry Bruce*

SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN BALITMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.

Five slaves who had run away from their owners in Maryland, were brought down this morning in the cars of the Susquehanna railroad from Pennsylvania. It appears that there were eleven runaways, from different counties in this State, and certain Pennsylvanians learning that they were secreted on the farm of a negro, one mile across the Pennsylvania line, proceeded to capture them and succeeded in getting seven of them.

In passing through Strasburg, York county, the abolitionists, headed by Postmaster Brown, endeavored to rescue them, and succeeded in getting two of them. In the struggle, Brown was knocked down. The five slaves that remained were then put into the cars and sent to this city.

While in the cars, pistols were fired at the Pennsylvanians. One slave, in attempting to shoot his captor, shot himself. The affair produced a great excitement here, as well as all along the railroad. The slaves were lodged in jail this morning, to await the arrival of their owners.

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA.—Burn Rhubarb powder in an iron, stiring it till blackened; then smother it in a covered jar. The dose is from five to ten grains, given in water, port wine or milk. After one or two doses the pain quickly subsides, and the bowels speedily regain their accustomed strength and health.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE CENSUS OF 1850.

The Assistant Marshal for Northumberland county has commenced taking the census, and collecting the statistics of the county, as required by and act of Congress. We give below a copy of the questions which the Marshall is required to ask, and which our fellow-citizens are required to answer, under the penalty of $30 for each refusal, that our readers may understand and be prepared to give the information required.

SCHEDULE 1, Requires an inventory of the free inhabitants, with the number of dwelling houses numbered in the order of visitation; the number of families; the name of every person abiding in each family, age, sex, and color being indicated, and the occupation of each male person over 15 years of age; the birth place of each; those married within the year; those attending school; those over 20 years who cannot read or write; the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.

SCHEDULE 2, Relates to slave inhabitants, giving the names of owners, number of slaves, with the age, and color; fugitives from the States; number manumitted; number of deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.

SCHEDULE 3, Relates to the productions of agriculture, and of the name of the owner, and agent or manager of the farm; number unimproved; cash value of the farm; value of implements and machinery; the live stock including horses, mules, asses, working oxen, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and swine; the value of live stock; value of animals slaughtered during the year; bushels of wheat produced; of rye, Indian corn and oats; pounds of rice and tobacco; bales of ginned cotton; pounds of wool; bushels of beans and peas.

SCHEDULE 4, Calls for the products of industry, with the name of the corporation, company, or individual producing articles to the annual value of five hundred dollars; the name of the business, manufacture, or product; capital invested in real or personal estate in such business; the quantity, kind, and value of raw material and fuel consumed; the kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource; the average number of hands employed, male and female, with the average cost of male and female labor; the annual quantities, and kinds, and values.

SCHEDULE 5, Relating to social statistics, calls for the name of the town, county, or city; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, separately; aggregate taxes assessed; the colleges academies, free schools, other schools, school houses, money raised by tax for schools last year, money raised in other ways, and money received from the public funds for schools; the public libraries and number of volumes; the name, class, times of issue, and circulation of periodicals including newspapers, and information as to the season—whether this has produced average crops, what crops are short, to what extent, and to what is the average per year; also particular information respecting the number, color, nativity, and cost of supporting paupers; the criminals convicted, the number in prison, their color and nativity; the cost of labor, including the average wages to a farm hand per month, hired by the year, and boarded; the average wages of a day laborer, without board, and with board; the average payment to carpenter per day, without board; the average wages to a female domestic per week, with board, and the average price of board to a laboring man per week; also the number of churches, the number of persons each will accommodate, and the value of the churches.

SCHEDULE 6, Calls for the name of every person who died during the year ending 1st June, 1850, whose usual place of abode at the time of his death was in the family visited; with the age, sex, and color of such person, whether free or slave, married or widowed; with the nativity, month in which the death occurred, occupation, and disease, or cause of death.

We should here remark, that upon the census office, and upon all its agents, a delicate and important duty rests; and that while great prudence, caution, and circumspection will necessarily be observed by them, they still cannot wholly perform all that is required of them without the co-operation of their fellow citizens throughout the Republic. To every homstead, to every place of business and labor, and to every field, the agents of this office should receive a kind welcome, and it should be the earnest desire of every one to impart to them all the information in his possession. It is the happiness, the prosperity, the welfare of the millions that our government seeks to promote; and the knowledge now to be attained is essential to the intelligent legislation of Congress upon subjects nearest to the interests of the masses of the people. Let there be, therefore, entire harmony and concert of action, and let out fellow-citizens in the different townships and boroughs vie with each other, in giving promptly the requisite aid and information to the Assistant Marshal, when he calls on them.

PADDY ATTENDING A "BROAD BRIM" CONVENTION for the first time, was much astonished and puzzled withal at the manner of worship. Having been told that the better "brethren spake even as they were moved by the Spirit," he watched the proceedings with increasing disgust for their "haythen way by worship," till one young Quaker rose and commenced solemnly,—

"Brethren, I have married"—

"The devil ye hev!" interrupted Pat—Quaker sat down in confusion, but the spirit moving Pat no further, the young man mustered courage and broke ground again:—

"Brethren, I have married a daughter of the Lord!"

"The devil ye hev that!" said Pat, "but it'll be a long, long while before iver ye'll see *your father-in-law!*"

IN OHIO most of the peach trees are really breaking down with the abundance of the fruit. The apples are nearly as abundant; the fruit crop appears to be everywhere good. What prospers the wheat, is generally good for fruit. As to wheat, there is no diminution of the good accounts received from every quarter.

SUPERSTITION IN 1850.

The following extraordinary letter appears in the Paris *Univers*, and is copied into the English Catholic journals, as if entitled to full credit:

RIMINI, June 2d, 1850.

"Live the Precious Blood!"

"Most illustrious and respected Superior. * * * On Saturday, May 11th, a married woman and her two young daughters, perceived a movement of the eyes of the Blessed Virgin in the picture placed, as you will recollect, in the little chapel at the end of the church. From motives of prudence they kept silent. On Sunday morning they returned and observed the same thing; they then sent to the church two other young girls, their companions, without telling them anything, but merely saying, "go to St. Clare's Church, and observe the picture of the Madonna in such a chapel." The young girls went thither, saw, and reported the fact. This was towards midday. Two or three hours afterwards the news ran like lightning through the city, and the church and the streets leading to it were crowded. Every one ran to St. Clare's Church. I then went to the Vice General to beg him to take any measure that he might judge expedient.—He came and removed the image to the high altar.

The crowd incessantly increasing, it was with great difficulty the church could be closed after midnight. And from that time, till the moment I write, the movement has continued—it still continues. The crowd of people daily augments, and the vast church of St. Augustine at the same hour cannot contain them, the streets of Rimini are filled with strangers. Incredulity at once began to deny the fact, asserting that the reflection of the wax light on the glass might deceive the sight, and this rumor was so strong that the Vicar General felt obliged to remove the glass. He did so in the presence of a vast assemblage, which was moved to tears, and pressed towards the holy picture, the beauty of which was increased after the glass was removed; in public satires some had ventured to accuse the missionaries of a certain mechanical contrivance which wrought the prodigy, and it was in consequence of this accusation that they showed the picture to the people simply on the bare canvass.

The movement consists in this; the eyes of the picture are frequently seen raised to Heaven in the attitude of supplication. Some times the entire eye turns round; at other times the pupil appears brilliant like a diamond. Several persons are certain that it moves its lips and changes color, and that the picture being stirred by this fact, ten days of spiritual exercises have been given, during which it is not we who have preached, but rather the Queen of the Apostles, and she continues to preach, and the confessions are innumerable; and if we except those who are, so to speak, confirmed in evil, every body makes it a duty to approach the sacrament."

WILD DEER IN THE CITY.

A DEAR CHASE FOR A DEER.—Recently a deer came into the city, and in the chase rushed into Main street, among the large and fashionable stores, causing quite a sensation among the bucks there. It came down Court street and over the fences of the gardens on Hammond street and made a leap and a dash at the back window of Mullay's crockery store, into and through the store: and then across the street and dashed into the large and brilliant window of Messrs Hemenway and Hersey, each costing $75 dollars, and smashing the large astral lamp and trotting across the glass show case.—When headed off it leaped through a side light of small dimensions, and made his escape across the street, jumping over a large load of lumber into the dry goods store of T. G. Stickney, leaping through the window and under railing, and on taking a hurried survey was attracted by a large mirror in the rear end of the store, and rushed against it, smashing it to atoms.

This shock caused it to sally back, but it immediately recovered and trotted along the show case, and when headed it glibly dodged and escaped from the same place at which it had entered. In the chase it pushed ahead into West Market place and into the store of J. A Whitmore, where it made itself exceedingly busy among the barrels and boxes, until in its fright it dashed against the back window, carrying the whole sash and striking upon the wharf below, along the wharf to the store room of Messrs. Fiske and Dale, in the window of which it was caught and then slaughtered.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S INQUIRIES.—This venerable old lady propounds a number of questions through the columns of the Raleigh (N. C.) Deaf Mute, from which we quote the following:—

Whether Mason & Dixon's *line* was a line of stage coaches or steam packets?

What kind of curiosities does Gen. Taylor's *Cabinet* contain?

Whether the *Powder Magazine* contains any good reading on the subject of ladies' dresses?

Whether the Pope is going to *roam* all over the world before he dies?

Whether his *bulls* are as ferocious as ever?

Were the *liberty poles*, which were recently cut to pieces in Paris, the last of that noble race?

Under what special canon does the Senate of the United States *confirm* ministers?

When a committee in Congress makes a *report*, does it not produce agitation among the members?

Is the United States *Mint* any better for juleps than the common mint?

Has the "*Double Eagle*" two pair of wings or not?

Is *gutta percha* the dried entrails of a kind of fish—if not, what is it?

Do *dead letters* ever revive after reaching the General Post-office?

Do navigators have to *double their capes* in all latitudes—or is it only in cold regions?

IN ST. PETERSBURGH, 690,500 bottles of champagne are annually consumed.

THE FRENCH NAVY at the present moment contains only 145 vessels.

"WHY DON'T YOU FIX YOUR ROOF?" said a traveller in the West, to a certain individual, of a certain State, whom he beheld composing himself into the corner, in a vain effort to escape the rain which was pouring in upon him.

"Its raining, stranger, and I can't;" was the reply.

"Why don't you do it when it ain't raining?" was the next inquiry.

"Why, stranger, it don't need fixing then," was the reply, as the owner of the domicil nestled closer into the corner.

CONSIDERABLE interest was excited on Saturday, in the neighborhood of the Trenton Basin, by a fight between a rat and a weasel. The battle continued with varied fortune for an hour and a half, when the weasel finally proved victorious.

ONE hundred and sixty of the crew of the U. S. Frigate Raritan have lately joined the temperance society.

DIED.

In this place, on Thursday last, Mr. GEORGE HALL, at the advanced age of 90 years.

In this place, on the same day, Miss MARY RICHARDSON, of Philadelphia, aged about 24 years.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market.

August 14, 1850.

FLOUR.—Flour is quiet at $5 25 a $5 37½ Extra Flour at $5 62½ a 7 00. Rye Flour.—Penna. is selling at $2 87. Corn Meal is worth $3 00 per brl.

WHEAT.—There is a limited demand; small sales of new red Southern at $1 14; and good white at $1 16.

RYE.—Penna Rye is held at 65c per bush.

CORN.—Corn is in demand at 68 c for yellow; White is worth 63 cents.

OATS.—Oats are still very scarce; sales of prime Penna. from store at 48 cts; Southern are worth 36 a 38c.

WHISKEY.—Sales of Whiskey in bbls at 27c and hhds at 26c cents.

Baltimore Market.

Aug. 12, 1850.

WHEAT.—Small sales of good to prime reds were made to-day at 105 cts., and Penn. white at 112 cts.

CORN.—White at 64 a 65 cents, and of yellow at 66 cents.

OATS.—Prices range from 28 to 38 cents.

WHISKEY.—Sales of bbls were made at 27 cents, and of hhds at 26 cents.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Henry Masser.

WHEAT.	100
RYE.	56
CORN.	60
OATS.	37
BUTTER.	12
EGGS.	8
PORK.	5
FLAXSEED.	125
TALLOW.	10
BEESWAX.	25
FLAX	8
HECKLED FLAX.	10
DRIED APPLES.	62
DO. PEACHES.	200

FAMILY GROCERIES.

DAVID PEASE,

S. W Corner 6th & Arch Street, Philadelphia.

HAS for sale all kinds of choice Family Groceries at the very lowest prices, viz:

Extra Fine, super and common Black and Green Teas; old Gov. Java and other kinds of Coffee, all qualities of Crushed Light Brown and Brown Sugars; best Sperm Oil and Sperm and Amantine Candles; Baker's Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma; Farina, Tapioca, Sago and Wheaten Grits; Olive Oil, Isinglass, Ketchups and Sauces, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, English Split Peas, &c.

They will pack up all goods for the country neatly and securely and deliver them promptly at any Depot or Hotel as desired.

DAVID PEASE,
S. W. Cor. 6th & Arch Sts.
Philadelphia.

Aug. 17, 1850.—1yMay

NORTHUMBERLAND

DRY DOCK.

THE subscriber has built himself a dry dock in Northumberland, above the first lock on the West Branch Cahal, where he intends building and repairing canal boats. He can take boats on the dock from two to five dollars cheaper than they can be taken out, with machinery.

Thankful to those who favored him before, he hopes by carefully attending to all the repairing entrusted to him to still merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN HUMMEL.

Northumberland, August 10, 1850.—3m.

JOHN C. LIEBIG'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of John C. Liebig, late of Shamokin, Northumberland county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate or having demands against the same, are requested to call for settlment. JOSEPH BIRD, Adm'r.

Shamokin, Aug. 10, 1850.—6t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Notes, Book Accounts and Constable 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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to leave Sunbury, requests all persons having any claims against him, to present than to FREDERICK LAZARUS, Esq., for settlement, to whom also all persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment.

W. POYNTELL JOHNSTON.

Sunbury, August 10, 1850.—3t

To the Voters of Northumberland County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been encouraged by a large number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

at the next election. (subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office faithfully and to best of my ability. DANIEL WOLF.

Blacksmith.

Jackson township, Aug. 10, 1850.—

TO THE VOTERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Encouraged by a large number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office faithfully and to the best of my ability. PETER HOUGHAWOUT.

Rush township, June 22, 1850.

"DEATH'S DOOR."

How frequently do we hear this expression, which is meant to convey to the mind the last stage of sickness that a patient can be reduced to, and live. Mrs. Harrison, a member of the Trinity Church, was, as she expresses herself, brought down to "Death's door," by Rheumatism and Nervous Headache, when, like an angel of mercy, Radway's Ready Relief relieved her of her severe pains and restored her to her friends in perfect health.

The very instant Radway's Ready Relief is applied, its beneficial effects are experienced, it soothes, heals, cleanses and purifies; it instantly allays irritation, reduces inflammations and swellings, relieves the most severe Neuralgic pains, gives ease to Burns, Scalds, Sores, Eruptions cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Paralysis, Sprains, Strains, Spasms, Stiff Neck, Weakness in the Sole and Back, Sores of all kinds, Galls, Bruises, Chafes, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds,

TOOTH ACHE CURED IN ONE SECOND.

This torturing affection can be cured in an instant, for the moment the Relief touches the nerve, the pain is mitigated. So with Tic Doloreux and Hemicrania, Neuralgia and Sick Headache—bathe the parts where the pain is most severe and in a few minutes you will be entirely relieved. Taken internally it will arrest the most violent Spasms and Cramps, stop vomiting, or to much purging in all cases it will give Strength for weakness, ease for pain, health for sickness. No Ready Relief is genuine unless signed RADWAY & CO., 162 Fulton Street.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES.

TO ENNOBLE AND ENHANCE THE CHARMS OF BEAUTY.

RADWAY'S MEDICATED SOAP.

Radway's Medicated Soap, so favorably known throughout the fashionable world for its extremely bland, purifying and soothing effects on the skin; while its action on the pores and the minute secretory vessels it expels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations and other cutaneous eruptions. The refined lesion it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation and removing cutaneous diseases, render it indispensible to every toilet.

Gentlemen after shaving will find it always all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and renders it soft, smooth and pleasant.

During the heat and dust of summer, or frost and bleak winds of winter; and in cases of sunburn, stings of insects chilblains, chapped hands, or incidental inflammation, its virtues have long and extensively been acknowledged. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection from the thousands of other cosmetics, both of European and domestic manufacture, by the bon ton of all parts of the fashionable world, from the burning tropics to the frozen realms of the Ice King. The public will please bear in mind that Radway's Medicated Soap, is the only safe preparation for the skin now in use; this has been certified to by our most prominent chemists. Radway's Soap is free from poisonous, irritating and pernicious ingredients, it can be used on the tender skin of the infant with the same happy results as upon beauty in its prime. See that each cake is enveloped in a splendid label of steel engraving—and further see that the signature of R. G. RADWAY is upon each cake. Price 25 cents, large cakes.

THE GROWING ORNAMENT OF BEAUTY

IS A LUXURIANT HEAD OF GLOSSY HAIR.

RADWAY'S CIRCASSIAN BALM.

Warranted the best Hair Tonic in use,

For Dressing and Beautifying the hair.

It cleanses the Scalp from Dandruff, keeps it clean, cures Scurvey, Baldness, and Sores on the Head stops the hair from falling out, renders it strong, fine, smooth, soft and glossy. Persons who have lost their hair by sickness will find a complete antidote in Radway's Circassian Balm. It also gives it a dark and beautiful color, and will prevent it from turning gray. From its exquisite purity, it is admirably adapted for the hair of children of the most tender age. It is sold in large bottles for 25 cents per bottle, and is warranted the best hair preparation in use, it will not soil the hat, cap, or the finest fabric. See that the signature of RADWAY & CO., is upon each bottle—no Circassian Balm is genuine without the signature of Radway & Co.

AGENT—H. B. Masser, Sunbury.

Aug. 10, 1850.—o2m1y

NOTICE.

THE Books of Thomas A. Billington, late Sheriff of Northumberland county, have been left in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to him for Sheriff 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.—

MAHOGANY AND MARBLE.

STEAM SAW MILL,

AND TURNING SHOP,

Corner of Eleventh and Ridge Road.

AND

CABINET MAKERS,

GENERAL FURNISHING STORE,

No. 134 South Second Street, below Dock St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers would call the special attention of Cabinet Makers and others, to their very extensive assortment of materials in their line, consisting of Mahogany Veneers, Boards and Plank, Hair Cloth, Curled Hair, Glue, Varnish, Looking Glass Plates, Mahogany Knobs, Bed Posts, Marble Tops, and every description of

Hardware Tools, &c.

Cabinet Makers residing out of the City, would find it greatly to their advantage to call at our store to purchase such materials as they want, connected with their business.

All our goods are WARRANTED,

of the best quality, and at very reduced prices. Our Terms are Cash, (no trade.)

We guarantee to give every man the worth of his money.

T. & L. THOMPSON.

N. B.—Mahogany, Walnut and Hand Rail Plank, and Stair Ballusters for Builders.—also Marble Mantles, always on hand, and every description of turned work.

June 8, 1850.—1y

ZEITZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

Books, Prints, Engravings, Stationary

Gilt Frames and Musical Instruments.

No. 78 North 2nd St., between Arch & Race,

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORT to order and have constantly on hand a very large assortment of goods in the above named lines at wholesale and retail. Principally:

BOOKS

In German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian Spanish and other languages; Classics, Dictionaries, Grammers, Vocabularies, School, Juvenile, Picture, Drawing and Model Books for Architects Cabinet, Carriage and other manufacturers.

MAPS, GLOBES and Blank Books of every description. Splendid Lithographic and other Prints.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Accordeons, Banjos, Bows for all string instruments, Bridge and Tailpieces, Clarionets, Fifes, Flageolets, Flutes, Guitars, Octavo Flutes, Patent Heads for Guitars and Violincellos, Tambourines, Tuning Forks and Hammers, Violins, Violin and Guitar Pegs, Violincellos and Strings for all kinds of Instruments Wholesale and Retail.—Accordeons repaired.

Also constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, a large assortment of the very best

GERMAN BRONZE POWDER

Dutch Metal.—French and Florence Leaf Metal—Thermometers.—Hairpencils.—Fitch and other Leadpencils.—Red, White and Black Chalk Crayons.—Mathematical Instruments.—Scarificators.—Spring Lancets—Pocket Prescription and Gold Scales and Weights—Letter, Fancy colored and gilt Paper—Playing Cards and other French and German Fancy Articles, for the sale of which they are the MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.

July 6, 1850.—

RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows: The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election.) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: The Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday in December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years: the term of each to be decided by lot by the said judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance therein. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of the Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth and the other Judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected.

J. S. M'CALMONT

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

V. BEST, *Speaker of the Senate.*

SENATE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, January 28, 1850.

I, Samuel W. Pearson, Chief Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the forgoing resolution [No. 10 on the Senate file of the present session,] entitled "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,"—it being the same resolution which was agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the last Legislature—after having been duly considered and discussed, was this day agreed to by a majority of the members elected to and serving in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at its present session, as well appear by their votes, given on the final passage of the resolution, as follows, viz:

Those voting in favor of the passage of the resolution were, John Acker, John Alison, William Baker, Robert Baldwin, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Jeremiah Black, John S. Bowen, William Brindle, Daniel H. B. Brower, Jesse R. Burden, John Cessna, Henry Church, John N. Conyngham, Sylvester Crichard, Benjamin G. David, William J. Dobbins, James P. Downer, Thomas Duncan, Wm. Dunn, Wm. Espey, John C. Evans, William Evans, A. Scott Ewing, Alexander S. Feather, James Flowers, Benjamin P. Fortner, Alexander Gibbony, Thomas E. Grier, Joseph S. Griffin, Joseph Guffey, Jacob S. Haldeman, George H. Hart, Leffert Hart, John Hastings, William J. Hemphill, John Hoge, Henry Huplet, Lewis Hurford, Washington J. Jackson, Nicholas Jones, John W. Killinger, Charles E. Kinkead, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Morris Leech, Jonathan D. Lent, Amos Leonard, James J. Lewis, Henry Little, James R. M'Clintock, John F. M'Culloch, Alexander C. M'Curdy, John M'Laughlin, John, M'Lean, Samuel Marx, John B. Meck, Michael Myers, John Miller, Joseph C. Mullow, John D. Morris, Wm. T. Morison, Ezekiel Mowry, Edward Nicholson, Jacob Nissly, Charles O'Neill, John B. Packer, Joseph C. Powell James C. Reid, John S. Rhey, Lewis Roberts, Samuel Robison, John R. Rutherford, Glenni W. Scofield, Thomas C. Sculer, William Sheffner, Richard Simpson, Eli Slifer, William Smith, William A. Smith, Daniel M. Smyser, William H. Souder, Thomas C. Steel, David Steward, Charles Stockwell, Edwin C. Trone, Andrew Wade, Robert C. Walker, Thomas Watson, Sidney B. Wells, Byron A. Williams, Daniel Zerbey, and John S. M'Calmont, SPEAKER—Yeas 87.

Those voting against the passage of the resolution were, Augustus K. Cobaugh, David Evans and James M. Porter—Nays 3.

Extract from the Journal.

WILLIAM JACK, CLERK.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE:

Filed March 15, 1850.

A. W. BENEDICT,

Dep. Sec. of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution of the General Assembly, entitled, "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, at Harrisburg this fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Sec'ry of the Commonwealth.

July 6, 1850.—3m.

NEW STORE!

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

At the Store formerly occupied by John Bogar,

In Market Street, Sunbury.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have just received, and are now opening

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of

Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vesting, Pantaloon Stuff, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Vestings, Flannels, Cambrics, Linens, Fine Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.,

Hardware, Queensware,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO:

A large assortment of

Groceries, Fish, Salt and Plaster.

Ladies Shoes and Gaiters, Fluid and Fluid Lamps

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange at the best prices.

JOHN BUYERS & CO.

Sunbury, April 13, 1850.—1y

GREAT ATTRACTION!!

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

JOHN W. FRILING,

Market Street, Sunbury, Pa.,

HAS just received and opened a large assortment of superior and choice Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, well adapted to the coming season, which he will sell at the lowest prices. His stock consists of general assortment of almost all articles of use in the Dry Goods line, consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer-Stuff for Clothing and Vesting.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Shawls, Muslins, Sheetings Tickings, Fine Muslins, Ginghams, Linens, &c.

ALSO:—A general assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, LIQUORS, DRUGS, AND MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYESTUFF,

and every variety of articles.

☞ Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange at the highest market price.

Sunbury, April 27, 1850.

Letters Testamentary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters Testamentary on the estate of Anna Hunsicker, late of the Borough of Northumberland, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber. Debtors and creditors of the estate are requested to call for settlement. DAVID TAGGART, Ex'tor.

Northumberland, July 6, 1850.—6t

TEAS, from the New York Canton and Pekin Tea Company. For sale by

J. W. FRILING.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848

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

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

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL:

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a powerful remedial agents in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminished doses one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the world respect their opinions.

FROM PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your "CHERRY PECTORAL," in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL D.,
President of Amherst College.

From the "London Lancet."

"AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints."

Dr. Brewster, of Windham Co., Conn., sends us the following testimony.—

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—I enclose you a certificate from Mrs. Catharine K. Cady, a highly respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Seth Cady, Deputy Sheriff, Windham Co., Connecticut. The cvre in her case was very prompt, and has attracted general attention,

W. A. BREWSTER, M. D.

WEST KILLINGLY, Ct., Sept. 28 1848.

This may certify that I was afflicted with a very severe cough in the winter of '47-8, which threatened to terminate in Consumption. I had tried many medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

CATHERINE K. CADY.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Mass:—

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL last sent me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung Complaints. Our Phisicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happiest effects.

Truly yours, D. M. BRYANT.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

☞ Sold by Henry Masser, Sunbury; Mary A. McCay, Northumberland; Dr. Gearhart, Selinsgrove; Dr. Beckly, Danville, and Druggists generally.

July 6, 1850.- 1y