

Washington News.

(Correspondence of the Phila. Ledger.)

FROM WASHINGTON. The Tariff Question in Congress—Mr. Hampton's Plan—Coal and Iron—Mr. Bayly's Speech—Probability of In- serting a Tariff Clause in the Civil and Dip- lomatic Appropriation Bill in the Senate— Probability of the House Concurring—The Coming Week—Its Importance to the Coun- try—Public Opinion North and South Right- ing Itself.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

On Saturday last, Mr. Hampton, of Pitts- bury, made his promised movement in regard to the Tariff, and the first attempt has really shown a greater strength in the House in favor of that measure than had at first been anticipated. The Tariff of 1846 is sus- ceptible of improvement is admitted on all hands, and by no person more so than its author, the Hon. Rob't J. Walker. That the principles on which the Tariff of 1846 is placed are correct, no one will, after the success- ful experiment of four years, presume to deny; but that certain interests, and among them, the iron and coal interests of Pen- sylvania might be better promoted, without effecting a radical change in the principle of the Tariff, is also true, and has been ad- mitted on the floor of the House by Gen. Bayly, the able Democratic Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. There is a general feeling here that something ought to be done for Pennsylvania, and that it is necessary to do something for Pennsylvania to prevent the agitation of the Tariff.

The only difficulty seems to be about the time and the present excited state of the country, about the slavery question. If the Slavery Bills had passed Congress, its omni- bus or sulkey form, three months ago, there would have been no difficulty in adjusting the tariff question; and even now, it is not entirely hopeless, if the movement is carried on judiciously, and without irritating parties. If Mr. Hampton will avoid every thing that shall make his amendments *Wahg measures par excellence*, and thereby disarm in advance every Democratic opposition that may be made to it; if, instead of party support, he will claim nothing but the support of men of all parties, ready to sacrifice their own sectional opinions to the general good of the country—in a word, if Mr. Hampton and his friends, or the friends of the measure, will unite on true compromise ground, between the South and the North, the free trader and protectionist, there is a good chance that the bill may pass the Senate in the shape of an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and thus endorsed, there is every probability that the House will in that case adopt it. An amendment to an appro- priation bill, not appropriating any money, has, on several occasions, been pronounced out of order by the Speaker of the House, so that Mr. Burt was perfectly right in ruling it out of order again. An appeal, however, was taken from the decision of the chair, and so well sustained, that Mr. Burt's de- cision was only sustained by a majority of four. The tariff men are quite rejoiced at this sudden and unexpected success, and feel now doubly anxious to make the trial in the Senate. That body is bound by no such rules as the House, and may tack anything to an appropriation bill, even the admission of California.

Mr. Hampton's whole resolution is as fol- lows: AN ACT supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act reducing the Duties on Imports, and for other purposes," approved 30th July, 1846. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That from and after thirty days from the passage of this Act, the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act reducing the Duty on Im- ports, and for other purposes," approved 30th July, 1846, shall be levied on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, agreeably to the average value which similar articles bore in the principal markets of the United States during the year ending 30th June, 1846, to be ascertained and fixed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, that in no case shall the duties be assessed on a valuation less than the market value of the articles in the principal ports of the United States at the time of entry; and further, that in all cases of foreign merchandise imported into the United States similar to articles manufactured in the United States, wholly or in part from any raw material of foreign produce, on which raw material a duty is levied by the Act of 30th July, 1846, before recited, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on such manufactured article, an additional duty of ten per cent. over and above the duty levied by said Act upon the said raw material of which such article is wholly or in part com- posed, Provided, no article shall pay a less rate of duty than now imposed by law.

The whole object of the bill is evidently to re-affirm the Tariff of 1846, as regards the ruling prices of that year, but to make the duties specific, by averaging them in regard to the ruling prices of the year independent of the changes in prices which have since taken place.

Discovery of an Extensive Negro Insurrection in Alabama—General Measures of the Whites Motivated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. An insurrection in which 400 slaves were to be engaged, was discovered at Lowndes county, Alabama, last week. The rendez- vous of the negroes was fired upon by the whites, killing one slave and wounding 20 others. The slaves then fled. It is said the slaves were incited to the insurrection by an Abolitionist, for whose apprehension a re- ward of 6000 has been offered. Large parties are in pursuit of him. He is supposed to have fled towards Charleston. A general massacre is supposed to have been intended.

Mr. GLIDSON, in a second communica- tion to the Boston Transcript, confesses that Gat-Thothi got into the coffin of Miss Anch, through his mistake, and not that of the em- balmer.



THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1850.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

To ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Sunbury American among the different towns on the Susquehanna is not exceeded if equalled 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 largest circulation.

Democratic State Nominations.

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

For Auditor General: EPHRAIM BANKS, Of Mifflin County.

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

Democratic County Nominations.

For Congress: WILLIAM L. DEWART, Of Northumberland County.

For Assembly: JOHN B. PACKER, Of Sunbury.

For Commissioner: CHRISTIAN ALBERT, Of Lower Mahoning.

For Prosecuting Attorney: CHARLES A. KUTZ, Of Milton.

For Deputy Surveyor: SAMUEL YOUNG, Of Lower Mahoning.

For Auditor: REUBEN W. ZARTMAN, Of Jackson.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.—We have received the August number of this Maga- zine. It contains several handsome illustrations, one of these a beautiful Engraving of the Medal presented by Congress to Gen. Taylor. Published by Geo. Pratt, 116 Nassau St., N. Y.—Price \$2 per annum.

On our first page will be found a beautiful poem, besides a variety of interest- ing and useful matter.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. Mr. Craighead will preach on next Sunday afternoon, 3 1/2 o'clock, in the Pres- byterian church, in this place.

Peaches have been in this market for ten days past, but not in perfection. They are now plenty and very fine, though not so finely flavored as last year, owing probably to the cold damp weather of the present season.

We are indebted to the Hon. Joseph Casey, for his very able speech on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Casey proves conclusively that Senator Sturgeon was either ignorant of the facts, or grossly mis- represented them, when he stated that the tariff of 1846 had not injured the iron and coal trade.

OUR NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

From next appearances it is supposed there will be some trouble in selecting the democratic candidate for Congress in this district. This is much to be regretted, as it will require all the energies of the party, even when properly united, to elect their candidate. The difficulty is not with the candidates named, but the county which is entitled to the candidate. Northumberland county has certainly been modest in her dem- ands, and has patiently waited until all the others were served and after that she claims the candidate as her right, and policy and expediency would seem to dictate, that her wishes should not be disregarded, especially when she presents an available candidate, with a degree of unanimity not often wit- nessed in our conventions. Twelve years have elapsed since the democrats of this county have been honored with a nomination. During that period Union county has had three nominations, Lycoming two, with an offer of a third, and Clinton one. Why then, it may be asked, should there be any difficulty? Why then should North- umberland county, the strong hold of democ- racy in this district, have her claims set aside, unless some strong and urgent reasons can be assigned for the cause? We trust the Conferees will take all these mat- ters into consideration, for it is not to be disguised, that it will be almost impos- sible to satisfy many of our democrats of the expediency of a further delay of their rights, or reconcile them to the support of a nomi- nee from another county.

THE WHIG CONVENTION for the nomi- nation of candidates took place at the Court House, on Monday last, the proceed- ings of which will be found in another col- umn. James Armstrong, Esq. of Lycoming was nominated for Congress, and will be the candidate of the party. He is a strong man, and unless we are satisfactorily united upon a good candidate, it will be difficult to defeat him. A county ticket was also for- med, more we presume for the purpose of party organization, than from any prospect of success.

Howard Donaldson, a promising son of Judge Donaldson, of Danville, about 7 years old, was drowned in the canal at that place, on the 16th inst.

FALLING OF ANOTHER CANAL BRIDGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

We regret to say that another distressing accident occurred on Monday morning last, by the falling of a bridge over the North Branch canal, about one mile above North- umberland, on the farm of J.R. Priestley, Esq. Mr. Henry Leighow, the tenant, about 60 years of age, was crossing the bridge with four horses and a plough, when the bridge gave way, precipitating all into the canal. Mr. Leighow, in his fall, struck his head against the abutment or on a stone near its base, so severely that a portion of the brain protruded through the ear. He lived but an hour after the accident occur- ed.

These canal bridges from natural causes of decay, have all become more or less dan- gerous, and should not be trusted without being rigidly inspected.

The Philadelphia papers one and all condemn the present police regulations of the city. Murders, robberies and incendi- ariams are becoming alarmingly frequent of late. The Ledger says the delegates will be pledged to put in nomination no men who will not pledge themselves to re- form, in this matter. In regard to the late murders, the Ledger properly holds the following strong language:

Let all accused of the recent daring mur- ders be impartially tried, fearlessly convicted if guilty, and then as fearlessly hanged, though they be a legion. Better is it to hang a dozen murderers at once, on the same gal- lows, than to suffer this daily murder in the streets. Nobody is safe now. Impunity has been tried till the tenure of life is worthless. Let us try the stringency of the present laws as an experiment. Let the gallows do its legal work, though it choke a hundred millions at a time. After the criminal have been awed into some respect for the lives of the innocent, and nothing less will so awe them, it will be time enough to think of relaxing the severity of our laws. Let us try what laws we have, before we think of changes.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.—The New York Sun says: "A most extraordinary phenom- enon, it is said, has just appeared in this city, viz: a slave from the South, who has dis- covered a secret mode of changing the col- ored skin to a white one! He has already, according to report, changed the hue of his feet, his hands, and a part of his face, while the rest of his person is gradually undergo- ing the same wonderful metamorphosis. The story is that while at work upon his master's plantation, he discovered that a certain weed exercised this astonishing effect. He and a number of his fellow slaves vigorously ap- plied the cosmetic, and the result is before us. He expects to be fully white in from eight to ten months.

Should the above prove true, a mas- ter would have some trouble in recognising his slaves, should they determine to "wash out." The House will have to insert a new clause in the fugitive slave bill just passed in the Senate. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?" If he can, he can easily change his master.

September is now close at hand.— Cold evenings, foggy mornings, and a warm sun on Monday, will, for a time, attend us. The consequences will be in some instances, agues, fevers, &c., especially with those who are not careful in their habits, diet and dress. September is one of the most pleasant months of the year, but also one of the most sickly.

MISSOURI ELECTIONS.—In conse- quence of the divisions in the democratic ranks, the whigs have elected four out of the five members of Congress, being a gain of four whigs. The legislature stands 65 whigs; 54 Benton and 42 Anti-Benton.

The Havre De Grace bank has failed.

ROYAL POETRY.—At the baptism of the young prince, named Arthur William Pat- rick Albert, the following choral, composed by Prince Albert, was performed:

In life's gay morn, ere brightly youth By vice and folly is enslaved, O, may the Maker's glorious name Be on the infant mind engraven. So shall no shades of sorrow cloud The sunshine of thy early days, But happiness, in endless round, Shall still encompass all thy ways.

The above which we extract from the Philadelphia Sun, is going the rounds as Royal poetry from the pen of Prince Albert. If it is really original with the Prince, he has been unfortunate in having had, his ideas anticipated, by a writer in a prayer book of the Church of which he is himself the tem- poral head. In the 2d & 3d verses of Hymn 92, we find the following, which was point- ed out to us by a friend, as marvellously like the Prince's royal lines:

Deep in thy soul, before its pow'rs Are yet by vice enslaved, Be thy creators glorious name And character engraven; Ere yet the shades of sorrow cloud The sunshine of thy days, And cares and toils in endless round, Encompass all thy ways.

DEMOCRATIC PHILADELPHIA COUNTY NOMI- NATIONS.—The Democratic Philadelphia Coun- ty Convention met on Monday last, at the Commissioners' Hall, N. L., and nominated the following candidates for the State Legis- lature:

For Senator—Thomas H. Forsyth. For House of Representatives—Washington J. Jackson, Southwark; Solomon De Mears, do; Lewis C. Cassidy, Moyamensing; Rich- ard Simpson, West Philadelphia; William Goodwin, Northern Liberties; Smith Skinner, do; Wm. H. Sooder, Spring Garden; E. A. Penniman, do; Andrew Hagne, Richmond; Henry Huplet, Kensington; Abraham W. Olive, Penn District.

Gov. Johnson has promised to attend a Whig meeting at New Berlin, on the 17th of September next.

THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.

The disunionists in Congress have a hard time of it to get up a respectable show, among the people, to sustain them in their desperate efforts to destroy the fairest work which the wisdom of man has ever planned as a political government. The Nashville Convention proved, as everybody knows, a contemptible failure; but, from the declara- tions of some of its members, and the vapo- rations in Congress, we expected the next manifestation of the disunion spirit would be more respectable in point of numbers and in personal character. But a lukewarmness that is in singular contrast with the fiery ap- peals of the leaders, appears to have seized upon those who were expected to come to the rescue. Georgia, we are told, was unani- mous to a man for secession, in the event of certain resolutions passing Congress. Nothing could keep them in the Union, and a despatch which appeared in the Southern Press, a few days ago, told us that the Convention at Macon was a tremendous outpouring of the peo- ple. Compared with the Nashville Conven- tion it was, but the 50,000 persons who were expected to be present dwindled down to 1,500, and they not all disunionists. The Washington Union has the following des- patches:

MACON, 23d Aug.—10 1/2 o'clock.—The Mass Meeting held by the Disunionists in Georgia, proves to be a failure. Not exceeding four hundred delegates here today, and not more than fifteen hundred at the meeting, all told.

MACON, Aug. 22—10 o'clock, 55 minutes.— Mass Meeting is a failure. Not more than fifteen hundred men in town—three third Union men. Only three hundred arrived by railroad. Rhet, Yancey, Colquhoun and Stiles, principal speakers. Disunion openly avowed. Some delegates repu- diate it. Rhet favors temporary secession.

Fifteen hundred persons speaking for the State of Georgia, and presuming to call the Senators and Representatives in Congress home, may seem like a tremendous affair to an excited disunionist, but to a reasonable man it is rather a favorable symptom that the people at large, in the South, know too well the value of the Union, and too deeply prize it to risk its dissolution at the mere call of the ambitious demagogues who are endeavoring to fan the flame of national discord.

The disunionists of the North have been equally as unfortunate in all their manifesta- tions. The convention of crazy people, white and colored, assembled at Cazenovia, preach disrespect of the laws, resistance to authority and violation of the obligations which as citi- zens of one State we owe to all the others; but, beyond their own immediate circle of friends, such sentiments are looked upon as the wild vagaries of fanaticism. We believe that, North and South, the sentiments of regard for this glorious Union, under which the country has prospered and advanced in pow- er, beyond all precedent, still burn as bright as ever in the hearts of the people, and we hope it may ever be so.—Phila. Ledger.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—1st Session, WASHINGTON, August 26, 1850.

SENATE.—A motion to take up a resolution fixing a day for the sine die adjournment of Congress, failed, only twelve voting in its favor. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the majority not to fix a day for the adjournment until the House shall have acted on the California and Texas boundary bills.

The fugitive slave bill was read a third time, and passed without a division.

HOUSE.—The Speaker stated the pending question to be a motion heretofore made, to suspend the rules, in order to enable Mr. Mattison to introduce the resolution, making the reduction of Postage Bill, the order of the day for the fourth Monday in August.

The House refused to suspend the rules. On motion of Mr. Potter, the committee of the whole on the State of the Union, was dis- charged from the further consideration of the bill establishing Post Routes.

The bill was then taken up by the House, when several amendments to it were made. Mr. Ashmun moved that the further con- sideration of the bill be postponed until Mon- day next. He thought it was important to dispose of the Civil and Diplomatic Appro- priation Bill at once.

The motion was decided in the negative— yeas 82, nays 107. The consideration of the Post Route Bill was then resumed, when several amendments were made.

Mr. Evans, of Md., offered one, to make all public roads and analogous rivers, post routes, and authorizing the Postmaster Gen- eral to contract for the carrying of mails from place to place, in conformity with law, when- ever in his opinion the public shall require it.

After some debate the amendment was re- jected, and the bill passed.

THE LAND OF MYSTERY AND GEMS. It is stated that Col. Gaines, of Texas, is about to head an exploring expedition to the Gila. Somewhere near the junction of the Colorado, of the west, with that river, is a sandy region, scantily supplied with brackish water, and backed by sharp mountains, never scaled by the foot of the white man, and this there is some reason for believing to be the "emerald fields" of the Aztec princes. Gov. Berendenz once bought a handful of glitter- ing chrysalis of an Indian from that section of the Gila country. After some years delay it occurred to him to submit those beautiful specimens to a French lapidary in Mexico, and after some hesitation and debate, in the course of which Gov. B. began to suspect their value, and ten thousand dollars was offered and received for these precious stones. The purchaser went to France with them, and Gov. Berendenz made an attempt to penetrate the exact situation of the country whence they were brought, but the Indian hostilities in that quarter, and his own death, ended the quest. Col. Gaines was his friend, and it is thought has some clue which leads him to attempt, almost single-handed, what the United States engineers have neglected to accomplish—a route along the north bank of the Gila, as far as it is navigable, and an examination of the nature and capabilities of the unexplored Central, south of the Mor- mon territory. The country between the Colorado and Gila is rich in mystery, mines, and dangers, and the enterprising Gaines may have wonders to relate if he lives to record his discoveries.

KOSSUTH AND HIS COMPANIONS.

The London Daily News has received a private letter from a travelling friend con- veying some interesting particulars of the illustrious Hungarians whom the jealousy of Austria, the dictation of Russia, and the weakness of the Porte, have consigned to im- prisonment at Kutayeb. It was gratifying to learn that the exiles enjoyed tolerable health and were more reconciled than at first, to their unaccountable captivity. Kossuth, Bathyni, Messaros, Perzel, and the rest were, indeed, struck with despondency when conveyed as captives and captives to the barrack prison of Kutayeb, where cells were assigned them for habitation more sav- oring of Newgate than of honorable captivity. The strictest guard was kept over them, and they were not allowed to pass the walls of the barrack without a strong escort. The Turkish officers and soldiers have treated the prisoners with deference, and the Turkish population with every mark of Oriental re- spect, Kossuth being with them the Kral, who had held for a time in his hands the destinies of Eastern Europe.

This universal respect was especially evi- dent on the occasion of Kossuth's reception of his children. Three of them, interesting and intelligent little creatures, were sent by the Austrian Government, not without foreign intercession, to share their father's captivity. H. and Madam Kossuth were allowed to go and meet them—under guard, of course; and the very guard of rude Turkish soldiers were affected to tears at the meeting. In the education of his children, the delving and planting of a kind of garden, within the bar- rack wall, and an occasional game of skittles with the companions of his political and military struggles, Kossuth whiles away the time of his captivity.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER—His Present Condition—Another Confession—His Family, &c.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 26, 1850. Friday next will seal the fate of John W. Webster. He fully realizes his condition, and does not murmur that the day for his execution is so near at hand. He appears perfectly calm and prepared for the worst.— He considers that the law of capital punish- ment is right, and that he is justly a subject of that law. He is kept closely confined, and no one is allowed to visit him beside the officers of the jail, except his own spiritual advisers, Rev. D. Putnam of Roxbury, and a Unitarian Minister from Cambridge.

There is now very little if any fear that he will commit suicide. No regular guard has been placed over him more than that over other persons in the jail; and I am informed that there will not be, as was in the case of Pearson, who was lately executed at East Cambridge. In the latter case a razor was found in the prisoner's hat, about a week before his execution. He acknowledged to the Sheriff that it was placed there by a relative, whose name we do not desire now to make public, with the request that he (Pearson) would destroy his own life.

There is no doubt that the statement is true which was published in the Tribune yesterday, that Webster has made another confession, acknowledging that the killing was premeditated. It will be made public after his death. I think I shall be able to sat- isfy the readers of the Tribune in my next, that some of Dr. Parkman's papers were bur- ned, beside those mentioned in his "Confes- sion," which fastens on him another false- hood.—N. Y. Tribune.

RESTORING AND PRESERVING THE SIGHT.—A friend who had read the following valuable item of information, but who had forgotten which way "to rub his eyes," for loss of sight by age, requested us to republish the process. It is as follows:

For near sightedness, close the eyes and press the fingers gently, from the nose, out- ward, across the eyes. This flattens the pupil, and thus lengthens or extends the angle of vision. This should be done several times a day, till short sightedness is overcome.

For loss of sight by age, such as require magnifying glasses, pass the fingers or towel from the outer corner of the eyes inwardly, above and below the eyeballs, pressing gently against them. This rounds them up, and preserves or restores the sight.

It has been already said that this is nothing new. The venerable John Quincy Adams preserved his sight in this way, in full vigor to the day of his death. He told Lawyer Ford of Lancaster, who wore glasses, that if he would manipulate his eyes with his fin- gers, from their external angles inwardly, he would soon be able to dispense with glasses. Ford tried it, and soon restored his sight per- fectly, and has since preserved it by the con- tinuance of this practice.—Pennsylvania.

In about two weeks, the New York and Erie Railroad will be extended from Corning to Hornersville, a distance of 46 miles, mak- ing the whole distance, now laid 347 miles from New York City. The directors intend to take appropriate cognizance of the event.

NEW HOTELS.—The site on Chestnut street, below Ninth, intended for the new board- ing-house, or hotel, projected by George W. Ed- wards, Esq., has been extended in dimen- sions by the purchase of another property on the east, of 25 feet front, the substantial man- sion on which is now being demolished.— The whole plot now devoted to this improve- ment is 73 feet front by 174 feet deep.

The projected scheme of erecting an im- mense hotel on the Butler property, at the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, is also about to be undertaken by a company formed for the purpose. Two gentlemen have agreed to subscribe \$50,000 each to this new enterprise, the entire cost of which is expected to be \$250,000.—Ledger.

THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—In about two weeks this road will be extended from Corning to Hornersville, a distance of 47 miles, making the whole distance from New York City 347 miles.

ELMIRA, Chenango County N. Y., has 5019 inhabitants; increase in five years, 2263!

THE HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT TROY.

The Albany State Register has been fa- vored by an acquaintance of Caldwell with the following statement, attempting to miti- gate the depravity, or at least the wanton- ness, of the late homicide and suicide at Troy:—

DEAR SIR:—The extraordinary excitement arising from the melancholy murder and suicide at Troy renders the public anxious to know all the particulars in relation to it, and I do not know that it would be doing any person an injustice, but would rather be the source of quieting the excitement and put- ting a stop to the many irrelevant stories cir- culated concerning this tragic and awful oc- currence, to disclose them.

William A. Caldwell has been a personal acquaintance of the writer for some fifteen months at Auburn, and a three years cruise as supercargo on board a merchantman to China, &c. He arrived at New York, from that cruise in early summer. Previous to his leaving this continent (some years pre- vious) he was engaged to be married to the lady who resigned herself to the horrid death with which we are all familiar. There was considerable opposition to the match, which delayed the consummation of their desires. While absent to China and other parts of the world, the lady, now no more, became ac- quainted with a gentleman by the name of Knapp, and her friends importuned her to accept his honorable proposals for marriage, to which, at length, she reluctantly yielded her assent, and they were married, and have had one child, which died early in May, and just previous to Caldwell's return.

Caldwell had sailed nearly around the world, and as he neared his native shores, the most prominent thoughts that swelled his bosom was the certainty, as he supposed, of again clasping his Louise in his arms; but he returned only to find the object dearer to him than life, the wife of another. The iron entered his soul; he wandered about nearly distracted; but his better reason came to him and he resolved to shake it off. In the mean time he found that she desired to see him; she, the wife of another, requested an inter- view. But their meeting is not to be de- scribed. The years of absence that had sep- arated them had bound them together more strongly, if possible than before; they met as they should not have done—as lovers. Caldwell's better reason at first did not allow him to think of the future as he thought, and it doubtless would have passed by, and left only despair fastened in their hearts; but they loved, and madly; and the former asso- ciations of youth came up before them more freshly at the thought of final separation. He did not wish to live without him, and told him that she could not, and that it was her determination to remain with him, notwith- standing she was the wife of another. Cald- well was too passionate and rash to resist that and it was talked over that they should meet again.

He parted with her to visit his friends in Whitehall, and went on board the evening boat for Albany. After the boat was under way, and while he was walking the deck, to his utter astonishment, she appeared before him. The thought at once pierced him that she had indeed abandoned her home, and resolved, regardless of the tremendous con- sequences, to share his fate; and her words shortly corroborated what had passed like lightning through his soul. They immedi- ately proceeded to his state room, and there they resolved, in the face of all the ter- rible circumstances around them, to never part again. They did not part; but arrived at Albany, and took lodgings at the Delavan House. He left her there, and made his con- templated visit to Whitehall, and returned in about ten days, she in the meantime receiv- ing her meals in her room, according to his suggestions, in order to avoid observation.

He returned and took rooms with her at the American Hotel, where he wrote the published letter to the editor of a Whitehall paper. He remained at the American a few days, but thought it was too public a place, and engaged lodgings at a private house in Jay st., where he remained about one week; then took the Eastern cars and went to Wil- liamsville, but was surprised and pursued by some one, as he remarked, in Troy, that he whipped two constables and escaped, the particulars of which will soon appear. He escaped in one horse carriage, and arrived at the St. Charles Hotel on Tuesday morning, about 4 o'clock. And the sequel is now be- fore the world. They were resolved to die—with his own hands he opened the portals of eternity. They both passed to the undis- covered country, from whence no traveller has returned. The pages of romance can scarcely produce a parallel, or a description fraught with such startling and awful circumstances, as represented in the truths of this case.

NEW DAGUERRETYPE DISCOVERY.—The Boston Transcript is responsible for the an- nouncement that Mr. Howes, a daguerre- typeist of that city has discovered a process by which an ordinary sized daguerreotype miniature can be magnified to life size, or larger, if necessary, and thrown upon a canv- as or any flat surface, retaining at the same time all the clearness and detail of the daguerreotype, so that an artist may sit him- self before this magnified reflection and render it a perfect copy, in light and shade, as well as outline, of the original. This discovery will facilitate the work of the portrait painter, and save a large amount of time con- sumed in sitting.

PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—We regret to hear that the wife of Gen. AVEZZANA, the Italian patriot, while sitting at the window of her residence Broadway, New York, on Sunday evening fell asleep, lost her balance, and was precipitated upon the pavement below. The window which opened to the floor, was in the second story, and the height of the fall was about 12 feet. She alighted on the side of her head, and was picked up senseless. Very little hopes of her recovery are enter- tained. What makes this event more pain- ful, Gen. Avezanna is absent from the city.

The Water Commissioners of Albany, pur- chased Patroon's Creek for the sum of \$150,000, to supply the city with water.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY have effected an arrangement with the prop- rietors of the Eagle Line of cars, running from this city to Columbia, by which the latter company will withdraw either on the first or fifth of next month, and an en- tire new line of spacious and elegant cars, replete with every convenience, be substi- tuted in their places. We see also adver- tised the sale, at Huntington and Harrisburg, of the property of the Pioneer Packet Boat and Stage Company, on account of the completion of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Ledger.

A COMPANY OF ACTORS recently went from Pittsburg to Wheeling, where they lost every thing but the clothes on their backs. The landlord even took the ladies' dresses.

THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF LAWYERS, those who have a "paying practice," and those who have a practice of not paying.

WHEAT IN STARK COUNTY, OHIO.—The wheat crop in Stark county is estimated at one million and a quarter of bushels! That amount will give at least one million for export.

To the Voters of Northumberland County: FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: Encouraged by a number of my friends in the different sections of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

COUNTY COMMISSIONER in the coming election, should I receive a majority of your votes. I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office faithfully and to the best of my ability.

GEORGE T. TRAUTMAN. Jackson tsp., Aug. 31, 1850.—E.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans court of Northumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 5th day of October, next, on the premises: the following property, to wit: Four acres of a certain Island, situate in the West Branch of the river Susquehanna, opposite the landing on the farm of Nicholas Mensch, situate in said county of Union, and opposite to the land of _____ in the county of Northumberland, containing two acres or thereabouts, and known as Cherry Island, on the estate of Henry Walter, de- ceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when the terms of sale will be made known by

JOHN PHILLIPS, Guardian of Elias, Molly, Sarah and Elphina Walter. By order of the court, } Jos. P. Purcell, Clk. } August 31st 1850.—L. S.

N. B. At the same time and place, the widow and the heirs of Henry Walter, de'd., will sell their interest in the Island, so that the purchaser can buy the whole Island at once.

A STRAY COW.

NOTICE is hereby given that a stray black cow, with white spots, came to the premises of the subscriber, on the Island between Sunbury and Northumberland, on Saturday, the 17th inst. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JAMES SMITH. Shamokin Island, Aug. 31, 1850.—S.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

FOR sale at a reasonable price, a well built car- riage in good condition with tongue and shafts, for either one or two horses. Also a double set of harness. Enquire at this office. Aug. 31, 1850.—E.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue