

California News.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The news of the admission of California into the Union was received at San Francisco on the 18th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the mail steamer Oregon, Lieut. Patterson, U. S. N., and caused a great rejoicing, bonfires, illuminations, &c.

THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA. When the news of this event reached San Francisco, it excited general rejoicings. The ships in the harbor fired their guns, the first one to blaze away being a British bark from Liverpool. The Alta California thus describes the scene in the city:—

The Oregon came gallantly into the harbor, gracefully decorated, and telling the importance of the news she brought, by continued cannonading. At once the American flag went up from every possible place in the city. One gallant fellow worked his way up the slippery flag-staff on the Square, and rove the pennant balfards amid the cheers of the crowd. Then the Stars and Stripes went floating aloft, and every lat swung around, and every voice was brought into requisition, to welcome the first public flag ever raised there in honor of the Thirty-first State of the Union.

A LAMP WEIGHING 13 POUNDS.—A lamp of pure gold weighing 13 pounds has been found in the town of Senora, by a Mexican. It was discovered in the creek running between Sonora proper and the Sonorian camp.

About two weeks since, near the upper crossing of the Trinity, a man named Oley was walking along, his partner being in the rear; something hitting him, he turned and discovered three Indians, who had discharged their arrows, three of them probing him in the back. On starting for the purpose of joining his partner, two more arrows struck him, wounding him dangerously, if not mortally.

A gentleman, named Mr. Cassidy, had several claims in a ravine a mile and a half this side of the North Fork of Yuba, which he had worked for some time, but with little success. Having located another claim, he transferred his old claim to a Doctor Thorn. The Doctor and his party, four men, went to work about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and by sundown washed out sixty four ounces of gold. Mr. C. had worked within two feet of the point where the treasure lay, and might be compared to the old cobbler in Irving's Alhambra, who lived all his life next door to fortune, but never could manage to get under the same roof.

A most horrible murder has been committed at the Mormon Gulch. The unfortunate victims were Italians, and had \$3000 in gold dust in their possession. Suspicion rests on three Chilians and two negroes.

Mr. T. S. DORSEY, by his advertisement informs the public that he has opened a new clock and watch establishment in Selingsgrove. Mr. Bobst has the reputation of being a careful and skillful workman.

BATTLE WITH INDIANS. A party of whites under Captain Best, of the brig Orbit, now lying at our levee, and an old California adventurer, Mr. Van Deuzen, had a severe engagement with a party of Indians, at the mouth of Salmon river, on the Klamath, about the middle of August last.—The Indians, it appears, had taken nine white men, whom they were holding as quasi prisoners, having robbed them of their clothes, provisions, horses, &c., some time before this party of whites arrived at Salmon river.—Best and his company of course demanded the instant restoration of the goods to the robbed party, but the demand was not complied with. The whites collected their forces, and measures were concerted for a general fight. All told, some fifty white men appeared, and some 300 Indians arrayed against them. The fight was kept up for some hours, the Salmon river dividing the combatants. During the battle 24 Indians were killed, and several white men severely, though not mortally wounded. The hats of the Indians, with their wives and children, were on that side of the river where the whites had stationed themselves; and as the Indians, contrary to their expectations, had failed to whip Capt. Best's party, they sent in a proposition for peace. As the whites had been revenged, they consented to "bury the tomahawk."

LYNCH LAW. The Sacramento Transcript has the following:—An instance of this summary mode of dispensing justice took place on Monday last at Georgetown, while the election was going on. It seems that a man by the name of Devine had taken to gambling, and as he was in the habit of losing his money, his wife hid all that came into his possession. On Sunday, as he had got "broke," he demanded the money she had hid. She refused to deliver it if he intended to use in gambling, whereupon Devine threatened to kill her. As he seized his gun she blew out the candle and fled into another room; he however discharged it at her. The contents passed through the door and killed her. An enraged crowd, several hundred strong, assembled forthwith, set Devine on a horse, and rode him off to a tree. Here they made him kneel upon the horse's back, put the rope around his neck and drove the horse off, leaving him hanging from the branch of the tree.

ART INTELLIGENCE.—AMERICANS IN ROME. A correspondent of the London Atheneum says the Americans seem to be the only people in Rome who are suffered to exhibit their political, artistic and religious heresies with impunity. Powers' emblematic statue of the Republic of the United States is progressing, and Mr. Crawford's design for a monument to Washington is described by him as follows:—"The design, for which \$100,000 is to be paid, is original and striking. From the centre of a huge block of granite, cut into the form of a star with six rays, rises a pedestal, on which stands an equestrian statue of the Legislator, sixteen feet in height. The six points of the star are surmounted by six colossal statues—one of them an allegorical figure of Virginia; the hero's birth place—three of them statues of distinguished generals who were his companions in arms—the other two representing statesmen who were connected with him in the great struggle and succeeded him in the office of President. The casting, it is said, will be done in either Paris or Munich. All the figures, except that of Virginia, are to be done in bronze. The writer says the Americans have just obtained permission to build a Protestant church—the first ever permitted in the Eternal City. Their architects are now at work—and in a short time the edifice will rear its head in the neighborhood of the ancient tomb of Augustus, and in the very Via de Pontifici!

RETURNING CALIFORNIANS.—About one thousand persons were on the Isthmus when the last steamers were ready to sail. Three hundred and fifty were taken on board the Crescent City and five hundred on board the Pacific, a steamer about the size of the Admiral. On the Pacific they were absolutely packed in bulk, and for nearly one day before reaching Havana were without provisions and water. Of the Crescent City's passengers perhaps not more than twenty or thirty have gained anything by their California trip, while hundreds of others have not only lost all, but are also ruined in constitution. Perhaps the want of success was as much their own fault as that of the country from which they have returned. It requires energy, industry, perseverance and business tact to make a fortune in any country, and where one will starve, another, with the right kind of talent, will reap riches.

A TALL "LIVING."—The Calvary Church N. York, in addition to \$5000 salary, has given it, is reported, Dr. Hawks, its Rector, \$15,000, furnished a parsonage house, and insured his life to the amount of \$10,000. This is probably the largest living ever bestowed upon any clergyman in the Union.

DEADLY ENCOUNTER BETWEEN TWO FAMILIES.—Louisville, Nov. 29.—We learn that the male members of the Hamilton and Johnson families, of Tennessee, between whom a family difficulty—having its origin in politics—has for some time past existed; met recently at Adamsburg, Alabama, to fight.—Two of the Hamiltons were badly wounded, and were not expected to survive.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1850. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

V. B. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscription and advertising notices in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices. IMA T. CLEMENT, advertiser a new stock of goods, which he has just received from Philadelphia, and now offers for sale to his customers.

HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE, for December, has come to hand. The publication is a cheap one at \$100. The contents are varied and interesting.

PRINTING INK.—A few kegs for sale for cash at this office.

A well written communication under the head of "Industry" will be found on our third page. The author promises more of the same sort.

POST MISTRESS AT NORTHERBERLAND.—We neglected to mention that Mrs. Weimer has received the appointment of Post Mistress at Northernberland, in place of the late incumbent, Mrs. C. G. Boyd, resigned. The appointment we believe, gives general satisfaction.

Our Baptist friends have been holding a protracted meeting in this place.—Three adult persons were baptized, by immersion in the Susquehanna, on Wednesday morning last.

John Baker, a man with a large family, was found dead at Muncy, near Frick's Boat Yard, on Thursday morning the 21st inst., cause—intemperance.

There has been a rumor that the President has ordered the arrest of Gov. Quitman for treason, arising out of the expedition of Lopez.

FOUND DEAD.—Conrad Rhodes, a German about 40 years old, who had been employed for several months past at the Hotel of Mr. J. C. Perkins, in this place, was found dead on Sunday morning last.—He had been kicked in the face, a few weeks since, which, together with a more potent destroyer—rum, was adjudged by the Inquest to be the cause of his death.

RAIL ROAD FROM NEW YORK TO THE SUSQUEHANNA.

There is no doubt that ere long there will be a rail way communication from New York, by way of Easton and Allentown, to the Schuylkill Coal Region, and from thence, across by one or more of the numerous proposed routes, to the Susquehanna. The New Yorkers have a deep interest in the enterprise, and will, no doubt, lend their assistance, and persevere in its accomplishment. In connection of this we may refer to the rail road from Reading to Harrisburg, which is already in progress of construction. It will draw the greater portion of the travel from the Columbia road, and much of the freight.—This road will pass from Harrisburg through Lebanon, on a favorable location and a rich country, to Reading, and there connect with the Reading road. The distance to Philadelphia will only be a few miles more, and the impression is that passengers will be carried from Philadelphia to Harrisburg in three and a half hours over this route. We extract the following from the money article of the Philadelphia Ledger of Monday last:—

The people in the Schuylkill coal region are pushing with much earnestness, the project of a direct railroad to New York. A convention of delegates is to be held at Allentown on the 3d of next month, to which the people of Orwigsburg appointed delegates directing them to use the necessary and proper exertions to effect a survey of the contemplated railroad route from the junction of Lizard Creek, and River Lehigh, in Carbon county, following up said Creek to the Summit, between it and Kennebec's Creek, down said Creek to Ringgold, from thence through the Valley near McKeesburg and Orwigsburg to Schuylkill Haven; from this point by the way of Friedensburg and Pinegrove, through the Indian town Gap, to the River Susquehanna, with the view to form a connection between the city of New York, and the State Central Railway, at the point where said road crosses the river Susquehanna, several miles above the borough of Harrisburg.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. Attorney General Crittenden, has given his opinion in relation to the U. S. Marshal, at Boston, in regard to the arrest of fugitive slaves. He does not think there is sufficient cause of dismissal, but that the Marshal might have used more energy in the discharge of his duties. Whatever opinion some of our citizens may have in regard to the policy of passing such a law, we do not see how they can, as good citizens, refuse to obey its mandates. The law is a stringent one in some respects, but that arises from the peculiar nature of our federal compact—recognizing slavery, and we have no more right to nullify, or interfere with obstacles in enforcing this law, than numerous others that are connected with this subject.

CENSUS OF NORTHERBERLAND COUNTY, COMPLETE.

We are indebted to T. S. Mackey, Esq., the Deputy Marshal, for the following abstract of his labors, in taking the census of this county. Mr. Mackey, in alluding to some slight errors in the statements previously published, says, the population of Sunbury is 1219 instead of 1213, which makes the increase 111 instead of 105; that of Milton is 1649, being an increase of 208. Besides several other small errors have been corrected.

Table with columns for Township, Population, and Total. Includes entries for Delaware township, Lewis, Turbot, Chisholm, Point, Rush, Upper Mahoney, Lower Mahoney, and Little Mahoney.

Making a total of TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE. The population of the County in 1840 was 20,027; showing an increase in the last ten years of 3,196. The number of inhabited dwellings in the county is about 4100, and that of farms, about 2000.

To the citizens of Northernberland county, I return my sincere thanks, for the kind and hospitable manner, in which they received, and treated me, while engaged in taking the census.

The kind attentions, and hospitality received, will I trust, never be forgotten by their Humble servant, T. S. MACKEY, U. S. ASSISTANT MARSHAL.

A correspondent sends us the following query and answer, occasioned, we presume, by the astounding declaration of the editor of the Wilkesbarre Farmer, that the report alluded to, was the "ablest emanation of mind from Pennsylvania for forty years." "Forty ages look down upon us!" was the famous declaration of Napoleon from the Pyramids, in Egypt:

Do you know the cause of all the great floods in the chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations last winter.

U. S. SENATOR. The Pottsville Emporium, in a well written article, takes the Pittsburg Post to task for its assaults upon Gen. Cameron. In regard to the resolution of the Berks County Convention, instructing their nominees not to vote in caucus for Gen. Cameron, for U. S. Senator, the Emporium says:

No such resolutions was passed in any convention. In Berks county a resolution was passed instructing the nominees not to vote for him in caucus. When it was offered and passed not more than Forty of the one hundred and forty delegates composing the convention were present! It was concocted and brought forward at a time and in a way creditable to its originators, as it was harmless to him whom it was designed to injure. Does the Post suppose that the enlightened Representatives of a free Democracy are to be influenced by its vituperation of a distinguished Democrat, who occupies a high position in the affections of the Democracy—if not the Radical Democracy, in whose fellowship he still rejoices? If he does, we assure him that he will find himself egregiously mistaken. There are some other matters in this article we will notice hereafter.

DEATH OF GARRET D. WALL. General Garret D. Wall, late United States Senator from New Jersey, died last night, Nov. 22d, at his residence in Burlington, N. J. His disease was dropsy on the chest, and his health has been declining for two or three years.

General Wall was a native of New Jersey, and has resided there all his life. He was a lawyer by profession and stood at the head of the bar in his native State, while he continued in practice. His career has been one of little incident, from the fact he has uniformly declined taking a prominent part in public affairs. During the war with Great Britain, he commanded a company that was in service, but since that time he has remained in the quiet pursuit of his private business, except during one term in the United States Senate, to which he was elected during General Jackson's administration. He was uniformly declined all other offices, even that of Governor of New Jersey, to which he was elected by the legislature, on more than one occasion.

In his early life he was a Federalist, but left that party and joined the Democrats at the time of the war of 1812. His patriotism, however, always shone above his party feeling, for having no political aspirations of his own, his motives were never questioned. General Wall was over seventy years of age. He leaves a widow, in affluence, and several children.

LOSING A SISTER ON MONTE.—A robbery occurred, a short time ago, in Sacramento City, and among the articles stolen were a number of miniatures. A few evenings afterward a young man was observed by a police man to enter the El Dorado, and after losing all his money, he had a gold ring and the miniature on a card, and the policeman thinking the miniature might lead to the detection of the thief, arrested the young man and took charge of the miniature lady, which, by the way, was beautiful. Several gentlemen who came forward the next morning to assist the young man out of his difficulty, testified that the miniature was that of an only sister, a lovely girl of sixteen. What will the young girl say when she ascertains that she has been laid upon the monte table, gambled away, afterwards arrested and put in the toms, next morning brought before the Recorder, admired by the members of the bar, and after many compliments, finally restored to the unworthy brother.

At Upsal, in Sweden, on the 12th ult., twenty three lunatic patients were burnt alive by a fire in the Royal Hospital.

BRITISH EMISSARIES AND BRITISH GOLD.

The following article, strong and well timed is from the New York Express:— That the "Hon." George Thompson, a British Member of Parliament, has been sent to this country just now, amid the present agitation, in order, if possible, to break up the Union, and separate the cotton-growing from the manufacturing and commercial States, and that he is the recipient for his services of large sums of British Gold, we have not a doubt. It is of the highest importance to some interests in Great Britain to separate the South, which grows cotton, from the North, which is rivalling British manufacturers in working it up into cloths; and that Thompson is the feed agent of these interests, receiving and disbursing their Gold, we believe as confidently as we believe in our existence.

Some years ago we stated, and we proved it in the columns of this journal, that the British Abolitionists were sending large sums of money to this country; that they supported Abolition Papers, and Abolition Lecturers, and printed Abolition Speeches; and we have no doubt that since that time these contributions have been freely kept up. Indeed we are sure, if the matter could be authoritatively ferreted out, that it could be demonstrated that the immense circulation which was given in this country to some of the Abolition speeches made in the last Congress was paid for by the British Gold.

Under these circumstances, and in view of these facts, considering the present excited and almost insurrectionary state of the public mind in this country, we have no hesitation in saying that we hope this country will be made too hot for this Hon. feed British Emissary, in case he attempts to patrol our country, and to excite and to exasperate one portion of our countrymen against another. The Garrijons, the Gerrit Smiths, the Fred. Douglasses even, born on our own soil, and having an interest in our rise or our downfall, have their rights, which all should and must, in a free community, respect; but this British Member of Parliament is an intruder, a spy, a firebrand, a sower of treason and sedition, and he has no more right here to attack any one of our States with his tongue, than he would have with his sword. As we would repel a foreign enemy, we have a right to repel him. As the British Government would hang an American in Ireland, there exciting one portion of society to an insurrection against the other, so here we have the right, not to hang this British feed Emissary, to be sure, but to silence him in every way consistent with the laws of our country. We owe him no decent treatment. He is an alien spy, from a portion of the British people who wish to destroy our country; and the quicker he is made to feel the iniquity of his traitorous mission, the quicker he will go back, with his Gold, to the mischievous enemies who dispatched him here.

There are lamentable differences of opinion in this country, in the matter of slavery; but we apprehend that no one differs from this sentiment, that a foreigner, a paid foreigner, a member of another government, has nothing to do with these differences. No American member of Congress would be tolerated in patrolling through the towns and cities of England, in railing against the British Aristocracy, the British form of government, or the British Queen; and no member of a British Parliament ought to be tolerated on any mission in this country, railing any portion of our common countrymen. The differences we have, we can dispute about and settle ourselves. We want no British hand nor British voice among us to divide us more.

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GOVERNOR QUITMAN.

The Mississippi, of the 15th, has the following in reference to Gen. Quitman, out of which probably the Washington report grew:— Proceedings against Governor Quitman.— The United States Court, at New Orleans, is proceeding to demand the presence of the Governor in that city, to answer certain charges there preferred against him, regarding the Cuba expedition. We believe the whole to be frivolous and unfounded, and intended by the Fillmore administration to affect ulterior political objects. The Governor, however, is ready and willing to undergo any examination when his official term expires, and will voluntarily do so now, if he can lawfully absent himself from the seat of Government without detriment to the public interests and in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution. We do not believe he possesses the power to do so. There is a question of State sovereignty in this matter which we desire to see settled. The Legislature would certainly have the right to recall the Governor, but were he to place himself voluntarily beyond its jurisdiction, in the hands of the authorities of the United States it might be impossible to obey the summons. President Jefferson refused to attend the trial of Aaron Burr on grounds which pertained to the necessity of his presence at the seat of government, and the position of resistance, which he took at that time, ought, we think, to be sustained by every State, in regard to their chief magistrate who is emphatically a portion of a State's sovereignty.

LYING IN BED FORTY YEARS.—Considerably above forty years ago, a yeoman of the neighborhood of Keighley, England, got entangled in the meshes of the tender passion and suffered disappointment. Having taken to bed at that time, he has kept it ever since; neither threats nor entreaties ever induced him to leave it. His health is unimpaired; he eats well; is conscious of all that is being done around him; and, enjoying a small competency, he resolves to end his days where he has so gloriously immured himself for nearly half a century.

The Engineers over the San Juan route to the Pacific have been making their surveys, and are highly delighted with the results, and the practicability of the Canal, the engineers say, admits of no questions. They have surveyed a route from Nicaragua Lake, 4 miles North of the city, which has an elevation of only 60 feet above the lake, and a gradual descent to the Pacific. The soil to be excavated is clay and tuffa, a porous rock, that can be dug with a pick axe. The engineers pronounce the route practical and desirable, and the distance is but 12 miles from the lake to the Pacific.

The "Orus" steamer is now at the foot of the rapids, Castillo, and waiting only for a fair, one foot rise, to go over and into the lake. Above Castillo there is water enough to float a vessel of any size, and below the smaller boat, "Director," now on the river, can navigate at all times.

There are 400 passengers now at Realjeo, waiting to come across, and 300 at San Juan de Nicaragua waiting to come to New York.

HONESDALE has a population of 2,268 within its borough limits, and 1,655 residing without the limits, making the population of the village 3,924.

CENSUS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The population of Schuylkill county now numbers about 60,000. It was but 29,672 in 1840, and in 1820 only 11,439.

CENSUS OF WAYNE COUNTY.—The Deputy Marshals return the population of Wayne county to be 21,911. The death during the past year number 252. In 1840 Wayne had but 11,348 inhabitants.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.—The Detroit Advertiser thus estimates the state of parties in Legislature elect. Senate—Democrats, 15; Whigs, 5; Free Soil, 2. House—Democrats, 40; Whigs, 26.

THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT have granted the sum of twenty thousand ducats for continuing the excavation of Pompeii.

A MOVEMENT has been started at Rotterdam for the formation of a company to establish steam communication between the port and New York.

THE PARIS PATRIE says that a convention is about to take place among the chief maritime power for the adoption of a universal meridian.

A GRATEFUL PLAYER.—A comedian in Boston, by way of puff for his approaching benefit, publishes these lines:—

DEAR PUBLIC, you and I, of late, Have dealt so much in fun, I'll crack you, now a monstrous great Quadruplicated pun! Like a grate full of coals, I'll glow A great full house to you, And if I run not grateful too, A great fool I must be!

REWARD.—A thousand dollars have been offered by John Tucker, Esq., President of the Railroad Company, for the arrest of the parties, who recently placed obstructions on the Mill Creek Road.

HON. LEWIS CAS will deliver a lecture before the Franklin Lyceum of Providence, on the 27th instant.

SENATOR BERRIER is denounced by both, Union and Resistance men of Georgia, in consequence of his letter, so that he will doubtless lose what he is aiming at, viz: a re-election to the Senate.

ACCORDING to the Worcester Tribune, W. P. Neal, of that city has discovered a process by which fruits, vegetables, meats, &c., may be preserved perfectly fresh for any length of time. Application is to be made for a patent.

HORACE MANN says that President Taylor told him "that in case any State should nullify an act of Congress, he would immediately order a naval force to blockade its coast; he would allow nothing to pass into or come out of the rebellious State, and he thought it would soon give up its rebellion."

Washington News.

(Correspondence of the Phila. Ledger.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. The Secretary has called upon the Navy Board to suggest some mode of punishment in lieu of the lash; let us hope they will commend a regular system of rewards, a that the Secretary will make some such suggestions to Congress. Two-thirds of the non offences may at all times be punished without flogging, and the severer cases may be punished more severely by some other mode.

Cheap postage is the chief aim of the post master General, and some of the facts to set forth by the Secretary of the Treasury were arguments in favor of a modification of the Tariff. I doubt much, however, whether, with the exception of iron, and perhaps the present Congress will make any serious alterations in the law of 1846. I substitutions of specifics for ad valorem v be strongly recommended by Mr. Corwin.

The President's Message will necessarily be a very long document. First of all, may look to an able review of the excitements of the day, and the course which the administration of Mr. Fillmore intends pursue in regard to them. The President will be explicit on the subject, and avoid determination to execute the laws passed the last session. There will be nothi equivocal or temporizing in the message, i any recommendation to alter the laws whi he has sanctioned in good faith. This is the period to propose any amendments, a should they be agitated in Congress, the President and the administration will oppose th with all the constitutional means at their command.

No new loan is required, and none will be asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury. California and the new Territories of N. Mexico and Utah will necessarily occupy large space in the message. The differences across the Isthmus, including Nicaragua, and especially Tehuantepec, will also receive a proper share of Executive consideration.

Mr. JENES SMITH is still successfully cultivating the tea plant in South Carolina. He has received this year, direct from China, a large quantity of plants, which arrived in good condition, and are almost all in and doing well. He appears very sanguine of success.

New Advertisements.

THE VERY LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, AT THE STORE OF I. R. T. CLEMENT WHO takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has just received and opened a splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, which he offers to the public at the lowest price.

His stock consists of every variety and quality necessary for the farmer, mechanic, and laborer as well as the professional man, viz:—all kinds of Mens' Apparel.

SUCH AS CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETT, VESTINGS, &c. ALSO: A large assortment of Calicoes, Muslins, De Laines, Alpacaes, Merinos, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Checks, Cambrics, Ginghams, &c.

Also a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Gum over Shoes, ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

A general assortment of Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheeses, Molasses, Spices, &c.

An assortment of Hardware, Nails, Steel and Iron Liquors.

Such as Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, &c. Produce of all kinds will be taken in exchange, and the highest market price paid for the same. Sunbury, Nov. 30, 1850.—ly.

T. S. BOEST'S NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT In Selingsgrove, Pa. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted to perform well. All work intrusted to his care will be strictly attended to. Selingsgrove, Nov. 30, 1850.—lf.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY Virtue of a certain writ of Ven. Ego, to me directed will be sold by public Vendue, or outcry, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Monday the 23d day of December, 1850, at the house of James Brass, in the Borough of Milton, the following Real Estate, to wit:—A certain

Lot of Land, situate in the Borough of Milton, bounded north by Upper Market street, east by lot owned by Mrs. Ellen Keilner, south by an alley, and west by lot of C. Goodlander, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, whereon are erected: two-story Log and Frame Dwelling House, (plastered) and a Frame Stable. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Reuben Overpeck.

JAMES COVERT, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Nov. 27, 1850.—4s.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors and other persons interested in the Estate of John K. Maurer, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r. George Boyer, of Valentine Hummel, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r. David Martz, of Giddens Schoddel, dec'd., settled by his Executors, Wm. H. and Gideon Schoddel, of John Wilhelm dec'd., settled by his Adm'r. Thomas S. Mackey, of Robert M. Seydel, dec'd., settled by his Adm'r. John F. Waldinger, of William Follmer, dec'd., settled by his surviving Executor, Jonathan Follmer, of Joseph Kline, dec'd., settled by one of his Adm'r. John Plous, That the Executors and Administrators of said Estates have filed their accounts with the Register of Northernberland county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said County, on Tuesday the 7th day of January next for confirmation and allowance.

JOHN P. PURSEL, Register. Register's Office, Sunbury, Nov. 30, 1850.—6t.