

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE SOUTH.

The Savannah Georgian, and some other southern democratic papers, express decided approval of Mr. Buchanan's views of the slavery question, and say that "his course has been altogether too southern—that is to say, too just, to make him acceptable to the north for the presidency."

We are sorry that our southern friends have fallen into such a grievous error. Mr. Buchanan's opinions upon southern rights would not probably lose him a vote in Pennsylvania. There are other reasons why the great body of the democracy oppose him; why he can never get the vote of the state; why he can never be elected President, and why it is manifestly improper to obtain his name before the democracy of the nation for its support.

In the first place, Mr. Buchanan's political life has been remarkable, principally, for fickleness; inasmuch that here in Pennsylvania, his opinions pro tempore, carry with them very little weight. To illustrate on a subject peculiarly interesting at this time—He has lately planted himself on the Missouri compromise line, and has become very decidedly opposed to the free soles.

Resolved, That the representatives in congress from this district be, and are hereby most earnestly requested, to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the national legislature, to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the territories or states, which may be erected by congress.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the members of congress, who, at the last session, sustained the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into the state that endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

In a letter to the Central Southern State Rights Association of Virginia, written April 10, 1851, Mr. Buchanan speaks, with becoming reverence, of old republican principles: the Virginia platform of State rights prescribed by the resolutions of 1798 and 99, and Mr. Madison's report, &c. In a 4th of July oration delivered at Lancaster just after the close of the last war with England, Mr. B. styled Mr. Madison "a man who preferred his private interest to the public good"—called his policy "timid and time-serving," "weak wicket"—the war "disgraceful in the extreme to the administration"—he denominated Jefferson "a philosophic visionary," and remarked, "we ought to use every honest exertion to turn out of power those weak and wicked men, who have abandoned the political path marked out for this country by Washington, and whose wild and visionary theories have been at length tested by experience and found wanting."

We add the following quotations from the same speech: Time will not allow me to enumerate all the other wild and wicked projects of democratic administrations. Suffice it to say, that after they had deprived us of means of defence, by destroying our navy and disbanding our army; after they had taken away from us the power of recovering them, by ruining commerce, the great source of our national and individual wealth; after they had, by refusing the Bank of the United States a continuation of their charter, embarrassed the financial concerns of the government, and withdrawn the only universal paper medium of the country from circulation; after the people had become accustomed to, and of course, unwilling to bear, taxation; and, with money in the Treasury, they rashly plunged us into a war with a nation more able to do us injury than any other in the world.

Thanks to Heaven, that we have obtained peace, bad and disgraceful as it is; otherwise, the beautiful structure of the federal government, supported by the same feeble hands, might have sunk, like the capitol into ruins.

But do the administration, who involved us in the late unnecessary war, derive any credit from their exertions? Certainly not. As well might Ferdinand the 7th of Spain, who was not in his kingdom, but who was nominally king, claim the glory of rescuing his country from the armies of France, as our government take to itself the credit of expelling our invaders.

Political blasphemies more offensive to democrats, were never uttered in Hartford or Boston, than are to be found in this unfortunate oration. Were Mr. Buchanan our candidate, it is to be feared they would shake the nerve of the most steadfast disciples of Jefferson even in the old dominion—the grey beards who were instructed at the feet of the revered apostle of democracy; who received the doctrines they hold and cherish, from his own lips. Could Virginia, who, to her honor be it spoken, never missed five yet in any campaign; could old Virginia keep her sons in the rank of such a leader? Let it be borne in mind that this oration will be published entire by the federalists, and put in the hands of every voter, should Mr. B. be nominated. In Pennsylvania the venerable Jeffersonian democrats are all opposed to his being a candidate, and thousands who never finished heretofore, would not vote for him under any circumstances. They say "he served in the federal party past the meridian of his life—he became gray in the ranks—within the last twenty years, since he came over to us, he has received over \$80,000 in

salaries—he has been well paid for all he has done—we honor his talents, but distrust his fidelity—we are content he should fill any place in the government but the first—the reins we will never place in his hands—we should never feel safe if he held our destinies without a controlling power over him."

The South cannot have forgotten the celebrated letter of Gen. Jackson to Carter Beverly, exposing a proposition made to him in January, 1828, by Mr. Buchanan from Mr. Clay. We subjoin the concluding paragraphs which are sufficiently explanatory. The letter is dated Hermitage, June 6, 1827:

The gentleman proceeded. He said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that his friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of Mr. Adams' election, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State; that the friends of Mr. Adams were urging as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I were elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (inasmuch there would be no room for Kentucky;) that the friends of Mr. Clay stated that the west did not wish to separate from the west; and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I were elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour. And he was of opinion it was right to fight such intrigues with their own weapons.

To which in substance, I replied—that in politics, as in everything else, my guide was principle; and contrary to the expressed and unexpressed will of the people, I never would step into the Presidential chair; and requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did suppose he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the term of "Mr. Clay's friends,") that before I would reach the Presidential chair, by such means of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself with them. If they had not confidence in me to believe if I were elected, that I would call to my aid in the cabinet, men of the first virtue, talent and integrity, not to vote for me. The second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly for Mr. Adams. It may be proper to observe, that, on the supposition that Mr. Clay was not prying to the proposition stated, I may have done injustice to him. If so, the gentleman informing me to him, if so, the gentleman informing me, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

MR. CARTER BEVERLY.

Gen. Jackson, in his address to the public of 1827, referring to Mr. Clay's denial of this matter, said:—"This disclosure was made to me by Mr. Buchanan, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania."

There are many other objections of a general character, that would be disheartening and discouraging, which we at present pass over. The passage of a senatorial speech, replied to by Honest John Davis, from which an annoying sobriquet has been taken and applied to Mr. Buchanan, has been denied Senators who were present assert that it was uttered, but stricken out of the published speech. The settlement of this question of veracity, let it be as it may, can take but little from the force of the sobriquet, which is forever fastened upon Mr. B. and would detach from him thousands of voters among the working men.

We had intended to close here for the present; but there is one other fault that would have immense weight in a canvass, and which we should look in the face in season Mr. Buchanan asked in his oration before quoted from, when speaking of the first year of the war, "is there an American on the floor of this house who has not blushed for his country a thousand times during that disgraceful year?" We acknowledge we blush when we ask the south, did any of her great men ever deny their citizenship to get rid of paying their state taxes? Did Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Polk, or any other of the southern statesmen, living or dead, whose acts have done so much honor to our country? Never one of them thought of such an act. Not so Mr. Buchanan. Here is his letter to the Lancaster assessor; by means of this repudiating his birth-right, he avoided, during his term as secretary of state, the payment of about \$2,000 state taxes!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1846.

Dear Sir: I have received yours of the 12th instant, informing me that, not knowing whether I considered myself a resident of Lancaster, you have assessed me as such. I had supposed that you would have known that I had removed from Lancaster nearly a year ago, and have ever since been an actual resident of this city, where my official duties require that I should reside. I trust that at some future period I may again become a resident of Lancaster, but that is wholly uncertain.

JAS. BUCHANAN.

MICHAEL BENDIS, Esq.

This letter was certainly very ill conceived and ill advised. Mr. B. is a native of Pennsylvania. He had been placed by her citizens in an honored post with a salary of \$6,000 a year, whilst he had a private income of a larger amount derived from a fortune made in Pennsylvania. It is difficult to conceive the motive of an act apparently so unjust and impolitic. That he should shrink from bearing his share of the responsibilities incurred in common by himself and his fellow citizens for objects of common advantage, could not be credited were there the slightest flaw in the proof. But there is none. Such a birth-right sold for so small a sum! When Pennsylvanians try to excite a feeling of state pride in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, and talk about him as "a favorite son," this letter comes upon them like a chilling blast from the north pole. Not a spark of enthusiasm can be kindled. They ask, "Why should we value him as a Pennsylvanian, when he considered it a possible disadvantage to be one?" Should he be a candidate, this unnatural letter will be scattered throughout the Union by the federal party, in staring capitals. And what can be

said in its defence? How can it be explained away? Would not state pride and the common feeling of self respect rather turn Pennsylvanians against, than in favor of such an ungrateful son? Can the South really ask us to stand by such a man so vulnerable, whose opinions are so notable, and who, if elected, would be, in accordance with his whole life, at best, but an expediency whose whole? What would the south, or the north, or the east, or the west gain by such a victory? Who can tell?—Harrisburg Keystone.



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

More New Goods.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. John Young, who has just received a handsome assortment of fall and winter goods, which he says he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or country produce.

GERMAN WASHING POWDERS.—We have used these Powders in washing type, and find them to cleanse our type more effectually than anything we ever used. Those who have used them for washing, inform us that they answer most admirably. The agent in this place is Henry Masser, and in Northumberland, S. B. Denomandale.

GODEN'S LADY'S BOOK for December—is already on our table, and looks as fresh and clear as a bright December morning. Mr. Godey justly concludes that the great circulation of the Lady's Book may be attributed in part to the fact of its strict regard for morality. The December number contains some new and original embellishments. Dress—the Wearer and Dress—the Maker—with a number of other illustrations. The January number commencing the new Volume, Mr. Godey says will go ahead of all others.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

This law went into operation on the first day of July last, and will operate to the following effect upon the SUNBURY AMERICAN.

- 1. Subscribers will receive it by mail, in Northumberland County, FREE OF POSTAGE.
2. For a distance not exceeding fifty miles at FIVE CENTS per quarter.
3. Over fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles at TEN CENTS per quarter.
4. Over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, at FIFTEEN CENTS per annum.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic electors of Northumberland county are respectfully requested to meet at the usual time and place of holding delegate elections in their respective boroughs and townships, on Saturday the 29th day of November 1851—for the purpose of electing delegates to the democratic County Convention to be held in Sunbury on the Monday following, to select one Representative and one Senatorial delegate to represent this County and District in the next fourth of March Convention, which meets in Harrisburg to nominate a Canal Commissioner and select delegates to the democratic National Convention.

- JOHN P. PURSELL, JOHN ROUSH, DANIEL F. CAUL, WILLIAM L. COOK, JOHN Z. HAAS, REUBEN W. ZARTMAN, VALENTINE KLAKE, GEORGE B. WEISER, JAMES ECKMAN, Standing Committee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. James S. Woods, D. D. of Lewisport, Pa. will preach, by leave of Providence, next Sabbath morning (29th inst.) at 11 o'clock, in the Presbyterian church of Sunbury; Also in the O. S. Presbyterian church of Northumberland, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Our neighbor of the Milton Intelligencer is informed that we were not aware until he informed us of the fact that he had not received the American of last week. So small an idea, that we intended to cut the Intelligencer's acquaintance, but he should see our remarks, could only emanate from an extremely small mind, and is too absurd for a sane man to be guilty of. What we publish, we are willing "all the world" should know, and particularly yourself John, that you may become more enlightened.

SUPREME COURT.

We stated last week in advance of all other papers that the Judges elect of the Supreme Court met at Harrisburg, on Friday last, and drew lots for their respective terms, agreeably to the provision of the amended Constitution. The result was as follows, viz:

- Jeremiah S. Black, three years.
Ellis Lewis, six "
John B. Gibson, nine "
Walter H. Lowrie, twelve "
Richard Coulter, fifteen "

Judge Black will, therefore, be Chief Justice for the ensuing three years, to commence on the second Monday in December.

One of the meanest men we ever heard of was a grocer who was seen to catch a fly off his counter, hold him up by his hind legs, and look into the cracks of his feet, to see if he hadn't been stealing some of his sugar.

CONGRESS

Will meet on the first Monday of December. Col. Boyd of Kentucky, it is supposed will be elected Speaker, and it is probable that Col. J. W. Forney of the Pennsylvania, may be elected as Clerk, though it is extremely doubtful. Col. Forney is the pet of Mr. Buchanan, and has been working and managing for some years to get into this position. The Harrisburg Keystone thinks that the Col. will get the majority of the democratic members of this State to support him, as the great body of the party feel anxious to get him out of the State. The Keystone thinks the Col. is entitled to the office, inasmuch as he has pulled every member of Congress elected, good had and indifferent, amounting in all during the last year, according to some one who has counted them, to upwards of two thousand puffs. The Colonel, however, is a man of considerable talent though not of much tact, and if he does lay out on pretty thick, he calculates that some of it must stick. Besides, the Colonel has an illustrious example in his patron, Mr. Buchanan.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Our readers are aware that we are not in the habit of inflicting upon them, many, nor long articles of a political or partisan character. This constant harping upon politics, like oft repeated stories, renders the subject stale and rapid, producing but little or no effect. But as the time is approaching when Pennsylvania will be called on to express herself on the Presidential question, we have thought it right, in order that the people might be properly informed on this subject, to lay before our readers, an article published some time since in the Keystone at Harrisburg, under the head of "Buchanan and the South." We ask all our readers to peruse the article, which, we think, shows most conclusively the fallacy of giving Pennsylvania to Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, when her strength should be concentrated on a single and unexceptionable man. Such a man we find in the person of Gen. Cass,—a statesman, soldier and democrat, long tried and never found wanting.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE LAKES.

Under this head, the Committee appointed at the Convention held in Philadelphia, on the 26th of September last, and designated as the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Convention, have reported an address, not exactly on the subject of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road, for which purpose the Convention professed to be called, but for the purpose of advancing the private interests of certain speculators, who are interested in another route. That such a design was on foot, was evident to the true friends of the great improvement intending to connect Philadelphia with the Lakes, and therefore many of the most prominent and leading men, favorable to the project, refused to attend the Convention. It was, however, thought advisable to send a strong delegation, and to keep an eye on the movements of certain interested individual speculators, and this County and Schuylkill, were represented by large delegations. We attended as one of the delegates from this place, and were soon convinced from the course of certain proceedings, that a concentrated effort was making, to revivify and galvanize into being, the defunct Cattawissa rail road, which like the Gettysburg tape worm road, owed its existence wholly to the plunder secured from the stockholders of the U. S. Bank, which had been made to bleed most profusely for objects of this kind.

Believing however, that a large majority of the members of the Convention would oppose the Cattawissa project, of the merits of the different routes should be discussed, overtures were made to ourselves, as well as to others of the real friends of the Sunbury and Erie route, that nothing should be said or done, to raise any local disputes, and that the Convention should, in pursuance of its call, designate no points, except those embraced in the call of the Convention. These terms were acceded to, and were offered, we were satisfied, because the friends of the Cattawissa route, found they could do no better in the Convention. We were satisfied, however, that their efforts to divert public attention from the true route, and to fan the public opinion in favor of the Cattawissa route, would show itself in another form, and here it is, embraced in a single paragraph, at the beginning of the address of the Committee, in the appointment of which, the friends of the Sunbury route were sadly overlooked.

The object is to connect the city of Philadelphia with the Harbor of Erie, by the shortest possible route, and at the least possible expense. The link from Williamsport to Philadelphia, by the Gettysburg and Williamsport, Little Schuylkill and Reading Roads, requires but little to render it complete; and we have only therefore to provide for the construction of a road to connect Williamsport with Erie, a distance of 240 miles, and the object is accomplished. This it is the desire of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Company to effect at once.

We do not, of course, intend to charge favoritism or partiality on all the members of that Committee. Among them we observe a number of gentlemen distinguished for their talents, enterprise, and moral worth, who no doubt assented to the report, without fully investigating its correctness, or looking into its merits, nor have we any fault to find with the other portions of the address. It will be seen that the address studiously avoids even the men-

tion of any of the other routes, which common courtesy itself, if not fair dealing, would seem to require. The route from Sunbury by the way of the valley of the West Branch, which is contemplated in the charter and in the call of the Convention, is not even alluded to, nor a single reason given for its omission. We have no intention at present, to discuss the merits of the different routes, but we may mention that a distinguished Engineer, attending the Convention, ridiculed the idea of making a rail road over a hilly and broken country, when the valley of the Susquehanna presented a route of grades not exceeding three feet to the mile, through a rich mineral and agricultural country.

It may be urged by the pretended friends of Philadelphia interests, that it is advisable to keep as far from Baltimore influence as possible. But in avoiding Scylla, do they not run into Charybdis. Is not this Cattawissa route a favorite project of New York interests, who intend to tap the road at their earliest convenience? Have the Committee overlooked the important fact, that even at Williamsport, Baltimore is nearer than Philadelphia by the Cattawissa or any other route; and as naturally as the water of the Susquehanna seeks its level, will the trade take the level road along its banks, in preference to the steep and continuous grades of the Cattawissa route.

At Sunbury there will be a choice of routes to Philadelphia, by way of Pottsville, and also by way of the Susquehanna, Harrisburg and the Columbia Rail Road.—We may add, that the road from Harrisburg to this place, and to Williamsport will be made. If others choose to construct a road from Williamsport to Cattawissa, let those do so, but public opinion should not be forestalled upon the merits of other routes by any such proceedings.

BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Northumberland, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, for the ensuing year: John Taggart, Wm. Forsyth, Amos E. Kapp, Wm. H. Waples, Wm. L. Dewart, John B. Packer, George Schure, Samuel Wilson, Wm. Cameron, John Walls, Wm. Hayes, Samuel T. Brown, Wm. Neal.

SIGNOR BLITZ, we see by the papers, is in full blast in Philadelphia.—When he was in Schuylkill county, some months since, he wrote to us to know if he could get a room for exhibition. We engaged the Court House, and wrote to him to come on by all means, but other engagements prevented him. A few days since we learned that some of the everlasting gossippers had got up a story that he had advised the Signor not to come. We should like them to take a few lessons from Blitz, who while he deceives the senses acknowledges that his feet are all deceptions.

THE PHILADELPHIA ART UNION.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Art Union of Philadelphia. This Institution is doing much for the encouragement of the fine arts in this country, and is well deserving of success. By referring to the advertisement it will be seen that subscribers will receive a number of valuable engravings fully equal to the amount of subscription, besides having a chance to draw as a prize one among a number of very valuable paintings.

On another page will be found some original poetry "Lines to a Ring," which we think possesses more than ordinary merit.

MR. R. J. WALKER'S SPEECH at the Southampton banquet, to Kussuth, has attracted much attention in England. The Daily News speaks of it as the most remarkable speech that has been heard for years; and says that Kossuth himself could not surpass it in depth of meaning or power of execution.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.—New Orleans, Nov. 12.—The Legislature has gone Whig. The State ticket is doubtful. The Congressional Delegation stands as before reported.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—Baltimore, Nov. 12.—The seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of coupon bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, were taken by the Bankers, Josiah Lee & Co., as before stated at 80 per cent.—fifteen per cent, of which is to be paid on an acceptance and the balance in monthly instalments of 20 per cent.—This secures the completion of the road to Wheeling by the 1st of January, 1853.

The weather is very unpleasant, with indications of snow.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—Jackson, Nov. 11.—We have returns of the late election, from 25 counties, which gives Foote, for Governor, about 1,500 majority over Davis. There are four counties yet to be heard from. The whole of the Union State ticket is elected, with the exception of Chancery Clerk.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.—Albany, Nov. 12.—From the best information, it is believed that the cotton State ticket is elected. The Whigs have elected two Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Democrats the remainder.

JUDGE ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster, is about to remove to Philadelphia.

The Bank of Danville has declared a dividend of 4 per cent, for the last six months.

There is a heavy freshet in the Delaware.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA HAS DONE FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.—We have received an address delivered by Thomas H. Burrows, Esq., before the Lancaster county Educational Society, on the 4th ult., which, among other matters of interest, exhibits the magnitude of the Common School System of the State, which is highly creditable to the character of the Commonwealth, and shows the deep interest taken in this State in the cause of general education. In the seventeen years that the system has been in operation, the people of Pennsylvania have expended over fifteen millions of dollars in support of this noble effort, exclusive of the large sums annually paid to sustain the numerous private academies, seminaries and schools, which are also giving their invaluable aid to the cause of general education. The number of schools in the State has increased from 762 to 9200, and the teachers from 803 to 11,500. The pupils number half a million, and the annual cost of the system is now \$1,400,000. Few States in the Union have done more than Pennsylvania to dispel ignorance and qualify its rising population for the duties of citizenship required under its free Constitution.—Philadelphia Ledger.

JAPANESE AT WASHINGTON.—It is stated that the Government will bring to Washington the coming winter, the Japanese officers and crew, picked up at sea by an American vessel, and carried into San Francisco. They will be entertained at public expense, and shown our public works, and institutions, extent of navigation, commerce, &c. They are said to be intelligent, and will be able, when they are sent home, to give such an account of this country, as may possibly tend to aid the efforts of the Government to obtain a commercial treaty with Japan. Commodore Shubrick was sent out in the U. S. frigate Susquehanna, to Japan, with a letter from the President to the Emperor, the object of which was to open a commercial intercourse. But the Susquehanna never got beyond Rio Janeiro, and is there likely to be long detained for repairs.

HAD HARVESTS IN GERMANY.—The crop of potato crops are so deficient in Germany, that while-spread distress must be a consequence. Wheat and other grain have also been much damaged, and large importations will be necessary from surrounding countries, which will be rendered more difficult by the fact that in Sweden and Norway and the Northern part of Russia, the crops have likewise been defective. Some inferior sorts of grain have ever been exported from England to Germany, to a considerable extent, and purchases are still being made. The evil, perhaps is not sufficiently great to threaten any of those manifestations of popular discontent which seize political grievances as their pretext, but as one bad harvest is frequently followed by a succession of such, there is enough to cause vigilance and apprehension.

CHILD MURDER.—Kate Virginia Poole, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, 23 years old, has been arrested in Manchester, N. H., for murdering her infant, who weeks old, by throwing it from the window of a railroad car, on Wednesday, between Manchester and Nashon. The car being in rapid motion, the child was killed instantly. The mother is supposed to be unmarried.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Pa.'s Reserve relief. The engraving, as a whole, is quite defective. The figure in the vignette has but three fingers on the left hand. So also the female on the left part of the note, who has an arm around an anchor—her right hand is minus a finger. Above this figure is a female whose right arm rests upon the top of the anchor; in the genuine her neck is bare, whilst in the last note there seems to be two or three strings of beads around it.

THE CHURCH CASE—SUDDEN DEATH.—Richmond, Nov. 12.—The papers in this city consider the decision in the Methodist Church case, made yesterday in New York, as a great Southern triumph.

Wm. P. Byrd, a prominent lawyer of this city, fell dead from heart disease yesterday, while engaged in quarrelling with William Watkins, who threatened to chastise him.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA, PA.—On Thursday 13th inst., the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Columbia, was destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of \$3000 on the building.

The story of some Java coffee having been raised in North Carolina, is contradicted, and pronounced a hoax.

JOHN DE BLITZ, priest professed of the Society of Jesus, has been pronounced a Saint by the Pope of Rome.

It is said that there are in New York four hundred and forty-four places of public worship.

The difficulty between our Government and Spain, in reference to the Consul, is in a favorable train of adjustment.

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—172 Whigs, 155 Coalitionists—thus far.

The Episcopal Diocese of Virginia is to be divided, East and West of the Allegheny mountains.

The Kanawha (Va.) Salt Association have advanced their prices for salt to 27 cents per bushel, by the quantity.

A SENSIBLE PAPER.—The Richmond Whig, says it will publish original poetry on the same terms as advertisements.

The supply of coal in Cincinnati will, it is said, be exhausted before Christmas.

OVER five hundred persons have died of consumption in Boston the present season.

A CATHOLIC Cathedral, to cost one million of dollars, is contemplated in Buffalo.

LOLA MONTES sails for this country, from Havre, on the 29th instant.

The Sheriffalty of the parish of New Orleans is worth \$25,000 per annum.

There is a heavy freshet in the Delaware.

New Advertisements.

MORE GOOD NEWS!! MORE NEW GOODS!! JOHN YOUNG, HAS just received and opened a fresh and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, of the newest and best styles, consisting in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, Hardware, Iron and Steel, Nails, &c., ALSO: SILK AND SLOUCH HATS, MILITARY AND CLOTH CAPS, Gum Shoes, Fish, Salt, &c. All of which he will sell at the most reasonable prices for cash or country produce. Give him a call and see his prices. Sunbury, Nov. 22, 1851.

Notice

To the Heirs of GEORGE WOLF, Dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given to Esther Wolf, widow of said dec'd, to Catharine Wolf, married to Jacob Markel, Henry Wolf, Jacob Wolf, Father Wolf, married to Daniel Weaver, and George Wolf. That by a virtue of a certain writ of Partition filed and issued out of the Orphan's Court of Northumberland county, to me directed, an Inquisition will be held on the real estate of said dec'd, in Upper Mahoning township, at 12 o'clock, M., on Friday the 2nd day of January 1852, at which time and place you are hereby warned to be and appear if you think proper.

WILLIAM B. KIPP, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Nov. 22, 1851.—G.

Notice

To the Heirs of WM. SEITZ, Dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given to Anna Maria Seitz, Elias Seitz, Samuel Seitz, Jacob Seitz, Daniel Seitz, and Catharine Seitz, to Sarah Seitz, married to George Daniel now in Ohio; to Isaac Drumheller, Nicholas Drumheller, David Drumheller, Jesse Drumheller, Elizabeth Drumheller and Sarah Drumheller; to Peter Wagner, Farmer, Wayne; John Wagner, David Wagner, Catherine Wagner, married to Daniel Goodman, Rosanna, widow of Michael Neug, Farmer, married to Jacob Swinbart, now in Stark county, Ohio. That in the Orphan's Court of said County, at November term, 1851, on the petition of the said Anna Maria Seitz, the Court granted a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of the said William Seitz, dec'd, to appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland, on the first Monday of January next, and accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation fixed upon the same by an Inquisition duly awarded and laid upon the said real estate, which in case all the heirs and legal representatives refuse to accept or take the same, there to show cause why the said premises should not be sold according to the said rule, and as usually in such cases made and provided.

Certified from the records of said Court at Sunbury, on the 20th day of November 1851.

JOHN P. PURSELL, Clerk. All of which you are hereby requested to take notice of. WM. B. KIPP, Sheriff, Nov. 22, 1851.—G.

Notice

To the Heirs of FREDERICK BAKER, Dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given to Elizabeth B. Baker, widow of Frederick Baker, dec'd; to Henry Beachler, Eliza Beachler and Lucina Jane Beachler, late Lucina Baker, dec'd, by their guardian Henry D. Hoffman, of said County of Ohio, to Jeremiah Fisher, Farmer, dec'd, to appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland, on the first Monday of January next, and accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation fixed upon the same by an Inquisition duly awarded and laid upon the said real estate, which in case all the heirs and legal representatives refuse to accept or take the same, there to show cause why the said premises should not be sold according to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

Certified from the records of said Court at Sunbury, on the 20th day of November 1851.

JOHN P. PURSELL, Clerk. All of which you are hereby requested to take notice of. WM. B. KIPP, Sheriff, Nov. 22, 1851.—G.

THE GERMAN WASHING POWDERS

As recommended by thousands who have tested it, as being the greatest.

Scientific Wonder of the World! Entirely alloyed away with that laborious and injurious practice of rubbing the CLOTHES UPON THE WASHBOARD, And a great saving of TIME, LABOR AND EXPENSE.

N. B.—To prevent fraud and imposition, (for many are trying to palm off articles put up like mine) the Proprietor, J. P. HOYT, will put his WRITTEN SIGNATURE on the top label of every Package. And he only asks an enlightened public not to be deceived.

THE GERMAN WASHING POWDERS with others that are in the market. It is put up in Packages with full directions, and sold at the usual price of 12 1/2 cents.

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Manufactured only by J. P. HOYT, at his Laboratory and Principal Depot, No. 10 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

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GERMAN WASHING FLUID. All letters to be post paid. November 22, 1851.—Gm.

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