INAUGURATION OF FRANKLIN PIERCE. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4. The sun rose upon Inauguration Day in the National Metropolis in a lowering sky and it soon began to snow briskly; but this did not seem to affect the spirits of the large crowd assembled. The city for days has been filling up and the trains last evening and this morning brought additional thousands to swell the multitude.

Early in the day the preparations for the procession were commenced, and the marshal-ling of military companies, political clubs, and civic associations gave an animated appearance to the city. Among the military were many companies from a distance, including

the signal for forming the procession, and it was done after some delay. It formed in front of the City Hall between 11 and 12 O'clock, and proceeded along Pennsylvania Avenue to the lodgings of the President elect at Wil'ard's Hotel. The President and President elect being then taken under exert, in side in population and apparent resources.— It was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of our rights, and all pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than argue the constitutional provisions.

The rights, security, and repose of this Conother admitted right, and that the State value of the ocean, by prehension of our rights, and all pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than argue the constitutional provisions. sident elect being then taken under escort, in a handsome carriage, the line proceeded to the Capitol, as nearly as possible in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

All around Willard's the crowd all morning filled with people, all hurrying towards the capitol. The excitement and confusion were great, and these were not lessened by the falling of the snow. The President and President elect rode in a splendid barouche im-mediately in the rear of the military, with an appropriate escort of marshals on either side. As they passed along the avenue the most deafening cheers went up from the crowds, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs, to

which the President elect repeatedly bowed Towards eleven o'clock, the snow ceased, and the clouds began to break away, giving assurance of good weather, after all, for the

of thousands to get good places to view the inauguration ceremonies. On the cast front a spacious platform was creeted for the accommodation of the officials who were enti-tled to positions near the President elect, and every available point of the capitol square which could afford a good view of this platform was early taken possession of. The square was kept clear of carriages and horse-

preserve order.
Whilst waiting for the procession, the Sen-Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, Judges and other dignitaries. The circular gallery was reserved for ladies.

The Senate assembled at 12% o'clock, and awaited the arrival of the President and Pre-

sident elect.

As the procession passed along the avenue the crowd cheered enthusiastically, and when it reached the Capitol, there was a general burst of cheering from the vast multitude. Entering the Capitol Senare by the northern gate, the carriages containing the President and President elect and other dignitaries, drew up in front of the northern door, where they alighted and entered the building, proceeding immediately to the Senate Chamber, all present rising as they entered. The President and President elect took seats prepared for them in front of the Secretary's table. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court had seats on the right and left; the dithe principal entrance, and other officials had proper places assigned to them.

The excitement on the announcement and entrance of the President elect, was indescribable, and in the anxiety and bustle it was impossible to catch a word of the short, for mal proceedings gone through with. After a short pause those assemble I proceeded to the Eastern portico in the follow-

ing erder : The Marshal of the District of Columb The Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sergeant at Armes of the Seante.

The Committee of Armagements

The President elect and the President.

The President of the Seante.

The Diplomatic Corps

Heads of Departments Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Googetown, &c.

When the President elect on the highest seance.

When the President elect made his appearance on the platform a tumultuous went up from the vast crowd assembled. He was conducted to a seat prepared for him in the front part of the platform, the President and Committee of Arrangements in the rear, and back of these the Supreme Court, the

Senate, the Deplomatic Corps and others .-The platform and portico were entirely oc-When all had been disposed properly, and order was restored, Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Suprems Court of the United States, administered to the President elect the oath of office, in the simple but impressive formula prescribed, to wit; that he, as President of the United States, would support the Constitution of the United States.

This simple ceremony ended, the President proceeded to read his inaugural address, as follows: THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MY COUNTRYMEN: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter. position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself.

The circumstances, under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside weakness: you must sustain me by your merce are common to all mankind, and the strength. When looking for the fulfilment advantages of trade and international internation strength. When looking for the fulfilment advantages of trade and international inter-of reasonable requirements, you will not be course must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

and complexity of duties imposed, in the ad-ministration both of your home and foreign

Whether the elements of inherent force in able in population and apparent resources .- | The rights, security, and repose of this Con-ORDER OF PROCESSIOS.

The Judiciary.

Aids—Mar Toe Ciercy.

Aids—Mar Toe Ciercy.

Aids—Mar Toe Ciercy.

Aids—Mar Toe Ciercy.

The Military, under the commond of Od Bickey. President the commond of Od Bickey. President of the United States, with President elect, and suite, with edizine mersion on his fert, and the United States Marshal for the District of Colambia, and the United States Marshal for the District of Colambia, and his depaties on his fert, and his depaties on his fert, and his depaties on his fert.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Senste of the United States and Fertionies and Exhibition of the Senste of the Senste of the Senste of the United States.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Senste of the United States and Fertionies and exhibition of the Senste of Senste of

In this, our country has, in my judgment, was dense, and the whole avenue, too, was thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering waved its untarnished fulfs ever every sea, humanity It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its nots, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to those, who earnestly listen to tones, which pronounce for the largest government, to which I shall always look rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and patent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs. Pre-eminently, the power of our advocacy repuses in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be pow-erful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gamed, which is not ba-While these proceedings were going on in one part of the city, the capital was the great scene of excitement, owing to the endeavors scene of excitement, owing to the endeavors | the circumstances, under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, a very important particular, must result in a their fortunes, and their sacred hunor," for humiliating failure. Officers can be propertied as no better hope for my country, than the acquisition of the priceless inheritance. It regarded only in the light of aids for the transmitted to us. The energy, with which that great conflict was opened, and, under cupancy can confer no preregutive, nor im-Providence, the uncomplaining endurance, public interest imperatively demands that with which it was proscented to its consuma-

ate Chamber presented the most interesting scene. The doors were opened for the admission of the privileged at 11 o'clock, and the Eastern gallery, allotted to citizens, was the Eastern gallery, allotted to civizens, was set, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching speedily filled. Places were reserved for intellects. The apprehension of dangers nembers and ex-members of Congress, the from extended territory, multiplied States ac-piplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, cumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars pm your banner have become nearly three- operation. old their original number, your densely nonulated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and the Federal government in heir respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the

strength and integrity of both. With an experience thus suggestive and will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essenplomatic corps without the bar on the left of tinl for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have every thing to beckon us to the cultiva-

tion of relations of peace and amity with all untions. Purposes, therefore, at once just and paci fir, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon our fair record, and trust I may safely give the assorance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tification before the tribunal of the civilized An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction, that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privlege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking incidents of your history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abuntant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be

The great objects of our pursuit as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquillity a power and influence, which our fathers and interests of the rest of markind. With could hardly have anticipated, even with the neighboring nations upon our continent, their most sanguine hopes directed to a farwe should cultivate kindly and fraternal resorrow, over which I have been borne to a them so much, as to see them consolidate unknown before the expression of the voice lations. We can desire nothing in regard to their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels their growth, we should open new channels upon the record of my words and my accord of trade, and create additional facilities for and it is only recorred to at this time be over the destinies of the Republic, fill me friendly intercourse, the benefits realized cause silence might, perhaps, be misconstruwill be equal and mutual. Of the complica- ed. With the Union, my best and dearest with nothing like shrinking apprehension .- ted European systems of national policy we earthly hopes are entwined. Without it I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one have heretofore been independent. From sought, but in obedience to the unsplicited their wars, their tumults their anxieties, we what are we, individually or collectively? expression of your will, answerable only for have been, happily almost entirely exempt. opened for the advancement of our tace, in fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of your best powers. I ought to be, and am, gave them existence, and within their legit.

While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legit.

all that dignifies and adorns which hath my best powers. I ought to be, and am, gave them existence, and within their legittruly greatful for the rare manifestation of imate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, exnation's confidence; but this, so far from cept as they appeal to our sympathies in the illumines our own way and points out to the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their cause of human freedom and universal adweight. You have summoned me in my vancement. But the vast interests of com-

century, and the consequent augmentation ried ont, we have a right to expect, and shall it? It is with me an earnest and vital beunder all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us
as a nation, are not alone to be regarded, but
those which perfain to every citizen in his
uance of the blessings we have enjoyed, the Republic have kept pace with its unpar-individual capacity, at home and abroad, and which we are sacredly bound to trans-alleled progression in territory, population, must be sacredly maintained. So long as mit undiminished to our children. alleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion on both sides of the thought and discussion on the thought and discussion on the thought and discussion on the thought and discussion of the thought and the thou

ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago, the film preferment, or title to secure for him but it never has been and never can be tra-father of his Country made "the" then "re-place, it will be his privilege, and must be versed for good in a spirit of sectionalism cent accession of the important State of his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed and uncharitableness. The founders of the North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that mement, of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot cing patriotism, and, as time has proved, however, when the agitation consequent upon in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsi- home, that the agent, whom he shall leave always be safe for us to consult. Every ded, when we were just emerging from the behind in the place which I now eccupy, weakness and embarresments of the Confed- will not see that no rude hand of power or of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely punity. He must realise, that upon every

mamonts. It came from the formice of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day by my brief experience as a soldier, con-

more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The the strength of your unitiary power, the perity oppressed throughout the world, from that sure bulwark of your defence—a national But confidently expect that the flag, which has will still float in undimished honor. But ese, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the stention of the co-ordinate branches of the idence that they will accord to me the aid and support which I shall so much need. and which their experience and wisdom will

readily suggest. In the administration of domestic affairs, cupancy can confer no prerogative, nor imthe guidance of a manifest and beneficent portune desire for preferment any claim, the tool they be considered with sole reference to tion, were only surpassed by the wisdom and the duties to be performed. Good entizens men, and the utmost precaution was taken to preserve order.

tion, were only surpassed by the wisdom and the finite protection of good laws terized all the counsels of the early fathers: and the benign influence of good govern-One of the most impressive evidences of ment, tot a claim for office is what the peosuccess, as to retain persons, known to be under the influence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions, which will require, not only severe labor but cordial co-

no rewards to bestow, no resentments to re member, and no personal wishes to consul in selection for official station, I shall fulfill this difficult and delicate trust, admitting an motive either of my position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I icknowledge my obligations to the masses of my countrymen, and to them alone .cheering, the policy of my administration Higher objects than personal againstizement gave direction and energy to their exertions in the late canvass, and they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity, and capacity whenever there are duties to be performed. Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the proven tion or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation will be in vain. With them, they

full be unnecessary.
But these are not the only points, to which you look for vigilant watchfulness .-The dangers of a concentration of all power in the general government of a confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disce garded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to egard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States .-The great scheme of our constitutional liber ty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experie ce has shown that the harmony happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the septolerated, on the part of any portion of our arate rights and responsibilities of the States citizens, which cannot challenge a ready jus- and your common rights and obligations under the general government. And here in my opinion, are the considerations, which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions, which have most seriously disturbed public tranquility. If the Federal government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted the Constitution, it can hardly that its action upon any question should endanger the institution of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic according to the will of their own people."

In expressing briefly my views upon a aportant subject, which has recently agitalimitless as duration. Hence a sound and ted the nation to almost a fearful degree, I comprehensive policy should embrace, not am moved by no other impulse than a most ess the distant future than the orgent present. earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union, which has made us what we are showering upon us blessings, and conferring

> which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, upon the record of my words and my acts,

unmindful of the great changes which have occursed, even within the last quarter of a With these views firmly and honestly car-

always be safe for us to consult. Every measure, tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union has had my heartfelt approbation.

To every theory of society or government like ours. It is no paradox to say that, although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources.—

The rights resources of power, in a government continued panophy for the security of American rights. And, in this connection, it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution and apparent resources.—

The rights resources. stitution. I believe that it stands like any

I hold that the laws, of 1850, commonly were as practical as their sentiments were firmed in my own mind the opinion, enter- strictly constitutional, and be unhesitatingly parietic -They wasted no portion of their tained and acted upon by others from the carried into effect. I believe that the concernies upon idle and delusive speculations, formation of the government, that the main-stituted authorities of this Republic and stituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reloctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition belongs. and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sec tional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our cleus, around which, in every time of need institutions, or obscure the light of our pros

But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon mans wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passions are rejected. It must be felt that there is no national security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged, depend-ence upon God and his overruling provi-

We have been carried in safety through a orilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught sed upon all hearts, that beautiful as o you expect a devoted integrity in the public fabric is, no earthly power of wisdom conhiservice, and an observance of riged competer re-unite its broken fragments. Stand sed upon eternal principles of right and just my in all departments, so marked as never ing as 1 do almost in view of the gree ed to disappointment, and that my efforts, in ering around me, like so many eloquen upon our Fathers, may enable their children to preserve the blossings they have inheri

> LETTER FROM THE CUITOR, DATED Columbia House, Phila, 1

March 8th 1853. The subject of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad absorbs a good deal of attention and has of late excited considerable interest. There is scarcely a dissenting voice in regard to the importance and propriety of a speedy construction of the road, nor have we ever heard a single doubt expressed in relation to its being a profitable investment. The difficulty between the President of the Company and the City Councils is unfortunate, only as it will delay the progress of the work. Matters will, no doubt, be compromised before long and the sooner it is done the better for

The Philadelphia and Sunbury, and the dine Hili extension roads, are progressing inely. I met at Pottsville the President and ral of the Directors of the former Compa In less than three months, the road m Sunbury to Mt. Carmel will be compled with a new track, and then the thirteen ers of tribulation, toil and fatigue, between Pottsville and Sonbury, will cease. Then there will be but 18 miles of staging, and trip can be made in five hours to Pottsviile or nine hours to Philadelphia. The impany have had in contemplation for som e the construction of a branch of their road to Danville. The route was not, how ever, decided upon until a few days since They have now determined to run the road og the river, and connect with their road a A survey of the line is to be mad immediately, but upon which side of the river, has not yet been determined. This is been resolved upon after mature reflecn, and there can be no question, but concan be carried cheaper on this than over the shorter and direct route, with heavy grades instauch as a locomotive, which will had 300 tons by way of Sonbury, cannot take much more than one third of that amount, over a sixty feet grade. The Steam Ferry and tow boat which is to operate on the river at Sunbury, will be completed about the first of June. The Engine is to be of sixty five horse power, and is now building at Provi dence, R. 1 The hull orwood work, is to be built at Sonbury, according to the plan and specifications already prepared.

I remained over a half day at Pottsville, and embraced the occasion to visit the new public buildings-the Court House and Jail The Court House is a large and well con structed brick building of the modern style with every thing tastefully and conveniently arranged. The Jail is constructed of cut stone. It is a magnificent building with two stories of cells, some of them for solitary con-

finement The building cost about \$80,000 and is highly creditable to the County. Judge Hegins a perfect terror to the evil doers, and at the last sessions filled every cell in the prison Col. Krebs, the Keeper, showed me the ho! in the ceiling through which the prisoner who robbed the Jewelry Store of Brady & Elliot had escaped. While making the hole through the brick arch of the ceiling he kept it covered during the day with a piece of white muslin, stuck fast with shoemakers wax, over which he put a coat of whitewash. He made a rope out of the cotton yarn he was weaving, with which he let himself

CABINET OF PRESIDENT PIERCE. The U.S Senate, in executive session, nfirmed the Cabinet of President Pierce,

as follows : Secretary of State-W. L. Marcy, New Secretary of Treasury-James Guthrie,

Kentucky. Secretary of Interior-Robert McClelland,

Secretary of War-Jefferson Davis, Mis sissippi. Secretary of Navy-James C. Dobbin, N.

Postmaster-General --- James Campbell, Pennsylvania. Attorney-General-Caleb Cushing, Massa-

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1953. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

To ADVERTISERS .- The circulation of the Sunbury merican among the different towns on the Susqueham is not exceeded if equalled by any paper published in North ern Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER THOMAS FORSYTH. Of Philadelphia County FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: EPHRAIM BANKS, Of Mifflin County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

J. PORTER BRAWLEY.

Of Crawford County.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices. We refer our readers to the new advertisements found in to-days paper.

LAND WARRANTS .- Persons having Land Warrants for sale, can dispose of them for cash, by applying at this office.

We are indebted to Messrs. Bergstresser, Waterbury, Worden, Riegel and others of the legislature, for public docu-

The Editor has been absent from home the past week, and will remain abfor several weeks to come.

We are obliged to omit a very interesting letter from our correspondent at Washington, on account of a press of other

The proceedings of the meeting in Coal township, commending the course of Samuel John, Esq. come too late for to-days

(137 "Stephen" has not accompanied his communication with his real name. It is our invariable rule to insert no article unless thus endorsed.

BF The remains of Edward B. Masser, who died some few weeks since on board the "Bay State," arrived at this place, on Monday last, in charge of his brother, Peter B. Masser, and were interred on the following Tuesday afternoon.

THE COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION MEETING

Was held in this place on Saturday last in pursuance of the call upon the citizens of the County to consider upon the subsription by the Commissioners to the Stock of the Susquebanna Railroad. A large number of persons were present, representing all parts of the county. So large a number were in attendance that the Court House would scarcely accommodate them. The meeting was organized by the appointment of SAMUEL JOHN, Esq., to preside,-While the appointment of Vice President was going on, a motion was made to adjourn to the public square, which was opposed and was not put to vote. A question then arose whether those who favored the subscription should be admitted to participate in the deliberations. After some discussion the President decided that all citizens of the county were entitled to a voice in the meeting. Here some one called out for those opposed to the subscription, to withdraw and organize in the public square. A number then withdrew.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Campbell, M'Carty, Cleaver and

There was another meeting organized in the public square at 1 o'clock, composed of those who withdrew from the Court House. Major WM. G. SCOTT, of Rush, presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents. This meeting was addressed by Messrs, Chas. Pleasant, Kutz, Brown, Follmer and Scott. A series of resolutions are now prepared to offer their customers, at the

SALE OF COAL LANDS .- A part of Buck Ridge tract, containing two hundred and twelve acres, and nine hundred and thirtyseven acres and forty-three and a half perches of the Green Ridge tract were sold at assignee's sale, at the Exchange, last evening, by M. Thomas & Sons. The property which is valuable coal lands-was bought at eighty-five dollars per acre. Total amount, ninety four thousand six hundred and sixtyfive dollars-ten thousand dollars of it paid in cash at the time of sale. Purchaser, William Helfinstine, Esq.

The above lands are situated in the Shamokin Coal region, on the line of the Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad. Coal from these mines will be shipped from this place on the construction of the road early in the

Some villain entered the office of the Carlisle Herald on last Saturday night week, and fired it in three different places. Fortunately it was discovered before much damage had both wholesale and retail. The best workman

COUNT PULSKY, Kossuth's friend and companion in this country, comes here, now, it is said, to look after some literary enterprize in which he is engaged,-having nothing whatever to do with politics. He says it is not probable Kossuth will revisit this country

New Advertisements.

List of Jurors, OF Northumberland County for April T., A D., 1853.

Grand Jurors. SUNBURY. -- Edward Eisely. NORTHUMBERLAND. -- John Geist. MILTON.-Joseph Augstadt, Patrick Mon-

DELAWARE .- William Erwin, Reuben Hillard, Michael Bonbst.
TURBUT.—James Smith. Lewis -John Schuyler. CHILISQUAQUE .- Paul Lahr.

UPPER AUGUSTA.—Charles Eckman. Lower " .— John Coldren, Jacob Rush - Aaron Campbell, Joseph Bear, Jesse Mensch. SHAMORIN .- Franklin A. Clark, Simcon Campbell UPPER MAHONOY.—Moses L. Beissel, Gid-

eon Adams, Samuel Heim, Michael Ferster. .-Abraham Lenker, Pe-LOWER ter Hepner. TRAVERSE JURORS

TURBUT - Robert Hayes, George Blair, Frederick Detzler, Delaware.-John Guffy, Samuel Green, John M. Kinney, Daniel Nicholas, Elijah Crawford, Isaac Vincent, jr., Daniel Smith, Col. H. C. Eyer, Schinsgrove. George Watson. Lewis.—William Savidge.

Militos.—John Murray Chilisquaque.—Andrew Overprek, High Martin, George Troxel, James Tork, Daniel P. Capl.

Point.-Charles Golick. UPPER AUGUSTA .- Peter Overdorf, jr Lower ". - Joseph Gass, Jacob Krebs, Simeon Haupt, Charles Halenbach, Francis Lerch, Wm. Bloom, Peter Searloss. SHAMOKIN.—William Fatrow, H. H. Knobel, Samuel Gonsert, sen., Jacob Norcher, Wm. H. Fry, David M'Williams, Michael M. Soper, Lewis Chamberland, Wm. Price. Wm. Roth.

Rusu —Joseph Reader, John Gearhart, jr. CAMERON. - Peter Weikel.
UPPER MAHONOY. - Henry Mallich
Lower " .- Benj Rubendah!, Jo Lower athan Dockey.

LITTLE ".—Conrad Raker.
Jackson —John Carl, N. S. Drumbeller. Coxt. - Jonas Gilger, JORDAN.-John Adams.

Petit Jurors. SUNBURY .- E. G. Markley, Andrew Bal-

y, J. H. Zimmerman, Frederick Lazarus DELAWARE -Simon Lamz, Joseph Hayes, .. David Wilson, Ed. Truckemiller, Wm. Biggerts, Wm. Beard.
Chillsquague.—R. A. Giffens, Simon Reav. Samuel Mullener

Point-George Lesher, Joseph Vankirk. UPPER AUGUSTA.-Frederick Hans, Soloman Hartzel, Herman Kline, jr. Lowen " .—Peter Mullich, John

UPPER MAHONOY .- Henry Hous. Lower " .-- Wm Shaffer, Joseph. Jacason - Benj Strickler, Daviel Wolf,

Wm. Cares. Rusu —Samuel Swank, Joseph Campbell. Coar. - Daniel N. Lake. Wilkerson, Samuel Replet, John Baugheet. Cameron,-Win Deck,

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

OTICE is hereby given that the undersigned two hundred and fifty acres and 60 perchas:

Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court whereon are erected on the east end of said tract of Northumberland County, to distribute the ansets in the hands of Wm. Reed, Administrator west end a large Frame House, Barn, Spring &c., of Peter Vandling dec'd, to and among the House Apple Orchard, &c Creditors of said deceased, and that he will attend at his office in Sunbury, for that purpose, on Saturday, the 2d day day of April 1850, when all interested, if they think proper, can attend.

H. B. MASSER, Auditor. Sunbury, March 12, 1853,-41.

Come and Pay!

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Friling & Grant, are hereby respectfully notified to call and pay up between this and the first day of April, as they wish to go to Philadelphia to lay n their Spring stock of goods. They will take either money or wheat, as the needful is very much FRILING & GRANT. Sunbury, March 12, 1853 .- 2t.

\$5 REWARD.

WHEREAS Jacob Yeakley, a pauper of this township, and in my charge, has left my House, and protection, and against my wish. The public are hereby cautioned not to trust him on my account, as nothing will be paid by me .-The above reward will be paid to any person or persons delivering him to me, at my house on or before the 18th of March inst. the property of Montgomery A. Sweny surviving partner of John Sweny & Son. before the 18th of March inst.
PETER YERGER.

Jackson Township, March 12, 1853 .- 3t,

Estate of MARY MARSH, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamen-tary on the estate of Mary Marsh, dec'd., late of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned. Therefore all persons in debted to said estate will discharge the same,

Shamokin Township, March 12, 1853,-6t. SPRING MILLINERY GOODS. JOHN STONE & SONS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French Millinery Goods. No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA. AVING received by late arrivals a large and well selected assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, lowest market prices -Glace Silks for Bonnets,

Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbon French and American Artificial Flowers, Crapes, all colors, Fancy Nets and Laces,

Together with every article appertaining to the Millinery trade. March 12, 1853,-2m

Wood & Willow Ware. 20,000 Fancy Corn Brooms, 1,500 Doz. Buckets, Assorted Colors,

600 Nests Cedar Wash Tubs,

800 Cedar Churns. 500 Doz. Willow Baskets, 300 Doz. Wall and Scrub Brushes, &c., &c The largest Stock ever offered in Philadelphia, and the cheapest in the world. Orders

M. & J. M. ROWE. No. 111 North Third Street, Philadelphia. March 12, 1853 .- 3m.

Paper Hangings.

THE undersigned have just opened a fresh and complete stock of WALL PAPERS. among which are GOLD and VELVET, FINE SATIN, and the LOWEST PRICED UNGLA-ZED PAPERS : Also, DECORATIONS BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, CURTAINS, &c., &c. Which they offer at the lowest prices, employed to hang paper either in the city or

Blank Books, Stationary, &c., &c. We have also our usual assortment of WRIT-ING PAPERS, WRAPPING PAPERS, Blank and School Books, Stationary, &c. PARRISH & HOUGH,

No. 4 North Fifth St., 2 doors above Market, PHILADELPHIA CASH paid for Country rags. Phila., March 12, 1853.—3m.

New Wall Paper Warehouse. BURTON & LANING. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

No. 124 Arch Street, second door above Sixth PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be found the largest and best selected stock in the City.
COUNTRY PURCHASERS may here be recommodated without the inconvenience of looking further, and may be assured that they will receive the advantage of their money.

BURTON & LANING,

124 ARCH Street, above Sixth, Philadelphia. March, 12, 1853 .- 3m.

CARR. GIESE & CO... Flour, Grain and Lumber Commision Merchants. 23 and 25 Spear's Wharf, BALTIMORE-

REFERENCES. John Clark, Esq., President Citizens' Bank, Balt. A. P. Giles, Esq., Cashier Franklin Bank, "John Hertzler, Jr., Esq., Philadelphia.

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Nagle, Wingate & Co., Milton.
W. W. Cooke, Esq., Muncy. Simon Schuyler, Esq., "
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Lewis G. Huling. M'Henry & Bubb, Jersey Shore.
J. P. Huling, Esq., Lock Haven.
To Carr, Giese & Co. have the largest wharfroom of any commision house in Baltimore, al-ways giving quick despatch to boats in discharging

neir cargoes. March 12, 1852.—6m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Lev. Facins and by Public vendue or outery at the Court House, in the Borough of Sunbury, at One o'clock, P. M., on the first Monday of April, the following real estate, to wit :- A certain

Tract of Land, situate in Rush township, in the county of Northumberland, bounded as follows, Beginning at a White Oak a corner of John Wilsons' land, South fifty three perches by land of Peter Mettler to a post, thence by the same and Isaac Kline east eight perches to a post, thence by land of W. Mettler south 69 8-10 perches to a stone, thence west 25 perches to a fallen chesnut, thence south 55 perches to a stone, thence by land of P. Mettler west 64 perches to a fallen White Oak, thence south 57 perches to a post, thence by land of Henry Hoff west 132 1-10 perches to a post, thence by land of C. Campbell and Jacob Depuy, north 123 perches to a post, thence by land of Isaac Kline north eighty degrees west 27 4-10 to a stone, thence north 19 degrees west twenty four perches 8 3-10 to a post, thence north 877 degrees east 13 perches to a post, thence south 19 degrees, east 2.7-10 perches to a post, thence by SHAMOKIN - Fainsworth Reed, Edward bail of Jacob Depuy much 871 degrees cant 11 perches to a post, thence north 56 degrees east 28 3-10 perches to a post, thence north 66 perches to a post, thence cast by land of John Wi 119 4-10 to the place of beginning, containing

> ALSO: A Cettain Lot

or parcel of tand adjoining the above mentioned, on the west side, deginning at a post, thence by land of Jacob Depuy north 24 degrees west 45 6-10 perches to a post, thence by hand of James Kline south 88 degrees west 20 3 10 to a post, thence by land of of I. Kline and C. Campbell south 64 perches, west 46 perches to a stone, thence by land of C. Campbell north 88 degrees east 25 perches to the place of beginning, containing six acres and eighty six perches. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as

he property of John Kline. ALSO: A Certain Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Milton, in the counts aforesaid, Bounded north by Broa lway, east by

west by lot of James Covert, containing one fourth of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, two Store Houses, Stabling, &c. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as

the Pennsylvania Canal, south by Pine alley and

ALSO:

Two certain contigious

Lots of Ground. situate in the borough and county aforesaid, bounded north by lots belonging to the estate of Catharine Frick, dec'd, east by Fourth street south by lot of Murpheys estate and west by the River Susquehanna, containing one eighth of an acre more or less, and I nown in the general plan and those having demands will present them to of said borough as lots Nos, 153 and 154, where-AMOS VASTINE, Ex'tor. on are creeked a weatherboarded house 1½ stories on are erected a weatherboarded house 11 stories

high and a small stable. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as late the estate of Henry Frief, dec'd, now in the hands of his Administrator and Heirs

ALSO: All that Certain Tract of Land, situate in Augusta township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a Birch by lot No. 8 north 14 degrees, west 311 perches to a post, thence north 79 degrees east 171 perches to a post, thence by Christain Shissler part of lot No. 6 south two hundred and fifty one perches to a Black Oak, thence south 14 degrees cast 45 perches to a post, north sixty six perches to the place of beginning, containing two hundred and forty nine acres and a quarter,

being part of the manor of Poinfret, whereon are erected Two Dwelling Houses, a Band Barn and other outbuildings.

Siezed taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. A. Shissler,

ALSO:

BY Virtue of certain writs of Lev. Fa. issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of North umberland county, and to me directed will be sold by public Vendus, or outery, at the public House of John M. Hoff in the Borough of Milton at one o'clock, P. M., on the second day of Abril next, the following real estate, to wit: All that certain Lot of ground,

situate in the Borough of Milton, in the county aforesaid, bounded north by Broadway, east by the Pennsylvania Canal, south by Pine alley, and west by lot of James Covert, containing one fourth of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House and Brick Kilchen, one Frame Store Room, and two large Ware Houses, Stahling, &c. Siezed, taken in execution and to be sold as property of John Sweny, dec'd., in the hands of his Administrator Joseph Beard, with notice to

Montgomery A. Sweny, terre-tenant &c. On Saturday, at the same time and place, A Certain other Lot of Ground,

situate in Upper Milton, bounded north by Locust street, east by the Canal, south by lot of White and Merrine, and west by Front street, containing of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a Steam Grist Mill, together with the Engine and fixtures annexed, a tenant house, cooper shop,

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Montgomery A. Sweeny.
WM. B. KIPP, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, March 12, 1853.