

STAR OF THE NORTH

B. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.
Bloomington, Thursday, March 20, 1851.

CATTAWISSA RAILROAD.

The work of completing the Cattawissa railroad, we are told is to go on next summer in earnest. The stock has fallen into the hands of men possessing the requisite energy and enterprise, and the city capitalists are awakening to the importance of a direct railroad communication with the North.

For our neighbors to be within a half day's journey of Philadelphia must work a vast change in the business of this community, and most totally revolutionize the oppressive credit system which has been such a dull, dead load upon business here.

A railroad communication with Philadelphia will open a ready-made market to the agricultural and lumber products of this region, and the iron and coal interests here will find in it a most beautiful and healthy protection. We look with high interest to see the work in progress, and feel assured that nothing could more highly benefit this community.

New Mail Route.

At the close of the late session of Congress the following new mail route was established:—From Bloomington: Columbia county, via Buckhorn, Jerseytown, Whitehall and Bull's Tavern to Muncy, in Lycoming county. This route will be of good service to the towns west of us, and will furnish their best means of communication with Philadelphia. The travelling from the West Branch to the city will now in a great degree pass through Bloomington, and we shall hereafter have a daily line of stages from this place to Pottsville through the whole year, at least until the new Cattawissa Railroad shall be finished.

A FANCY BALL.—The merry ones of Hollidaysburg enjoyed a fancy ball at that place on last week, and the editor of the *Standard* writes the personages and dresses with a happy gusto that smacks of good old "Falmouth red," such as is not interdicted by the Temperance Society. He is certainly in good merry mood and the fairy forms that glided around his bewildered vision, attest that the company of embellished characters enjoyed themselves to their heart's content—that they danced away till broad day light, and went not home till morning. Among other items of his chronicling, he tells that a couple of wags, dressed in fancy costumes, in their researches after "brandy-and-water," on the night of the ball, fell in with a couple of countrymen whom they induced to believe that there was a circus in town. They pursued them to the Hall and seated them among the spectators, where they looked on quietly, for a long time, when one drawled out:—

"Come Jake, let's go back—d—n such a circus—there ain't no horses, nor no tumbling."

State Road to Laporte.

A proposition is now before the legislature for laying out a new state road from this place to Laporte in Sullivan county, going by way of Rohrburg, and avoiding the mountain which the old road crosses above the head waters of Fishing Creek. A bill for this purpose has been read in the Senate by Mr. Buckalew.

We invite attention to the extract from General Packer's speech upon our first page to-day. He fully understands the importance of a railroad communication with Philadelphia, and urges the matter upon the legislature and city capitalists with force and ability. The railroad if finished according to the survey made would run along the edge of our town and make this the depot for the farmers of Columbia. The out let for the lumbermen will be at Millville for this county, and at Williamsport for Lycoming.

The new church lately erected near Iron street by the American Primitive Methodist denomination of this place will be consecrated to religious worship on next Sabbath. There will be service in the morning at 10 o'clock, at 2 in the afternoon, and again at 6 in the evening.

A True republican.

Hon. William Bigler who is to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor last week went down the river on a raft. He staid over night at Columbia, and then went on his way with his lumber. Mr. Bigler is a true republican and one of the people.

THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE. (late Holden's), for April comes from the charge of the brothers Duyckinck with a glad smile and a budget of well written tales and poetry to ease the tired mind and lighten the saddened heart of maid or man.

One reason given why Londoners omitted the use of wood in constructing the building for the World's Fair, is that there would be so many Yankees there they were afraid they would whistle it down.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE has appointed Rev. J. S. Lee and T. M. Goodfellow on the Bloomington circuit, J. A. Melick and H. G. Dill on the Berwick circuit, J. France on the Danville circuit, and S. L. M. Conner at Northumberland. Mr. Waring goes on the Carlisle district.

It was thought to have the North Branch Canal filled to day, but owing to the late snow squall we suppose we shall not yet for a few days to come hear the echo of the boatman's horn.

Newspaper Subscribers.

We make it a rule in all cases to discontinue a paper when requested, if arrangements are paid up, but otherwise, if the subscriber is worth the money. We have met with persons on our list, like the man mentioned in the following paragraph, which we copy for the information of all such who are not acquainted with the law on the subject:—

Mr. Jasper Harding, of Philadelphia, not long since recovered a large sum, (about \$120, we believe) from a subscription to the Pennsylvania Inquirer, of a man residing in Rhode Island. The subscriber took the paper for some time, and then sent the publisher notice of discontinuance, without forwarding money for payment. The publisher took no notice of this, nor of several subsequent notices of refusal to take the paper from the post office. The result was, that notwithstanding the Rhode Islander did not receive the paper for several years, yet he was forced to pay Mr. Harding the whole amount up to the period claimed in the bill.

Death of General McDuffie.

By the Southern mail we have received the intelligence that Gen. George McDuffie died at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at the residence of Richard Singleton, Esq., in Sumter county, S. C. Gen. McDuffie had been an invalid for several years, suffering from a softening of the brain, or some kindred disease, which not only destroyed his physical strength, but seriously impaired his mental vigor. He held for many years a very prominent position in the South, and has served as Governor of and United States Senator from South Carolina.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. A despatch from the *Patriot* office, Concord, dated March 12, 8 P. M., says it is certain by returns from nearly the entire State, that Dismore, the Democratic candidate, will fall short nearly 2,000 of an election. The Democrats, it is ascertained, without much doubt, will have a majority in the Legislature (though reduced from last year) who will elect Dismore Governor. Atwood, the repudiated candidate of the Democrats, received the Free Soil vote, and 4,000 to 5,000 Democrat and Whig votes. His total vote will be about 12,000. Messrs. Peaslee and Hibbard Democrats, and Perkins and Tuck, Whigs, are certainly elected to Congress. The new Constitution has been rejected by a large majority.

THE TARIFF.—The idea that M. Hunter's bill increased the duties on importations is evidently an erroneous one. The Richmond Enquirer, of yesterday, publishes a letter from Gen. Bayly, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the last House of Representatives, in which he says the only object, and the only effect of this new reappraisal bill, is to give the tariff of 1846 the effect which its founders designed, but which he says was in part changed by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, fixing the time at which the value of the goods to be charged with duty was to be ascertained. The Court decided that under the act of 1846, the value was to be fixed at the time of purchase—the new bill fixes it at the time of shipment.

The National Assembly of France have passed a law which concerns many French citizens in the United States. It is a bill extending the term within which French citizens established in foreign countries must, by emancipation or sale, divest themselves of the slaves of which they may have been owners at the moment of the abolition of slavery by the Provisional Government in 1848, upon pain of losing their citizenship. The time accorded is fixed at ten years.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The Democratic County meeting held at Orwigsburg, on Monday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Judicial State Convention, was well attended and passed off with entire harmony. The delegates appointed were instructed to go for the nomination of Hon. L. KIDDER, the highly popular President Judge of that District, and Hon. Ellis Lewis, who has presided in Lancaster county for some years, with great credit.

Gov. Marcy and Gen. Scott have become good friends again, a coolness having existed in their social intercourse ever since the Mexican war. Gen. Scott forgave the fire in his rear, and Gov. Marcy forgot the querulous complaints of Gen. Scott. They shook hands, toasted each other, and are now on as good terms as ever.

A New Way to Defeat a Bill.—A bill to amend the charter of the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad Company passed the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature, and went to the Senate, where it was stolen to prevent its final passage.

PLURALITY LAW.—The Senate Committee in the Massachusetts Legislature have reported favorably on a bill for a plurality law to elect Representatives to Congress and Presidential electors. It is said that the bill will, in all probability, pass.

THE CUBAN INVASION.—A despatch from New Orleans, dated March 7th, says, that in the case of Gen. QUITMAN, Gen. Henderson and all others charged with participating in the Cuban Invasion, a *non sequitur* has been entered.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.—The United States Senate, which has been in session since the 4th inst., on Executive business, adjourned sine die on Thursday afternoon.

MILWAUKEE.—Dr. Gwin's constructive mileage for the extra session of the Senate amounts to \$41,800. Wright and Gilbert, for their journey to and from California, is \$56.00 each.

Our thanks are due to Hon. William H. Seward of the U. S. Senate and Messrs. Cowens and Buckalew of Haysburg for public documents.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 14.

HOUSE.—The bill for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths was made the special order of the day for Wednesday, March 28.

The Canal Board and Superintendent of Public Works.—The bill to abolish the County Board, and providing for the election of a Superintendent of public Works, was considered and killed, by an indefinite postponement. The friends of the proposition voted against the motion to postpone. The following is the vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Benedict, Bigelow, Blaine, Blair, Bonham, Brindle, Brower, Joseph Brown, Cooper, Downe, Dunn Ely, Evans, of Berks, Feather, Fegely, Fetz, Gale, Gaffey, Haldean, Hemphill, Henry, Hoplet, Jackson Lowry, Leech, Lent, Lilly, McKean, McReynolds, Monroe, Mowry, of Somerset, Mowry, of Wyoming, Olwyn, Parker, Patterson, Reinfelder, Rhoads, Riddle, Roberts, Scoullor, Sluiter, Shull, Skinner, Souder, Steward, Thomas, Trone, Cessna, Speaker—51.

Nays.—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Bent, Bowen, Broomall, Alex. E. Brown, Cassidy, Cowden, Demers, Dobbins, Dorlan Dugan, Evans of Indiana, Fiffis, Gibbs, Gosler, Griffin Hague, Hamilton, Hart, Hunsacker, Killinger, Kunkel, Laughlin, Macley, McCloskey, McCone, McKee, McLean, Morris, Nisley, O'Neill, Penniman, Cockhow, Reid, Rhey, Robertson, Simpson, Slifer, Smith, Vanhome, Walker—42.

Bills passed.—The bill to charter the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Easton, was taken up and passed finally. Yeas 45, nays 40.

The House then adjourned.

HARRISBURG, March 15.

SENATE.—Free Banking.—On motion of Mr. Walker the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a system of General Banking, based on State stocks, the question pending being upon the adoption of the twenty-first section of the bill.

Several new sections were then added to the bill—one relative to Bankers under the provisions of the bill keeping their notes at par in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, &c.

The title was agreed to, and on the question, "Shall the bill be transcribed for a third reading?" it was agreed to by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Brooke, Carothers, Carson, Cunningham, Frick, Guernsey, Haslett, Hoge, Ives, Lawrence, M'Murtre, Myers, Robertson, Savary, Walker and Mathias, Speaker—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Bailey, Buckalew, Crab, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Jones, Konigsmacher, McCallin, Mulhender, Packer, Sanderson and Shimer—14.

The bill was then ordered to be printed, as amended.

HOUSE.—Mr. Penniman, on leave, moved that the Canal Commissioners be requested to communicate to the House the name of each officer, mechanic or laborer on each line of the public works, designating the office, the duties, and compensation and location, and the practicability of reducing the number; which was agreed to.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. Biglum, (Judiciary,) a supplement to the \$300 exemption law; also a bill for the appointment of three examiners of accounts in Philadelphia city and county, with negative recommendation.

Mr. Cassidy, (same), with amendments, the bill requiring persons taking transcripts of justices' dockets to pay justices and constables' fees.

Mr. Rhey, (same), with a negative recommendation, a supplement to the act relative to the \$300 exemption law; also, with amendments to prevent frauds in the putting up and sale of manufactured goods.

Rail Road Iron.

One of the items of freight at Danville, awaiting the opening of navigation on the North Branch Canal, is thirty-five hundred tons of finished rail-road iron, in front of the Monitor Works; and the pile is growing daily. Besides, there are large quantities of smaller iron, pig metal, hollow-ware, and other tonnage ready for shipment at Danville.

—Danville Intelligencer.

GOLD DUST.—A consignment of several hundred ounces of gold dust was received, a short time ago, at Philadelphia, for our enterprising townsman, Mr. Louis LANG, who, with an energy peculiarly his own, has established about a year since a branch of his store in San Francisco, California, under the superintendence of Messrs. GABRIEL BENNEHIMER and Wm. ZUBER. We are glad to hear of their success, which they have shown in such a tangible form as is alluded to above.—Danville Democrat.

The members of the Baptist Church, of this place, have been holding a protracted meeting for several days, which, we are pleased to state, has been the result of much good. On Sabbath last, the Rev. D. A. Nichols immersed three persons in the River Susquehanna, opposite this borough.—Danville Democrat.

THE GIRLS.—They think of Hymen and they can't help sighing. When their lovers forsake them they can't help crying. They sit at the window and can't help spying.—They screw up their corsets, bring on consumption, and can't help dying.

New-York having sent one United States Senator Sea word, have lately been attempting, as an appropriate accompaniment, to send out a Fish. But so far we believe without success.

A correspondent of the Centre Democrat strongly urges John B. Batton Esq. of Carlisle as the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

To spin, to weave, to knit, to sew, was once a girl's employment; but now to dress and catch a beau, is all she calls employment.

Correspondence of Hon. George W. Woodward.

LOCK HAVEN, Feb. 12, 1851.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward—Sir:—

The undersigned, Democratic citizens of Clinton county, anxious to obtain the services of the ablest jurists belonging to their party—of men whose abilities and integrity of purpose are above reproach or suspicion, and in whose character the whole people of the State can have the most unlimited confidence, to serve them as Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, respectfully request of you to permit them to use your name for that honorable post. As you have signified your determination not to be a candidate for the Judgeship which you have filled for nearly ten years with so much credit and honor to yourself as well as advantage to the people, we hope you will permit the use of your name for the more important position we have indicated.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, we subscribe ourselves
John Smyth, Allison White, J. G. Quiggle, J. C. King, James White, G. W. Halenbake, J. C. Crawford, W. A. Packer, John H. Lavery, Robert Crawford, Thos. Mahan, Lyons Musinus, N. L. Atwood, D. K. Jackson, Philip Krebe, B. W. Morrison, George Crawford, B. W. Morrison, Thos. M'Chae, Jas. Fearon, H. L. Dieffenbach, Chas. Canakind, James Chatham, and others.

WILKES-BARRE, Feb. 26, 1851.

Gentlemen.—Your esteemed favor asking me to permit my name to be used as a candidate for the Supreme Bench, was received during my late circuit through the 4th district and would have been sooner answered but for the multiplied and absorbing duties of a last term of Court which left me no time for correspondence.

When I was at Harrisburg in the early part of the winter, the impression seemed to be general that I desired and expected a nomination for the Supreme Bench, and from all I heard and saw, I was constrained to think that my nomination depended on my own consent. To every individual, however, with whom I spoke on the subject I declared my determination not to be a candidate.

When I came to your district to hold my last Court, the subject was daily pressed on my attention. The prevalent desire seemed to be that I should run for President Judge of that district, but as it was pretty well understood that I was determined not to do that, many people took pains to express verbally the desire you have couched in terms of so much kindness in your letter. On all occasions I declared my determination to be a candidate for no judicial station. I feel obliged to repeat to you, Gentlemen, the answer I have so often given before. My purpose is fixed, and I cannot anticipate circumstances that would induce me to change it, to avoid all judicial office and devote myself, for a few years at least, to professional life.

Every man must be his own judge in such matters, and his conclusions when he has formed, and distinctly expressed, are entitled to respect.

I do not wish to be understood as unwilling to make a sacrifice of personal preferences for the benefit of the public. On the contrary I hesitate not to say that my reasons for declining judicial stations, if ten times stronger than they are, should be cheerfully sacrificed, if I believed it were necessary for the attainment of any great public good. Personal interests and domestic considerations must, when real necessities exist, give way to public demands. But this is not such an occasion. There are many Gentlemen more competent and worthy than myself, who are willing and anxious to fill the places on the Supreme Bench, and whose circumstances oppose no obstacles to their devoting their time and attention to judicial labors. Indeed, according to my own estimate of my qualifications for that station as compared with those of some other men, I feel that I am promoting the public interests by declining a nomination and giving place to them.

Pardon me, Gentlemen, for a few words more. The expressions of opinion that have reached me on this subject from various parts of the State have been sufficiently flattering, but those that have come from you, and your judicial district, have affected me most deeply, and are most highly prized, because of the peculiar opportunities you have had, for ten years, for forming your opinions. It has happened to me in life to be greatly misrepresented on every point where a prejudice might be produced or inflamed, and for this reason it was consoling and gratifying to my feelings, beyond expression, to hear, in my late and final visit to your district, an almost universally approving voice. The esteem of those who know one best, valuable in itself, is peculiarly so in contrast with prejudice successfully excited where one is but partially known.

Accept, Gentlemen, my thanks for the honor you have done me and believe me to be very truly
Your friend and obedient servant
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

To H. L. Dieffenbach, Allison White, J. W. Quiggle, Jacob Brown, George W. Halenbake and others.

We perceive that our friend Traux, of the Hollidaysburg Standard, has been prosecuted for libel, for telling the truth about L. H. Williams, a Federal office-holder in Blair county. The Standard says it is "An attempt, on a small scale, to revive the Old Sedition Law, which punished with fine and imprisonment all Democratic presses that dared to tell the truth or speak disrespectfully about Federal officeholders."

The following is good advice:—When the grate is M. T., Then put the fire.

By the law of France no priest, doctor or attorney is allowed to accept a death-bed legacy.

From the Mining Register.

TEHUANTEPEC TREATY.

This treaty, concluded between our government and that of Mexico, was one of the most important that came up for consideration in the Senate. It was ratified but a few days since. By it, our citizens are secured great advantages, being granted land 60 miles in width, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which, however, at the same time, opens to Mexico a new and magnificent route for the commerce of Europe and Asia. The treaty reflects great credit on Gov. Lecher who negotiated it, and furnishes a strong evidence of the enlightened spirit and practical good sense of the Mexican government. We have been in the habit of underrating the talents, tact, and forecast of Mexican statesmen; but the treaty of Tehuantepec shows conclusively that Mexico understands her own interests now and remains not a passive spectator of the world events, which must effect a complete revolution in navigation and commerce.

The Tehuantepec treaty gives our citizens, it is true, a strip of land 60 miles wide, extending from one ocean to the other; but of what value would that land be to her without the improvements contemplated by our citizens. She gives our citizens a rich mine; and we work it and share the profits. It is the best investment Mexico can make of her treasure, and the only means by which it can ever become productive. Besides our increased intercourse with Mexico will not only open new sources of wealth to our enterprising citizens, but also serve to ally the prejudices and ill feelings excited by the late war. We shall learn to appreciate the many excellent and high-minded qualities of our gentle neighbors; and they, as it is to be hoped, will become satisfied that we cherish no other sentiments towards Mexico than that of a generous friendship, which it is the interest and duty of both sister Republics to cultivate in regard to each other, and the common destiny of this continent.

From the Pennsylvaniaian.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

England presents a strange spectacle, according to the intelligence just received by the *Asia*. Lord Russell, who is a free trader, went out before his opposition to a measure for the liberalizing of the elective franchise, and Lord Stanley, who is a protectionist, is invited by the Queen to form a new Cabinet, and fails to do so, because of a difference with Sir James Graham on the question of the papal supremacy. Can it be that free trade is regarded as a fixed principle of British policy, that no notice seems to have been taken of the difference on that question between Russell and Stanley, in the attempt to form a new ministry? We can hardly think so, when we reflect that to the last moment of the Russell regime, the war between the free trade and protection parties was waged with unceasing bitterness, and the London Times rejoiced in saying that the resignation of Lord John could not be claimed as a protection triumph. And yet, after he goes out, Lord Stanley, who is the head of the Protection party in England, is invited to create a Cabinet, and fails only because of a difference on another subject, and that not the Tariff question! Would Stanley go in and support free trade? If he would not, could he survive the attacks of the free traders in Parliament? The next steamer will see a Ministry formed, it is possible, with Wellington in command; but it will be giving his name only to fuse the elements of a new administration, and to hide the inconsistencies of those who could not live if they tried to lead themselves.

The Public Domain.

A disposition is manifested during every session of Congress to grant away public lands for the benefit of the Western states, upon one pretext or another, and the final result of this policy of profusion bids fair to take the form of an ultimate cession of the public domain to the States within whose limits it may lie.

Such a specific appropriation of a common property in which all the States have an interest is palpably at variance with justice—unless there be some equivalent which would be satisfactory to the older States. The General Government has in its possession more than one thousand millions of acres—a property to which the new States have only their proportionate claim. If this property is no longer to yield revenue to the national treasury a fair distribution of its proceeds among all the States would be just and proper. Such a policy did prevail once for a short time. At present, however, the public domain is pledged to the redemption of the public debt, or portions of it—so that neither the policy of distribution nor the policy of cession to the new States can be fairly resorted to.—Mining Register.

Thomas McLaughlin, convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed at Cumberland, Md., on last Friday. The *Alleghenian* says:—

"At the scaffold the prisoner manifested a considerable degree of firmness. The attendant clergymen then spent about half an hour with him; after which, at three minutes past meridian, the drop fell, and after hanging eight minutes he was pronounced dead by a Physician present—the fall having dislocated his neck. He died with the struggle scarcely perceptible, and without making a public confession. After the body was cut down, it was taken to the Catholic burying ground, and there interred."

The Washington Union has been purchased by A. J. Donelson, who will take possession of it as an editor and proprietor on the 14th of April. Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, will be associated with him as equal proprietor of the establishment. Father Ritchie retires after forty-seven years of partisan service.

Can't our Legislature be invited to attend the World's Fair?—free passage and full-board included. It would make a nice Summer's excursion.

From the Ledger.

THE BRITISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The crown sent for a Tory leader, and gave him full powers to form a ministry. He could do it. It then requested the incumbent Prime Minister to form a new cabinet. He tried to select material from Whigs and Tories and failed. The occupants of middle ground, or Peelites, then tried, and failed. And when the steamship sailed, the old Prime Minister, Russell, was still in office, with only a minority of the House of Commons to sustain him. Some circles and cliques were greatly excited about this anomalous condition of English politics, but the people generally were very quiet. In the mean time, the crown seems not inclined to dissolve the present Parliament and try a new election.

This is a new phase in English politics. Heretofore a majority in the House of Commons has always been regarded as a ministerial necessity. Hence public opinion, or rather the opinion of the ruling aristocracy, has always decided that a ministry must resign, so soon as it was defeated in any one question, however inconsiderable. And the non-voting, disfranchised population, six in seven, always took for granted that the ministry must resign upon a defeat, that the government could not proceed till a new ministry were appointed; and that, without a ministry, revolution and anarchy were inevitable. But now the experiment of conducting a government with a beaten ministry has been tried, at least for a few days or weeks, and without producing any mischief; and the English people have an opportunity of seeing that national salvation does not depend upon a ministerial majority. Thus has one old conservative prejudice been overturned. Thus has the English mind had an opportunity for seeing that the social and political machine can move quietly in its appointed path, though its attendants are changed, must change their seats or their dresses.

What if English ministers be beaten upon one measure? Must they therefore necessarily be beaten upon all? Because they cannot carry through the Legislature a bill against color racing, are they necessarily powerless upon a bill to reform the criminal code, to reduce the army, to relieve a colony from bad laws, to abolish sinecures? In other words, because they cannot do one thing, can they do nothing? This supposes that the English people lose all confidence in a ministry upon every thing, so soon as they disagree with such ministry upon any thing. And to think thus, the English people must entertain all their opinions in lots, according to pattern cards, and reject the whole of each lot, upon discovering a flaw in any one of its "items." But the success of the late experiment proves that the English are growing wiser in politics, more enlightened upon the proper operation of free institutions, more American in their political philosophy. With us, a legislative majority against the Executive is no novelty. It is rather the rule than the exception. During the whole Presidency of Mr. Adams, the Senate was in opposition to him, while he was sustained by one House and opposed by the next. General Jackson, in the Presidency during eight years, was almost constantly opposed by the Senate, and for half of the time at least by the House. Mr. Tyler was continually opposed by both House and Senate. Mr. Polk did not always find the Senate on his side, nor General Taylor the House; and the present Executive seems to be opposed in some things by one, in some by both. Nor are disagreements in Cabinets uncommon with us. General Jackson removed one Cabinet in the lump; and made several changes afterwards. All the cabinet of Mr. Tyler excepting one, suddenly resigned upon his veto of a bank bill; and he made several removals afterwards. Then the veto, that power practically unknown in England, is frequently exercised with us without producing anything worse than a little scolding from the disappointed party.

And why are all these things done so quietly in the United States? Because the people are enlightened enough to know that the stability of the government, or the peace and prosperity of the country, do not depend upon the agreement of the legislature and executive upon every thing. The people of England are beginning to comprehend this American doctrine and practice. Let them live and learn. We see in their present quiet amid this ministerial crisis, an indication of their progress in Americanism yet more important. If they can bear a ministerial crisis now, they can bear an ecclesiastical crisis hereafter; then an aristocratic crisis, and ultimate a royal crisis. And the French too are quiet under a ministerial crisis. They are beginning to learn that fighting for liberty is unprofitable business, when they can much more easily and safely vote for it. The Americans have not fought for liberty since their revolution. Yet they have continually kept and improved it, simply by voting for it frequently. American sunshine is rapidly penetrating and dispelling European fog.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following Administration and Guardian accounts have been filed in the Office of the Register of the County of Columbia, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphans Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, in and for the County aforesaid, on Wednesday the 23d, day of April next, at two o'clock, P. M.

1. The first account of Jacob Garretson, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Garretson, late of the Borough of Danville, in the County of Columbia, deceased.
2. The final account of Henry Metz, Administrator of the estate of Mary Barnal, late of Roaring Creek township, Columbia county, dec'd.
3. The account of Henry Mourer, Administrator of the estate of John Johnson late of Madison township, Columbia county, dec'd.
4. The first and final account of Stephen M. Gilmore, Guardian of the person and estate of Edward Reid Wheeler, one of the heirs of Thomas C. Folsom, late of Briar Creek township, Columbia county, dec'd.
5. The final account of Samuel Mellick, Administrator with the Will annexed of Andrew Delong, late of Orange township, Columbia county, dec'd.
6. The account of Daniel Reinbold, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Smoyer, late of Millfin township, Columbia county, dec'd.
7. The first and final account of Andrew Fress, Administrator of the Estate of Catherine Nicholas, late of Briar Creek township, Columbia county, dec'd.
8. The first and final account of John Bogart, Administrator of the estate of John Vandling, late of Liberty township, Columbia county, dec'd.
9. The account of Allen Shillhammer and Daniel Neyhard, Administrators of the Estate of George Shillhammer, late of Centre township, Columbia county, dec'd.
10. The account of Abraham Hosteller, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Abraham Hosteller, Sr., late of Millfin township, Columbia county, deceased.
11. The account of Caleb Thomas Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ephraim McCollum, late of Madison township, Columbia county, dec'd.
12. The final account of Charles and Stephen Michael, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Michael, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, dec'd.
13. The account of John Kechnor, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Kechnor, late of Centre township, Columbia county, dec'd.
14. The account of John Rants and Jacob Christian, Administrators of the Estate of John Christian, late of Liberty township, Columbia county, deceased.
15. The account of George Hughes, Administrator of the Estate of William Hollinghead, late of Cattawissa township, Columbia Co., dec'd.

JESSE G. CLARK, Register.
Bloomington, March 18, 1851.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand given by me to Aaron Hess, dated about the last of May 1850, and made payable in three months after date, for \$500. A credit of \$500 is endorsed upon the note as paid on the 11th of March 1851, and I have a legal defence to the balance on the note.

JOHN THRASHER.
Centre township, March 14th 1851.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Ladies Gaiters and Slippers just manufactured and for sale by
WARREN RUSSELL.

Sears' New Monthly Family Visitor.

From the Home Circle.
Fifty cents per annum, in advance, (including a large engraving of the City of New York, which sells alone for Fifty Cents.)

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