

Bylin Ent

A VALDEVILLE CONCERT is advertised to be given this, (Thursday) evening at Mr. Brad-ley's School room by Mr. and Mrs. Chipp. The enterninement is to consist of a selection from the well known comedy of the "Honey Moon," Interview between Tag and Miss Pickle, a selection from the vandeville of the Weathercock, and soings by Mrs. Chipp. Admittance 124 cents. +++++

Spring. The season of joy and gladness is here, and the dull dirty earth puts on a clean, gay garniture of smiles and sunshine, and laughs outright with merriment. A thousand un-seen fairies dress and deck her in the richest robe, and a thousand sweet toned songsters hold high festival to the happiest season's A good kind spirit in the balmy breeze, as it plays with our locks, whispers to us to smooth the wrinkles of the brooding brow, and be a guest at the feast of song and beauty. Aye, the light heart is full to o'er dowing with the gush of thankfullness and

But turn the picture, dear reader, and think for a moment of one to whose sorrow. ing, sad mind the world's vision of beauty is a sealed book, blotted and blackened with hideous deformities-to whose unstrung ear the melody of mellow-throated songsters is madness and mockery, and to whose un-hinged mind the merriment and mirth of spring can never come. Hast ever seen the mind whose life ne'er knew of spring, save as in a fitful, feverish dream ? Hast ever known the poor child of sorrow whose sou could never taste the gush of earth's gayety and gladness, when all nature was vocal with joy, and all living things jubilant with the vernal festival? Then drop a tear on the fairest flower of spring, and let us dance

North Branch Canal.

The proposition made in the legislature of the 6th inst., to appropriate \$251,000 to the completion of the North Branch Canal passed by a note of 61 ayes to 34 nays. The Harrisburg correspondent of the North County of Columbia 2-that no county even American says this is not as it should be, and thinks it is spending the state's money too Montour, in which the people of the county fast. He forgets how prodigal of promise Gov. Johnson was just before his election, when he would have had us believe that no when he would have had us believe that no one so much as himself cared to see the North Brat.ch Canal completed. But just now it seems he has found many friends whom he thinks more deserving of the public fund, than the people of the North.

Our pleasure at listening to the addres of William II. Shoemaker induced us to re-quest a copy of it for publication, and he ed us that, which will be found in another column of this paper. It certainly does credit to him, and we are sure, will be read with interest by his young friends. -----

A bill is now before the legislature. re districting the Judicial divisions of this State. It is the bill of Mr. Packer in another at that time no individual could have been shape from that which it exhibited at the opening of the session. It now joins Col-umbia, Luzerne and Montour, for one Juhave Judge Conyngham of Luzerne, to pre eide in the District.

THE NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY is new weekly reprint of the memorable arti-eles of current literature from the best publications of this country and Europe. Each number contains 48 pages of matter, selectefi with the best judgment and tasle, and the work is printed in most commendable sivle. It appears simultaneously in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Terms \$3 a year, or 61 cents a copy.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for April is work full of interest and usefulness; and the steady reader of this valuable periodical canbecoming a sound and true Democrat. The current number contains good erat. The current number contains good last year voted for this few county, he did articles on the following topics: --Thirty-first Congress; Uncle Sam and his b'hoys; Car-Not; The land of the Cherokee; Admirals; going according to the desires and wishes asal to establish one uniform system of weights, measures and coins, by Peter A. Brown; The fugitive slave law; Biographi-cal sketch and portrait of Hon. Geo. W. Wright; Financial and commercial review; Eulogy on Col. Richard M Johnson. Terms \$3 a year.

Speech of Mr. Buckalew on the Montour bill. Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian HARRISBURG, April 1st, 1851. The bill for the re-annexation of the com

there by being placed back with the people of Columbia, would then have open courts, a speedy administration of justice, and eve-ry advantage which a county administration of government can possibly afford. Mr. Backalew then said that the passage of the bill under consideration, would be an act of pure straight forward legislation—an act of justice to the people interested and a proper y of Montour to the county of Columbia, came up in order this morning and the question being on its final passage, Mr. Bucka lew said to the Senate that the bill was pure ustice to the people interested, and a proper rebuke to any man who would ever dare to betray the trust, and abuse the power confi by and entirely a bill of local character, and betray the trust, and abuse the power confi that there was no state or public interest whatever involved in it. That it was neither solemn promises he has made. That the a measure to introduce a new state of things in that portion of the State interested, but merely to restore the old; that the bill was in its nature emphatically a consolidation show that there was no constitutional diffi-bill, and nothing more; that the county of culty in the way of the bill, and did show our was a county only a few weeks beyond a doubt, that such was the case.

old, that when the bill before the Sante was introduced into the other branch of the Le-by all who heard it as a powerful effort, and isiature this county had been organized on the Le-ly nine weeks, and that now only a few on which it was delivered. Mr. Buckalew, weeks later, it was certain that no great amount of business had been done that there is no one who knows him, who will would be disturbed by the passage of the bill. He thought that in the case of an old one of the best public speakers in Penrsyl county where the business properly belong-ing to county authorities had accumulated, vania. He has a degree of intellect, earnestness of manner, and a sweetness when the long established habits of the peovoice which cannot fail to lift him far above the most of mankind in any country-even ic business to be transacted, it might appear in America in this age of the world. hard, unreasonable, and perhaps unjust to take the action proposed in this bill, but that u no disturbance of business transactions nor 1 Mr. Frailey commenced an argument in enswer to Mr. Buckalew, and spoke to the hour of adjournment. We shall probably have another on Montour to-morrow, proviany injustice to anybody could result from annexation in this case. He said that the ded we have a full Senate.

people of Montour and Columbia had sent members to the Legislature for the purpose The bill for the re annexation of Monton of having the law of last session repealed to Columbia came up in order this morning and Mr. Frailey being entitled to the floor and the County of Columbia restored to her original position and boundary. He thought, continued his speech in answer to Mr. Buck inasmuch as the large majority of the peo-ple in the district concerned were plainly and alew. He said the bill enacting this county was signed by the Governor on the third day decidedly in favor of this measure, and had of March, 1850, and that a proposition t sent their representatives here expressly to have it effected, without any party distincreneal the same was moved in the Senate or the thirteenth of the same month, but was tions or considerations, and as it was a local negatived by three votes more than the ma-jority which passed the bill in the Senate. He would ask them would it be judicious, or just for a subsequent Senate to act so directly neasure which concerned them alone, that their desires and their interests ought to be heeded and regarded. He asked the Senators from the other portions of the State, if in opposition to the expressed will of those they would overrule and override them in who passed the bill and know all about the their wishes, which were so plainly and pointedly expressed, and made known in circumstances attending the passage; espe-cially when the principle reason given for their elections and public meetings, which the passage of the present bill, was the per-fidy and corruption in which the county of were impelled by a spirit of indignation, immediately after the bill erecting Montour Montour was erected ¹ Mr. Frailey then examined the constitutional bearing of the question, and concluded that the Legislature could not blot a county from the face of the County, sundering and sadly mutilating the County of Columbia 2-that no county ever Commonwealth, after it had been once fairly erected. That it was a proposition to do directly, to wit: to hurl from the bench esced. Mr. Buckalew then exhibited maps, associate judges, properly appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the present Sen-ate. He said it would not do to instance a several townships which had been left in fragments by the new county line, and township that had been stricken out-that the same objections did not exist in such a case as which could not be annexed to any other townships adjoining, nor were they large were palpable in the present-that no similari-ty existed between obliterating a township enough to form townships by themselves having only forty or fifty voters in them. He and a county ; the officers were not the same said that Columbia, in its original shape, was nor had they the same constitutional charac one of the small counties of the Common. ter. Mr. F. then went into a minute history wealth, located in the sizrile regions of the of the divisions of the people in the or county of Columbia, and of the rival politi North, and having within it no necessities or circumstances calling for any disniembercal factions existing there, and said that the ment or division ; that the people then had proposition for this repeal arose from thes ived on terms of friendship and fraternal family quarrels and political divisions-that relations up to the time when his predeces effecting the repeal would bring back to the sor was elected to the Senate in 1847; that Legislature, all the difficulties and complaints of this section which had so long been toilelected without the most unqualified protes ing in our Legislative Halls. He then made an apology for Valentine Best, and said he tations against any division of that county

and here Mr. Buckalew read to the Senate dicial District, and if it should pass in this the letters of Valentine Best, declaring himents did not require him to do. shape, the probabilities are that we should self opposed to any such division, and also a letter to the editor of the _____, desi-ring him to republish this letter which was addressed to the convention which nominated Mr. Best for Senator, and to the senti ments of which he pledged himself in al his official conduct should he be elected mai for the purpose of preserving his politi cal standing, by falling upon a local feeling in the county, he had basely violated all his pledges, and through this misplaced confience of the people, his district had been made to endure all this outrage, dismemberment and division ; and now would Senators vote against these deceived and betraved people-against the wishes of their repre sentatives, merely to leave untouched a work of perfidy and wrong? Mr. Buckalew said he did not blame the Senators who had last year voted for this new county, he did

Our Country-Her Influence and influence of riches is not considered a sure passport to posts of honor and preferment. An Address delivered by WILLIAM H. SHOEMA-KER, in the Court House at Bloomsburg, at the public examination of Mr. Bradley's scholars, on Friday evening, March 28th, 1851. 1851. All is calm, and serenity reigns throughout

the whole of nature. But yonder, far in the distant heavens, appears a dark cloud as a speck on the great blue arch above. It is not iced for any strange or striking peculiarity, but merely as a common cloud that the eve would meet in its every day glancings to ward heaven. No emotion--no visible ef-fect is created by the sight; yet, however insignificant and trite it appears to be, there is an awtul majesty of power and sublimity lurking within that cloud-like form, which burst upon the earth, with a hunwill soon burst upon the earth, with a nun-dred fold the force of a tempest at sea, or a hurricane on land. It increases in size as if it would fain shut out the light of heaven and darken the earth. The sky has assumed a most solemn aspect, and the winds are making a melancholy moaning as if they were singing a requiem for the dead and dying. All objects begin to clothe them. selves in garbs of gloom and dismay, at these prognostications of evil. The sublimity of the approaching scene is indescri. bable, and is still becoming more so as the threatenings come nearer and grow more fearful. The whole civilized world is affected by the coming storm. Aye ! it now breaks over the earth with the most terrific violence. But there yet remains one bright

spot, over which no dark cloud have ap-peared, and on which the orb of day, sill shines with the same effulgence and benign influence as before. That bright spot is happy, proud America, towards which the rable hosts who seek refuge from the fury of the storm, bend their way. It as a guiding the sea tost mariner to a place of safety. But let us continue the description of the storm and see its effects on all parts of the world, while this one seems as if exulting in its good fortune and bidding de. fiance to the storm.

despair, spreading destruction with their every violent gale. The sea is teeming with tempestuous waves that rise higher than the tops of the highest mountains leaving between them deep yawning caverns of hor-ror. It seems as if the sea had refused to give up her dead, and was warring with the other elements for their retention. The thunders roar in londer sounds than ever be-fore greeted the ears of mortal man, at the first bursts shaking the earth to its centre, and as they again cease leaving it in a state of vibration like a feather suspended in the wind. The forked lightnings, in all their characteristic fury, flash through the dark, portentous, cloudy mass above, until they reach the earth in their downward course shattering trees that have defied the storms cipices into the valleys below. At other pre opes the earth with a flood of light far ex. tyrants? celling the brightest day. The rulers of every land, especially those who have ruled with the iron rod of despotism, tremble in every nerve at the violent tumult of the ments and think it a merited visitation of Divine Providence. The storm has not abated, but continues to rage with increased violence. But we will not beggar language in imperfectly describing the storm. Let us drop the allegory, and apply it to our theme. In that "small cloud" first noticed before the "storm," will be recognized our country in its embryo. And as the 'cloud' increased in size so our country increased and grew into importance among the nations of the earth. Aye! this glorious land of liberty which we now inhabit was once covered by a dense wilderness and populated by a race of savages; but colonized by a few Euro-

peans, who sought religious liberty, as well as to escape from the *political* bondages of tyranical governments, she made the first step towards becoming what she is. And when the colonies beran to flourish, and the zation, just so soon Great Britain asserted her right to tax America. This, with other unjust oppressions and outrages, so aggrava-ted the people that they declared themselves independent of mother country. She, not liking this proof of obedience and affection, sent an army to quell the rebellious spirit of the Americans, who nobly and justly resist-Hordes of British ed this new outrage. hirelings now crowded our shores: but there

torms of revolution, the American Union is one and England the other." When an Englishman admits that America is equal to passport to posts of honor and preferment The American shores are the asylum for the England in any particular it is time for us t feel that we are actually deserving respect oppressed and down-trodden of every clime This is very plainly illustrated by the alle the alle gory which represents numbers as seeking a refuge here from the fary of the storm. Our countrymen go forth diffusing the principles of liberty and saying unto other nations "do or such a sentiment must be exte freely given.

FROM HARRISRURG. of liberty and saying unto other nations The principles of our govern-Correspondence of the Penns

ment are gradually spreading and taking root like the branches of the bannyan tree, thus exerting the holy influence of liberty The bill providing for the election of Junges of the various Courts in this Common over oppressed millions. Here again we see the application of the allegory which reprevealth, carge up in the Senate to day, and ending at amendment to the bill providing allegory which repre sents the influence of our government, or the effects of her principles on monarchy. that persons testifying relative to fault and fraudulent voting for judges or members of Congress, should not be held thereby to Our country has been beset with few evils From the day of her birth up to the present riminate themselves, one of the most singu she has enjoyed one continual course of the most unexampled prosperity. Our Eagle, lar discussions arose that has ever been heard in the Senate of Pennsylvania. This the emblem of liberty has falthfully watch ed over the great and growing interests of days ago in committee of the whole, and our country, giving the alarm wheneve when the bill came up to day Mr. Buckalew there was any encroachment made upon the rights of the people. But with all our mulled off in support of it, and Mr. Crabb fol lowed against the same, alleging that the amendment had been offered by the Senator tiplicity of words we have failed to describe the greatness and glory of our republic with haif the force that Lord Russel did when he rom Columbia, and was intended for a par toular case, to wit, the case of Messrs. Ful-ler and Wright in the Luzerne and Colum remarked in one of his celebrated speeches during our war with Mexico, and the famin bia district in which trands had been alledg ed to have been committed by persons in the borough of Danville. This gave the alarm, and the universal whig party on the in Ireland. 'The Amer can nation is the most powerful nation in existence. She is fight floor were much excited against the ment-declared they were opposed to it, and what may not the most sanguine expect for her in the future ? then inquired what it was. Gen. Packer obtained the floor and ad-

dressed the Senate in an eloquent and inter-esting argument, to show the great propriety mencement; we have he ard no application and necessity for this teature in the law. He said that it was impossible for any tribunal, sufficient to warrent so extravagant an illustratiou of our subject ?" as the law of Pennsylvania now stands, to

compel unwilling witnesses to testify in a case of alleged fraud in an election for a member of Congress; that such witness the storm and its destructive effects was given in order to illustrate the influence of our country upon other nations. And furwould fall back upon the common law right that no one was obliged to testify to what ther we now answer that they were given as a basis for our conjectures of her future in would involve them in guilt, and that the fluence and greatness. amendment ought to pass, giving an injured

a nation, all was calm and serene in the system of nations, the same as in the ele ments before the storm. But so soon as she had acquired for herself a name, she began to exert a powerful influence upon the destions, like the cloud upon the elenies of natio ments. Thus we can trace up the similarity of the two, until the storm bursts forth which is a good illustration of the efforts that are being made in all countries to ob tain the common rights of mankind. These efforts are made in consequence of the not ble example of self government which America presents to the world. This is her direct influence. It incites men of all climes action in the great cause of emancipation We are now at the period or epoch at which of centuries, and hurling rocks from their dizzy heights on mountains, down steep for their crowns for the name " tmes, one sheet of vivid lightening envel. is synonymous with "Liberty and Death to Our country is tast causing the of a heightor, that, on the conviction of her father, this young lady, who had for some time been betrothed to Mr. D., the brother of her sister's husband, absolved him from his engagement, which, however, with a oppressed of Europe to do great and heroic actions by working out for themselves a glorious future. Nothwith standing the rapid progress of liberty, there are a few monarchmanlin ies extending their domain and flourishing prosperously, but this is only uniting many small kingdoms with their evils into one accept. We learn that they, with Mrs. Webster, are about making a visit to her birth place, Fayal, where her eldest daughter resides.huge monster like "Russia the Great Bear of the north," to be the more easily slain by New York Express. some Hercules of Freedom. Though the cause of liberty has not been so succe in all its efforts as we could wish, yet it has lowing in a San Francisco paper. Julia ap pears to be qui'e particular in filling her vaso intimidated Kings that the conditi the oppressed has become ameliorated. The cancy: HUSBAND WANTED.—Whereas my hus-band has lately left my bed and board with-out provocation on my part. I hereby adver-tise for a suitable person to fill the vacancy. The gentleman applying must have blue eyes, light colored moustache (my husband had black.) an attractive goatee, and a gen-teel figure. He must not be over tweniy-five years of age, well educated, of unex. ceptionable morals, and agreeable address. It is a requisite that his personal incumbran-ces should be limited, and his prospective fortune flattering. monarchies of the world hold their preroga tives by a frail tenure. Popular opinions and measures are adopted in defiance of Kings and aristocratic nobles. The sweets of lib erty and the pleasures of kno owledge have

been tasted and tyrants may no longer trifle with the sweat and blood of toiling milhons. Truly the storm is very illustrative of the effects of our country on monarchy. For when the country begins to notify and the life of the source of the sour agitated every country-the progressive spirit of liberty that pervades all classes and all societies, in short, the entire subjugation of tyranny than by it. To be free is the uldestiny of man, but to our country may be attributed the many efforts made to wards attaining that end. It is our country that is forcing it on with such gigantic strides.

With all these evidences of our greatness ed as a witness against the first, was sent to

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. TUESDAY, April 1.

Harrisburg, April 4, 1851.

nent was attached to the bill

every whig who heard it, of the

that did him honor, he

SENATE -The bill to re-annex the of Montour to the county of Columbia, came up in order on second reading, and was sup-ported at great length by Mr. Buckalew. Mr. Frailey followed in an argument against it, which was not concluded when the hour of one arrived and the bill was laid caide

Wednesday, April 2.

SENATE .- The bill to re-annex the county SENATE.—The bill to re-annex the county of Montour to the county of Columbia came up in order, and Mr. Frailey having again obtained the floor, resumed his argument in opposition to its passage. Mr. Buckalew made a brief reply, and the question recurring, shall the first section he bill pass ?

The yeas and nays were taken, and were as follows : Yeas-Messrs. Bailey, Buckalew, Crabb,

Fernon, Frick, Fulton, Guernsey, Hoge, Jones, M'Caslin, Muhlenberg, Sanderson, Savery and Shimer .- 14.

Navs-Messrs, Carothers, Carson Cun niogham, Forsyth, Frailey, Haslett, Ives, Konigmacher, Lawrence, M'Murtrie, Ma-lone, Myers, Packer, Robertson, Walker and Matthias, Speaker-16. So the bill fell.

Harrisburg, April 4.

SENATE .-- Mr Buckalew submitted a reso 1 ition requesting the House of Representa tives to return to the Senate the bill re annex ing the county of Montour to the county of Col umbia. The resclution, having been read,

umbia. The rescution, having been ready, was laid on the table for the present. Harrisburg, April S. SENATE.—The resolution requesting the House to return to the Senate the bill re-an-nexing the County of Montour to the County of Columbia, was then taken up, but its passage being decided by the S. necessary, in order to allow a motion to re consider, it was passed by informally. The bill to provide for the election of the

Judges of the several Courts of this Com monwealth, was then taken up on its final passage, when a motion was made to go incommittee of the whole, for the purpose of amendment, by adding at the end of the bill, the bill read in place some time since by Mr. Packer, to organize the several Judi-cial Districts of the S.ate.

The motion gave rise to considerable diacussion, and was then rejected ; yeas 9-nays 21. The bill then passed finally,

The supplement to the act revising the militia system of the commonwealth, came up in order, and after discussion and amond. ment was agreed to, and ordered to be grossed. House .- The general appropriation bill

was again taken up. The section requiring the Canal Commissioners to locate and put under contract so much of the railroad on the eastern or western slope of the Allegheny Mountains, for the purpose of me alognery present inclined planes, as they may deem expedient, was agreed to—yeas 56, nave 26. The section appropriates \$250,000 to the work, and provides that the miximum grade of the roads to be constructed shall not exceed 75 feet to the mile.

The section authorizing the negotiation by the State of a loan of \$250,000 to meat this expenditure, the certificates of said loan to be exempt from taxation, and to bear an interest of five per cent, not agreed to-yea 43, nays 48.

Harrisburg, April 7.

A "California widow" publishes the foltaken up and passed.

Mr Brooke submitted a resolution, providing for a night session every night through the wock, which was adopted. Mr. Myers moved that the orders of the

day be suspended, for the purpose of pro-ceeding to the consideration of the bill au-thorizing the Banks of the Commonwealth to is ue notes of the denomination of one, two and three dollars, which was not agreed

The bill revising the Militia system of this Commonwealth came up in order and was pa sel-yeas 16, nays 18.

The bill to incorporate the Allentown Sa-vings Institution passed final reading. Yeas 12, nays 10.

The bill to increase the capital stock of Judge Parsons of receiving stolen goods fifty thousand to four hundred thousand to four hundred thousand to four hundred thousand tof the Southward Bank from two hundred and lars was passed. Yeas 17, nays 14.

with a guilty knowledge The first chap was sentenced three years to the Eastern Yeas-Messrs. Brooke, Carolhers, Carson, Penitentiary ; and the other who had appear. Crabb, Cunningham, Frailey, Frick, Has lett, Konigmacher, Lawrence, M'Muttrie Myers, Robertson, Savery, Shimet, Walker, Matthias, Speaker.

HARRISBURG, April 3.

The winds howl in sounds of terror and did nothing that the wishes of his constitu The Schuylkill Mining Board of Trade in their annual report for the year 1833, say that so early as 1890, coal was known to

abound in this county. According to the statement of Abraham Pott. it was not known till 1807. Scull's map of the Province of Pennsylvaria, published in 1770, has "coal mark " north of the Tuscarora mountain It is said that about the year 1800, a Mr. Wm. Morris, who owned a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Port Carbon, procured a quantity of coal, and took it to Philadelphia, but he was unable, with al his exertions, to bring it into notice; and abandoned all his plans, returned, and sold his lands to Mr. Pott. About the year 1812, Messrs. Mellon and Bishop, at the earnest soltcitation of Col. Shoemaker, were induced to make a trial of it in their rolling m.ll in Delaware county, and finding it to answer fully the character given it by Col. Shoema-

likewise."

But perhaps you begin to ask "why all this noise about the storm," in our com-We have answered that the description

Before America was acknowledged to be

party the opportunity of redress. He allu-ded to the fact that all contested election cases stood upon this ground, and he could see no reason why elections of members of Congress should be p'aced apon any other. This argument must have convinced the justice and the importance of the amend ment; but when the vote was called, it was seen that justice, propriety, necessity, consci enc3, and all had yielded to party sway, and the amendment was lost. If fraud had been committed, as foul and palpable as it was alarming and dangerous to the country, it was confirmed and rewarded by the whigs of the Senate. Married, at Cambridge, Mass, 2d inst, Mr. S. W. Dabney, of Fayal, Azores, to Miss Harriet W. (daughter of the late Professor) Websize of C Vebster, of C. We have heard it stated, on the authorit a neighbor, that, on the conviction of her

One of 'Ent.

Roback the Astrologer of Philadelphia has become one of the chaps we read of -- in the police reports. The Ledger of last Tuesday has the following paragreeh about him : FOLICE MATTERS.-Alderman Ogle yester-day held C. W. Roback in \$1000 bail, to answer a charge of swindling in obtaining money from James Washington, a colored resident of Camden, for the cure of his wife by conjuration. He was arrested when in full regalia, and he was conducted through the siteets, having on his head a fancify looking cap, decorated with a crescent and to give a like amount when his wife was cured of her disease.

" Lopped" and "Standing Collars" s of two parties in existence at are the names of two Manch Chunk. The h Chunk. The standing collar party at ent election for borough officers, triumphed. The Gazette, in an appeal to the anti-standing collar party, urges a peaceful submission to the will of the majority.

Friend Getz, of the Reading Gazetter has adopted a new plan to make his delin-quent patrons settle their accounts. Instead of publishing a "black list," he advertises counts that are over two years for sale all standing

urged upon them by the Senator from Columbia at that time, they were doing right, but he asked them now in the name of his constituents to reverse the action of the Legislature of last year by voting rtght,-vo-ting for the merits of the bill, as he placed

the bill upon high ground, upon its merite alone he desired it to pass.

He mentioned the fact that the majority of the people in the new county limits were in favor of the new county, including the people of Danville, who were actuated by a lown interest, or an interest of speculation, which always existed in new county cases, but that in the agricultural parts of this county itself, the majority of the people were op-posed to any division of the old county of Columbia in which they had lived so long and so well-that altogether Montour had within her borders together with her majori-, having on his head a fanciful. p, decorated with a crescent and s colored man paid \$10, and was be constrained who have a second to be respected. But talking of colored man paid \$10, and was be around when his wife was it Columbia. The party interested there was a powerful majority against any division of her Territory. And what if a majority

within the new county limits, was in favor winits the new county inits, was in tavor of such division. Any new county now asking to be erected within the common-wealth, could draw an uncomely and un-shapely line around a certain portion of a younty or of different counties, which would have a majority in favor of a new county, but no good legislator would think of making this an argument or a justification for a coun-ty to be crected—that such a legislator would ask, have you cause for what you askdo you want it. But in this county Montour, no cause for complaint existed-the people

sticed its nasfulness in the Philadel phia papers ; and from that period, says the report quoted above, we may date the tri-umph of reason, aided by perseverance over prejudice .- Pottsville Register

Authority of Law.

Authority of Law. Certain popular errors, touching the funda-mental principles of society, have been brought into prevalence by superficial and inconsiderate enthusiasts, which need to be rectified. The authority of law in a Republic does not rest udon the inherent correctness on justice of a particular enactment, but upon the social compact. The whole people are under an actual agreement, a binding conteact, to obey and uphold such laws as may be enacted by their agents, within the limits of a Constitution established by the whole people. Scarcely a law passes with sition based more or less upon principle but when passed, and while on the book, it binds all. A departure from this principle involves the utter overthrow of all the securities and privileges of society.

DRESS .- Be either delicately pale or richly dark ; beware of blue. red, and yellowthe favorites of savages, unless your red be deepened with black, or contrasted with green ; your blue animated with orange; and your yellow illuminated with purple. Let the brilliant collors be small, like the lights in a picture; and the main body of the dress of a mixed color, or pure white, which is all colors. Beware of eclipsing yoursif by making your dress so beautiful that you

Court begins on rext Monday a week.

who were determined to be free, or not be at not expect for America herself and her

all. Truly 'its said that "these were times influence ! For 'the storm' has not abated, that tried men's souls." But after a seven but is raging with a continually increasing years' war Great Britain became satisfied of and indescribable violence. Scarcely can the truth of Patrick Henry's remark-" That our imagination, however well cuki nillions of people armed in the holy picture our country's future.

The only reasonable conjecture cause of liberty are invincible by any force, make concerning the destiny of her influence

and acknowledged the independence of America. Peace established and harmony when all mor is that it will terminate only archial governments shall have disappeared restored, our country again began to prosper under the auspices of a government whose under the auspices of a government whose constitution has no equal for soundness and simplicity. It is not yet a century since her their stead. The future of Our Country is simplicity. It is not yet a century since her name has been numbered among the nations of the earth. And now she embraces a vast extent of territory, enriched with inexhaustivast extent of country over which

ble mineral weath. She can no longer be called "the feeble thirteen." On the cast trolled. America must inevitably reach the high

and west her bounderies are the Atlantic and Pacific while Canada on the north is knocking for admittance into our great Union of States, and Mexico on the south path of her future progress. And when re-

will soon follow her example. California has already been admitted with her inex- ments, they will all unite in thanking our haustible mines of gold. And in no time country—the cause of all their happiness heretofore has the world known such institu- and freedom, with the most sincere gratitude

tions as ours. In short, all the elements that that ever warmed the hearts of any people constitute true greatness in a nation, are or nation, for the blessings confe combined into one harmonious whole, form-ing our glorious republic. Her commerce especial cure over us as well as over theming our giorous republic. Her commerce rivals that of any of the most prosperous na-tions. The sails of her ressels whiten every sea, while the smoke of her swift winged steamers in all parts of the world, announce selves. Does not the heart of every Ameri-can light up with an undefinable joy, at the bright prospect before us, and our country And in conclusion, to show that we hav to mankind that all things must prosper under the supervision of a republican government, not overrated the solidity of our governme or exaggerated her greatness, we cite a re in which the poorss has as much power as mark from the London Jimes, itself "the the richest-in which the advantages of Jupiter Tonans of the press of Christendom." birth and education, or more properly, the "The two nations most likely to escape the

the Cour onths

ces should be limited, and his prosp fortune flattering. No gamblers need apply. Address

NICKING THEM .- Two of the Philadelphi

JULIA, At the desk of this office.

The first chap

MR. RANTOUL -At the Lynn, Mass., on Thursday, Mr. Rantoul, af ter the speech against the fugitive slave law, to be found in another column, was unani-

mously nominated as the sandidate for Con-gress of the Democratic party in Essex.

FARE REDUCED .- A passenger can now start at Bloomsburg Danville or Northumberland any morning and reach Philadelphia on the evening of the same day, for the fare of four dollars and fifty cents.

Jeff says that women are called hie "softer ex." because they are so easily humbugged Out of one hundred girls, he says, ninety five would prefer ostentation to happiness dandy husband to a mechanic

Few men make better use of their eyes an a coxcomb. While his opera glass gives him an insight into other people, his looking-glass helps him to some knowledge

Girls who rise soon and walk apace, Steal roses from Aurora's face; But when they yawn in bed till ten, Aurora steals them back again.

Rather than marry a slattern, buy a shill ing's worth of opium, and open a ba paradise—an Eden of your own.

For SALE .- A sorrel overcoat 4 years old

CP Deaf is deaf, and hears no denial

Nays-Messrs. Bayley, Buckalew, Fernon, Forsyth, Fulton, Guernsey, Hoge, Hu-gus, Iver, Jones, M'Caslin, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sanderson, House.--Mr. A E. Brown roise to a person-

al explanation, denying the statement in the Pennsylvanian, that he was secretly opposing and cpenly favoring the passage of the for the recharter of the Easton Bank.

Harrisburg, April 8, 1851.

STNATE.—Messrs. Forsyth and Walker moved the reconsideration of the vote upon the reannexing A onton to Columbia court ty. Agreed to, and the bill was postponed until this afternoon.

IT It is intimated that Daniel Webster vill retire from President Fillmore's cabi

FAME-To be abused by the newspapers and have mud-scows named after you

On last Wednesday, in Bloom township, Mrs. — HAMLIN, widow of the late Thomas Hamlin, aged about 40 years.

In Williamsport, on the 30th ult., SARAH, widow of the late John Bowman, of Berwick, Columbia county, aged 65 years.

In Salem, on Tuesday the 25th of March last, CHARLES, infant son of William Harris, aged 5 months.

At the same place on Wednesday the 26th ult, MATHIAS, sou of William Harris, aged 2 years and 6 mouths.

of himself.

ch he car

and subject to debenture. Apply to the

On last Monday, in Bloom township, Mr. MAHLON HAMLIN, sged about 45 years.

DIED.