

# THE REGISTER.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850.

## Post Office Changes.

GEORGE F. PRINZ has, we understand, been recently appointed Postmaster at Hartford, in place of Col. Sara Seymour.

ANSEL GAY has recently been appointed P. M. at South Auburn in place of Samuel Carter.

J. W. BLACKNEY has been appointed P. M. at a new Post Office in Silver Lake to be called *Blackney*, and the Harewood Post Office, we understand, has been discontinued.

By the cut and advertisement on another page of this paper it will be seen that a new circus is to visit this place on Monday next. We cannot puff its performances in advance, but we conclude there must be something new about it, as it is about the first Circus or Menagerie we have yet heard of (excepting the one with the famous Apollonia, of course) that did not boast for its music of having "the Boston Brass Band."

We are requested to announce to the friends of Dr. C. H. BARRETT, and to those who may require his services, that he will be at Mr. Hatch's Hotel, in this city, on Monday next—and that Dr. B. will remain but a short time with us—those who may need his professional aid, will call at once to avail themselves of it.

Many of the Locos are sick enough of their State nominations recently made at Williamsport, however hard they may try to praise them up—Morrison, their candidate for Canal Commissioner was only known as a weak and insipid member of the last House from Montgomery county, a mere milk and water character whom the nomination chance to fall upon after 26 fruitless trials for more prominent men of the contending factions—He will only be a convenient tool of that to which he chiefly owes his nomination. Banks, their candidate for Auditor General is represented to be a man of passable qualifications. But such a candidate for Surveyor General as *Brady*? Well, his very name gives the best idea of the man—full of wind and gas—a puffing steam-pipe in the frame of Buchanan—and a bitter reviler of Wilmot and the Proviso. Won't it be fun to see the Free Soil Democrats trying to support him? Even his own party in Oneida county where he resides, repudiated his nomination at a late county meeting.

It is impossible more graphically to describe the terrible commotion stirred up in the St. Johns' Bank organ by our exposure of its ridiculous whining about alleged abuse of Mr. Streeter two weeks ago, than to quote its own language in trying most ludicrously to impute his own distressed feelings to us. No doubt the "stricken" lick-spittle was "stirred up prodigiously," as he "called down any quantity of double-distilled wrath on our devoted head." The organ [the St. Johns' organ of course] was thrown into the awfullest and most execrating convulsions, from which it is greatly feared it will never recover. Such a ludicrous howl as its editor set up, and such horrid transcriptions never escaped a thing this side of "heaven's door." Could any one have described his agony any better!

The Lococofo organ two weeks ago quoted garbled extracts from Governor Johnston's Message to make it appear that he recommended the prohibition of small notes, as an excuse for the passage of the ridiculous act of the late Legislature—just as if they were in the habit of doing things in the Governor's recommendation merely. His remark that "much evil has been experienced from the reception of irresponsible paper" is construed as meaning *all small notes*, when every one owns that most of the notes of the New York and New Jersey, and of the Connecticut and Rhode Island Banks chiefly circulated here, are as safe as responsible any in this State, and as to the latter, they were not even grabbed, even by Lococofo.

But if instead of garbling the message, he continues to do, he needs to quote the whole message, and let his readers see the ground on which he stands, and decided ground in the case. He positively asserts, the Governor actually committed a gross and flagrant error in the promulgation of a fallacious policy of issuing paper money, which are generally inoperative.

The organ takes care to omit the above, and to say that immediately follows:

In endeavoring to eradicate an acknowledged and practiced error, the Lococofo frequently find themselves in the position of a man who, in order to make a bad thing better, is obliged to do it. It is a miserable "clap-net" is this! Who is to know that the last year's law only provided for such an appropriation if it could be spared for the August interest should be paid? And then the Lococofo Auditor General, twice reported against it before it could be ascertained whether Treasury could spare it. Why don't the organ tell its readers that the Whig State Treasurer, after he left the office, showed by his estimates to have more than this sum might be appropriated this year, with proper management? And that Whig members from Bradford (Mr. Powell) proposed a bill for the second appropriation of \$20,000 for the North Branch, early in the session, which, if the Lococofo majority had allowed, but have been obtained long before this!

## The Cuba Expedition.

Notwithstanding the complete failure of the late attempt of Gen. Lopez to make a conquest of the island of Cuba, it is not probable, we think, that the Whigs will yet to flow from it. While Lopez and the main portion of his followers have made good their escape to the United States, and so for the purpose of encouraging the perseverance of other bodies of men at New Orleans and elsewhere, that were preparing to follow him, has been pretending that the expedition was but temporarily abandoned, some four or five of his less fortunate dupes have been caught by the Cubans and summarily shot. But not content with seizing upon those arrested in arms against the government, they have found numerous other Americans, and some on neutral ground, on mere suspicion of hostile intentions, and are holding on to them without any evidence of their intending to prosecute the war. Against this President Taylor has given out orders to remonstrate, and will finally resist such proceedings, if they are not abandoned by the Spanish authorities.

STILL LATER.—A great excitement was produced in Washington city on Sunday by intelligence that the Spanish war steamer *Pinarro*, had captured the *Rolla*, an American vessel with 123 passengers, bound to California, holding the vessel as a prize and the passengers as prisoners. It was even stated that Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, after warmly remonstrating at this treatment of American persons and property, was himself seized and imprisoned. But these reports were pronounced to be all a hoax on Monday, as no such official despatches were received.

Telegraphic news from Washington on Monday, says that Gen. Lopez was arrested at New Orleans on Friday last, by orders from President Taylor.

Things at Washington.

The compromise question continued to be the absorbing theme during the last week of the Congressional reports. Various amendments were proposed, debated and voted on, but nothing decisive of the final result. Among the amendments Mr. Seward moved the application of the Wilmot Proviso, which was negatived by 33 against 23—a number of the Northern Senators voting with the Southerners against it, among whom were Cass, Dickinson of New York, Sturgess of Pennsylvania &c. A motion of Senator Baldwin of Connecticut that until laws should be passed by Congress in relation thereto, the Mexican laws forbidding Slavery should remain in force in the territories, was likewise voted down by these Northern Senators voting with the Southerners.

Mr. Greeley who in writing home from Washington to the N. Y. Tribune, has given his opinion that the Compromise Bill must inevitably be defeated in the Senate by a 4 or 5 majority, writes on the 9th that there is a possibility that he may have been mistaken in his estimate of the final vote of two or three Senators, and the Bill may finally pass. In the House, speeches for *boncomb* have been made for some days to from 40 to 50 members present, out of 240, on the admission of California. This week the voting was to commence, when all will be called in.

Mr. Clay was taken suddenly ill at Church on Sunday morning, but was better on Monday, and in a fair way to recover entirely.

SULLIVAN COUNTY SEAT.—The Governor has appointed Hon. John Strohm of Lancaster, Hon. Wm. Williamson of Chester and Judge Watts of Cumberland; Commissioners to re-locate the County seat for Sullivan County. This is an excellent selection. They are all substantial men of unquestioned integrity and well calculated to make a just and final decision of the vexed question. It will be recollected that the County seat was at first located at Laporte, a new town built up on lands of the late S. Myerly Esq. Afterwards the majority of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Irish and Broadhead decided on moving it to Cherry—Judge Jessup of this county dissenting. Now in pursuance of a late act of the Legislature the above Commissioners are to make a final decision.

G. J. BALL.—We regret to see it stated that this gentleman upon whom all eyes seemed to be turned as the candidate of the Whigs for Auditor General, has published a letter in the Erie Gazette positively declining to be a candidate for office, and requesting that his name should no longer be mentioned in connection therewith.

A very silly and ridiculous falsehood is going the rounds in several of the Lococofo papers, credited to the Pennsylvanian, that the Whigs in this county were abusing Mr. Streeter for his speech and votes on the apportionment Bill. Its falsehood is notorious here. Not the first Whig can be named who ever abused him on that account.

The Treason Convention at Nashville commenced on the 3d inst. and probably continued a week or more. Judge Sharkey was president and nine states represented. The solemn mockery of opening such a Convention with prayer each morning was practiced. Nothing but speeches and resolutions in the old-fashioned tone thus far.

Another destructive fire occurred at Pittsburgh on Saturday, destroying houses, stores, manufactories, &c., to the amount of \$100,000 it is said.

A fire at Millport near Elmira N. Y. a few days since, destroyed a store and dwelling. Loss estimated at \$4,500.

The dead body of a stranger that could not be identified was found in Damascus, Wayne county lately, near the Big Eddy Turnpike, which had lain there till much of the flesh had been consumed from the back by dogs &c.

The will of Gen. Washington, as published in 1801, is quite a curiosity. According to the schedule of property attached to the will, the aggregate amount is given as \$450,000. The estate consisted of land in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, the Northwest Territory, Kentucky and the city of Washington, also of United States and other stocks. The passage in relation to his slave property was as follows: "According to the schedule of his wife, which he could not do before on account of their intermarriage with the dowry negroes; and for the aged, infirm and infants, he makes ample provision. To his body servant during the Revolutionary war, William Lee, a mulatto, he gives immediate freedom, if he desires it, with an annuity of \$80 during life. In case he does not choose to go free, he is still to have the \$80 annuity and his vituals and clothe besides. Let it appear, that by accident he rendered incapable of walking."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

## Whig Meeting.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Susquehanna county, held pursuant to the call of the Whig County Committee at Sibley's Hotel on the evening of the 8th inst., it was organized by the choice of BENJ. S. BENTLEY, Esq., President, and SHILLMAN FULLER, Secretary.

J. B. SALISBURY was unanimously chosen Representative Delegate to the Whig State Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 19th inst.

Albert Chamberlin, J. W. Chapman, Esq., and John C. Miller were selected, as a Committee to draft resolutions, who subsequently reported the following, which were adopted:

Whereas various questions of public policy are deeply agitating the public mind of our State and Nation, and we believe it our rightful duty and privilege as Whigs and freemen to make known to our fellow-citizens our deep and abiding convictions thereon, therefore—

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the National Administration, and believe that the course pursued by its Chief Magistrate in recommending the immediate admission of California with her free Constitution, unembarrassed by irrelevant considerations and independent of all compromise schemes of the Slavery propagandists, will meet the hearty approval of a large majority of the American people.

Resolved, That the integrity and moral firmness manifested by President Taylor in his energetic and determined course in preserving in good faith and inviolate the existing Treaties with friendly nations, and preventing the successful invasion of Cuba by the Slavery propagandists, (as well as his firmness in demanding the liberation of such American citizens as might be unjustly seized and held as offenders by the Cuban authorities,) deserves and will receive the lasting gratitude of the nation and of the whole civilized world.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Susquehanna stand in favor of the glorious Union of the States under all circumstances and at all hazards—union now and forever—and that they oppose all disunionists whether North or South of Mason and Dixon's line.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Union as it is, and that all attempts to weaken the bonds by which we are confederated together should be frowned upon by every friend of his country; and were every Northern Representative in Congress as true to the trust committed to him by his constituents as those from the South are to the fancied interests of their, in their tenacity for their peculiar institutions, all conflicting questions might be settled at once, and settled right, and the cry of disunion be heard no more.

Resolved, That we as heretofore are firmly and unalterably opposed to the further extension of Slavery, whether by its admission into Territory now free or by the organization of Territory where it now exists; and we believe that Congress has the right, and ought to exercise it, to stay its progress by the passage of the "Wilmot or Jefferson Proviso," or in any other way best calculated to effect the object.

Resolved, That we entirely approve the able vindication of Pennsylvania policy against the attacks of Southern Slaveryholders, exhibited in the Message of Governor Johnson to the Legislature last winter, and we hold in contempt the efforts of those members of the House of Representatives who endeavor, against all usage, to suppress the circulation of that noble document among the people.

Resolved, That as Whigs, we feel proud of the conservative and dignified course pursued by Governor Johnston in his veto of the first Apportionment Bill—a bill so outrageous and partial that few, even of the Lococofo party, could approve it.

Resolved, That the thanks of Pennsylvania are due to Governor Johnston for his successful efforts in establishing a prosperous and effective sinking fund for payment of the State debt, and his decided hostility to any increase of that debt.

Resolved, That as citizens of Northern Pennsylvania, we heartily approve the exertions of Governor Johnston in behalf of that great internal improvement, the North Branch Canal, which will form a connecting link between the Northern and Southern parts of the State, and provide a home market, easy of access, for our products, which are now finding their way, through forced avenues, to distant places.

Resolved, That the thanks of every Pennsylvanian are due to Hon. GEORGE J. BALL for the diligent and efficient manner in which he conducted the affairs of our Treasury, by which the credit of the State has been restored, and the great Northern Internal Improvement been extended, and for that course of conduct which has increased the support and attachment of his friends, and compelled the commendation of the most liberal and intelligent of his political opponents.

Resolved, That the interests of Pennsylvania have suffered long enough from the "incidental protection" of that Tariff which the author of the "Kane letter" and his friends on both sides of the Atlantic enacted in 1816—that the warning which was uttered in 1818 will again be repeated until better men shall sit in the places of those who mock at our calamities.

Resolved, That our late Legislature, after prolonging their session to nearly double the length of the Whig Legislature of '31—dallying away their time on divorce bills and other private legislation—tinkering at Banks and the currency, and imposing useless and oppressive restrictions upon the commercial intercourse of the community—have fairly capped the climax by voting themselves three dollars a day throughout, when a wholesome law allowed them but \$1.50 after 100 days—showing, as it did, their careful solicitude for their own interests, if not for those of their constituents.

Resolved, That in all future Legislatures, we hope never to look upon their like again.

Adjourned sine die.

BENJ. S. BENTLEY, Pres.

SHILLMAN FULLER, Secy.

A MODERN MOSES.—The Georgetown (S. C.) *Republican* says that a Mr. Coward, while fishing in the Poë Dee river heard the cry of an infant and looking in the direction, saw a box floating down the stream. Having observed it he found it to contain a live baby only a few days-old neatly dressed and with everything as comfortable as circumstances would admit. He took the little Moses home with the intention of acting towards him as did Pharaoh's daughter towards Moses of old.

## The Knocking Ghosts in New York.

A correspondent of the Daily News writes from New York City, June 8, as follows:

The Rochester ghost-seers, consisting of Mrs. Fox, an elderly lady, a married daughter, (Mrs. Fish,) and two young unmarried daughters, with a couple of gentlemen, are now in this city, giving exhibitions of their powers in communicating with spirits. On Thursday evening a large company assembled at the rooms of the Rev. Dr. Griswold for the purpose of investigating the subject. The company numbered many of the most respectable clergy, and many learned and intelligent gentlemen, most of whom had been incredulous. The ladies had never been in the room until the company had assembled and every precaution was taken to prevent collusion. The communications with the 'spirits,' commenced, and the knockings were heard distinctly in all parts of the house, but particularly in the room where the company was assembled. They were sometimes on the floor, apparently from beneath, and sometimes on the tables and the panels of the doors, so that a person placing his hand on the door could feel the jar distinctly. Dr. Griswold, H. T. Tuckerman, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, James Fenimore Cooper, and others questioned the 'spirits,' and in most cases received direct and accurate replies. The process was this: The questioner would fix his mind upon any thing or person, and ask such questions concerning them as might suggest themselves to him, withholding the name from even the company until all the questions might be answered. For instance Mr. Cooper questioned the spirits as follows:

Is the person I inquire about a relative? Yes, was at once indicated by the knocks.—A near relative? Yes. A man? No answer. A woman? Yes. A daughter? A mother? A wife? No answer. A sister? Yes. Mr. Cooper then asked the number of years since her death. To this the answer was given in rapid and indistinct raps, some counting 45, others 49, 54, &c. After considerable parleying, as to the manner in which the question should be answered, the consent of the invisible interlocutor was given to knock the years so slowly that they might be distinctly counted. This was done.—Knock—knock—knock—for what seemed over a minute, till the number amounted to fifty, and was unanimously announced by the company. Mr. C. now asked, Did she die of consumption—naming several diseases, to which no answer was given. Did she die by accident? Yes. Was she killed by lightning? Was she shot? Was she lost at sea? Did she fall from a carriage? Was she thrown from a horse? Yes.

Mr. Cooper did not pursue his inquiries any further, and stated to the company that the answers were correct, the person alluded to by him being a sister, who just fifty years ago the present month, was killed by being thrown from a horse.

The manners and bearing of the ladies are such as to create a prepossession in their favor. They have no theories to offer in explanation of the acts of their mysterious attendants.

Mr. Greeley, who has been in Washington most of the current week, proposes to show why Congress does nothing from month to month, and in pursuance of this intention remarks, that "the country already knows that there is a thorough understanding, a resolute determination among the Slavery Propagandists in Congress that none of the essential measures of the session shall pass until the Slavery and Territorial questions shall have been settled to their satisfaction. And this Propaganda, controlling the organization of what calls itself the Democratic party, has grasped the Speakership of the House through the defection of five Southern Members elected as Whigs, who refused to vote for the Whig Speaker unless the party would resolve not to support the Wilmot Proviso. The Speaker so chosen has placed at the head of the committee of Ways and Means, Thomas H. Bayly, of Va., who deserted the Whig party seven or eight years ago because it was not pro-slavery in its general policy, and who is now one of the most active and reckless Propagandists in either House. He, with a compliant Committee, has to this day withheld from the House all the general Appropriation bills of the Session in the face of a positive and explicit Rule of the House," which declares that it shall be the duty of said Committee within thirty days after their appointment, to report the appropriate bills or assign reasons for not doing so. An attempt was made last week to instruct the Committee to perform this long-neglected duty, but it was impossible to suspend the rules so as to get in a resolution for this purpose because of the absence from their posts of more than one hundred members, two-thirds of whom are from the North! So matters remain in statu quo.—*Sussex Reg.*

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The New Orleans Bulletin States that although General Lopez did fight in the Venezuelan revolution on the patriot side, yet he turned traitor before it was over, and fought on the loyalist side, as a reward for which he was rapidly promoted. The Bulletin also states that a general and violent indignation is manifested in that city against him, and that upon reaching Charleston, after his ignominious flight from Cardenas, he sent a telegraphic despatch to his adherents in New Orleans announcing that the Spanish troops had joined his standard! His object was to induce further embarkations of men and means. The New Orleans Delta, which has hitherto shown a thorough knowledge of the plans of the conspirators, tells us that general Lopez's object in going to Cardenas, was to seize the funds there, draw off the troops in that direction, diffuse his proclamations among the people; and then leave immediately for the strong fort of Croles, and commence the revolution. A letter from Havana, dated the 22d ult. says, that the 147 prisoners captured by the Pizarro were to be shot on the 24th.

## The Assaults upon Henry Clay.

Extract of a private letter, to a Gentleman of Philadelphia, dated

WASHINGTON, June 3d, 1850.

The late attempts which have been made by certain correspondents here to destroy Mr. Clay's influence by maligning his motives and ascribing to him subversive and unworthy purposes, will injure none but the writers. It is strange what delusions men will sometimes fall into. For myself, as much as I dislike Mr. Clay's compromise, and prefer the plan proposed by the President, I should as soon think of assailing the Union itself, as endeavor to break down Henry Clay, HENRY CLAY indeed! What is his history but the history of this country? What are his successes but our successes, his defeats but our submission to the tribute of other nations?—Henry Clay? What American name is known so widely—is received so devotedly—will live longer? I have known Mr. Clay since I left my cradle—I cannot tell the time when his name has not been fresh on my lips—his history is to me as familiar as the story of Robinson Crusoe—his name as dear to me as that of my mother; and (though) that his gray hairs are to be dragged down to the grave by the pen of traducation, is more than intolerable. Whatever may be the purpose, or the inspiration of these writers, they are only digging a pit for their own destruction. Henry Clay sits as far above their poisonous arrows as the sun above the noxious vapors of the earth, and will live and shine an eternity after they are forgotten.

No true friend of the administration countenances these assaults and I believe they are far more distasteful to the President than they possibly could be to Mr. Clay.

I have noticed with the same regret both open and ill concealed assaults upon Senator Cooper. That Senator knows what his duty is, and what he is about, far better than those who thus attack him; and they may at last, perhaps suddenly find themselves in the very same position in which they are so anxious to place him. Mr. Cooper is not the man to submit to be the creature of circumstance at every step—but he is always ready to render an account of his stewardship when it falls due. Then if he shall prove unfaithful will be the proper time for condemnation, and none will join more fully in it than myself. Mr. Cooper has still some lively feelings for the interest of Pennsylvania. Therefore, let all who will take heed and understand.—*Daily News.*

Startling News from Santa Fe.

Governor Washington, of New Mexico, arrived on Saturday night, bringing important news from Santa Fe. I learn that not long before he left, a public meeting was held to consider the boundary question and the claim of Texas, when a hot dispute arose between a number of citizens and Texans. The meeting resulted in a fearful riot, which was about to end in a general fight, when the officer commanding the garrison ordered the troops to interfere and prevent bloodshed, which was done, though not without difficulty. A great excitement prevails in the city, the people of which declare that they will oppose to the utmost the attempt to force upon them the authority and laws of Texas.

The riot which has now taken place is said to have been provoked at the instigation of an Assistant Quarter Master, a Texan, attached to the U. S. forces.

This is evidently only the beginning of the disturbance which will take place there unless prompt measures are taken to check the pretensions of Texas.—*Tribune.*

The Census law for 1850.

This law is full and very comprehensive. The information which it proposes to embrace includes population, profession, color, occupation, place of birth, number of marriages, deaths, the persons who can read and write, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, slaves, fugitives and manumitted, the acres of land improved and unimproved, the cash value of each farm, the value of farming implements and machinery, the live stock, the produce during the year ending June 1, 1850, and the quality of each particular article; the products of industry and their values; names of towns counties and cities; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, the amount of taxes assessed, the number and character of the public schools, the extent of public libraries; the number class and circulation of the periodicals and newspapers; the number of criminals; the cost of labor, the average price of board of a laboring man per week, the average wages of a female domestic per week, the average payment of a carpenter per day, the average wages of a day laborer, the average wages of a farm hand, the number and value of the churches, and indeed every species of social statistics which can make those kind of tables valuable as sources of public information and reference.

FIRE! FIRE!!

The "Rough and Ready" fire company will meet at the Engine House next Saturday at five o'clock P. M.

By order of the Foreman.

Religious Meeting.

Rev. A. O. Warren will preach at Brooklyn on the 4th Sunday in June.

MEDICAL NOTICE

The adjourned meeting of the Eclectic Botanic Society of Susquehanna county will be held at Brooklyn August 6th, instead of June 6th, as appointed. A general attendance is solicited.

J. H. FOOT, Secy.

MARRIED.

In this village on the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. A. Riley, Mr. ANSEL GAY to Miss SARAH A. TERRILL.

In Windham, Wyoming county on the 4th inst. by Rev. A. O. Warren; Rev. S. E. Darrow, to Miss FRIZZIA BASSON.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. H. H. Bean, Mr. L. B. GROVE, to Miss JULIA MOLLOY; all of Springville.

On the 11th inst. in Springville, by Elder H. Gray, Capt. JOHN C. LOCKER of Lacysville, to Miss LOVINA LAYS of Springville.

The Printers were remembered with a portion of the Bride's cake, which elicited a general expression of the hope that although the "fane of single blessedness" may have come to an end, it may conduct the happy couple to a state of permanent bliss.

## DEED.

In Hartford, on the 6th inst. NOAH FULLER, aged 66 years and 9 months.

In Forest Lake, May 30, MARY ADRIAN, daughter of John and Lovisa Brown, in the 4th year of her age.

She has gone to the grave; her soul has ascended to the land of glory, to Jesus on high. Her days upon earth, tho' brief, are now ended; The Saviour has called her to him in the sky. (Cora W.)

[We copy from the Democrat of Young Chamber the following Obituary notice of a young lady, daughter of Abel H. Hewitt, Esq., late of Brooklyn, in this county, the suggestion of some of her numerous friends. Though the death occurred some months ago, we had not till recently heard of it here.]

In Nesquehoning, on the 27th of January, after an illness of two weeks, HARRAN ADRIAN, aged 19 years and 11 months.

In this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, many hearts have been made to mourn. Miss H. was numbered among those highly favored ones, who, from their known virtues, secure the affections of all who become acquainted with them. To say that she was amiable is not enough. It may be said that she was a Christian; because she exhibited in her life and death, the meek and gentle spirit of her Saviour.

Death had no terrors for her. She patiently awaited her appointed time, and then fell calmly and peacefully to sleep.

May her soul, in his mysterious Providence, has taken her from earth, to Heaven, grant the use and support of the Gospel to all who mourn her loss, especially to the sorrowing parents and friends. (Cora W.)

JUST RECEIVED AT TRUEB'S in addition to his large stock of Gold Pens, \$60 worth of Bagley's celebrated Gold Pens, universally acknowledged, "throughout the whole world and elsewhere among the nations" to be the best Pen in use.

Struck mit a Hawk.

BY the latest official dispatch from the corps under GENERAL BUZZARD, we find that the GENERAL and all the young Buzzards were struck mit a Hawk on the morning of the 6th of May. And that SIR JOHN GROVES, Taylor was clothing the human form in a human manner, having made a *Sweet Choke* for *Essex Buzzard*, Coats, Pants, Vests, Cutting &c. for other people, according to their wishes; i. e., in Fashion, and of Fashion. SIR JOHN.

Montrose, June 11, 1850.

Hats Caps and Straw Goods.

EDWARD & NEWCOMB, Manufacturers of Hats, would call the attention of the public to their assortment of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, which they are selling at very low prices, and they will sell extremely low to those who wish to buy and pay for the same. They will make all kind of Hats, to order, on short notice.

Montrose, June 12, 1850.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levy*, issued out of the County of Common Pleas in and for the county of Susquehanna, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday the 18th day of July next, at one o'clock P. M.—All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the township of Silver Lake in the county of Susquehanna and state of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at an oak on the bank of a Lake, commonly called Friends Lake, thence by Charles Woosters land, north 74 1/2 degrees East 57 per. and 5-10 of a perch, to a post, thence by Isaac Howard's land, north 85 1/2 degrees East, 231 9/10 per. to a hemlock; thence by Ezekiel Tripp's land, north half a degree, 292 5/10 perches; thence south 85 1/2 deg. west 105 perches to a post, corner of Ezekiel Tripp's land; thence by the said Ezekiel Tripp's land, north 2 deg. east, 107 2/10 per. to a post; thence south 85 deg. west, 176 per. to a post; thence south 85 deg. west, 182 perches to a post, standing on Philo Briggs' line; thence by the said Philo Briggs' land, north 4 deg. east, 165 per. and 4-10 perches to a post, on the bank of the said lake; thence by the several courses and distances, up the said lake bank to the place of beginning. Containing about 820 acres—together with the appurtenances, 1 frame house, 1 frame barn and shed, 2 orchards and over 100 acres improved, late the estate of John L. Hodge, Ex'r. of R. H. Rose, dec'd., to the use of William Main, against Alfred Finch, with notice to John Smith Torie Tennant.

C. M. GERE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, June 10, 1850.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levy*, issued out of the County of Common Pleas in and for the county of Susquehanna, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday the 30th day of June next, at one o'clock P. M.—All that certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the township of Bridgewater, in the county of Susquehanna, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake and stones, adjoining land occupied by Stephen Hinds on the east side of the old Chester Turnpike road; thence south 1 deg. west along said road 43 1/2 perches to a stake at the corner of said lot and lands formerly sold by D. D. Warner to Phineas Warner; thence north 77 deg. east 17 per. along the line of said P. Warner's lot; thence north 88 deg. east 39 perches; thence south 82 deg. east 18 1/2 perches; thence south 41 deg. east 85 per. thence south 70 deg. east 2 perches; thence south 48 deg. east, 8 perches; thence South 88 deg. east 114 4-10 perches to M. Motte's line; thence along said line north 1 deg. east 171 1/10 perches; thence south 88 deg. east 145 1/2 perches to N. Shipman's line; thence along said line north 1 deg. east to a corner; thence north 84 deg. east 156 perches to a stake and stones for a corner; thence north 1 deg. east 12 perches to corner, stake and stones; thence north 89 deg. west 64 3/10 perches to stake and stones corner in a line of land occupied by S. Hinds; thence south 1 deg. west 604 perches along said Hinds land to a corner; thence north 89 deg. west 123 perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and eighty five acres of land, be the same more or less, it being the same land conveyed by D. D. Warner and wife by deed bearing date April 6, 1849, and recorded in deed Book No. 17, Page 691, together with the appurtenances, one framed house, 1 framed barn and about 100 acres improved. Also, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, in said township of Bridgewater, county aforesaid, and adjoining the above described lands, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the north west corner hereof and of the lot above described; thence along the east line of the above described lands southerly 110 7/10 perches to a post; thence East 72 2-10 perches; thence northerly parallel to the first described line, north 110 7/10 perches to a bench spring; thence along the line of lot No. 41, west 72 2-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres of land, be the same more or less; it being the same land conveyed by Nathan Shipman and wife to David P. Daniels, by deed bearing date April 8th 1849, and recorded in said Susquehanna County, in deed Book No. 17, Page 697, together with the appurtenances, 1 framed house, 1 framed barn, an orchard and nearly all improved, late the estate of the said David P. Daniels.

Taken in execution at the suit of Nathan Shipman, against David P. Daniels.

The above sale is adjourned till Monday the 14th inst. at the same place and time of day.

Montrose, June 10, 1850. C. M. GERE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montrose, June 4, 1850.