

## Foreign News.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Extraordinary Passage—Decline in Cotton—Decline in Indian Corn.

HALF-PAST-SEVEN, Sept. 16.

The steamship Canada, Captain Harrison, arrived at this port at half past five o'clock this morning, having sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst. She has thus made the trip in eight days and seventeen hours from port to port. She leaves here this morning for Boston, where she will arrive tomorrow forenoon; thus accomplishing the voyage from Liverpool to Boston in the unequalled time of nine days and about twenty hours. Her mails will reach Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The American Mail Steamer Pacific reached Liverpool from New York on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., making the voyage in less than eleven days.

CORN MARKET.

The harvest in England have all been secured in good order. No change has occurred in Wheat and Flour. Full prices have been obtained.

Indian Corn has declined sixpence per quarter.

JENNY LIND'S CONCERTS—PRICE OF TICKETS, &c.

In compliance with the earnest desire of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind, Mr. Barnum has come to the determination of abandoning the sale of tickets by auction in future, at least while the concerts are given in Castle Garden, and to reduce the prices 25 per cent on the average, while one class of seats will be reduced to \$2, and promenade tickets to \$1.—As there will be only four concerts more given in Castle Garden before Jenny Lind sings in Boston the present is an opportunity that ought to be taken advantage of, for when she returns she will sing in the Hall in Mercer street, and the capacity of that building being so much inferior to that of Castle Garden, the prices will, in all probability, be higher. It was stated in the *Herold*, before Jenny Lind came to this country, that she determined to devote the entire \$150,000, to which she is entitled by her first contract with Mr. Barnum, to the endowment of free schools in her native country. We learn, upon the best authority, that she adheres to this determination, and that every cent of that sum will be applied to the noble purposes of education.—Some of her friends remonstrated with her against this extreme of liberality. Her reply to them was, that she had made provision for her parents, had secured a sufficient income for herself (\$6,000 per annum), and that as she knew not how soon she might lose her voice, she ought to do her duty to her country when she had the power. Who can wonder that, independent of her matchless singing, Jenny Lind is the most popular woman in the world.—N. Y. *Herold*.

GENIN'S TICKET.—There continues to be strong doubts expressed, here and there, as to the character of the purchase of the \$225 ticket by Mr. Genin. We can assure our readers, in and out of the city, that it was a bona fide sale and purchase, and that but for the merest accident in the world, the lucky purchaser would have been obliged to go a good deal higher for the prize. Phalot, the "Hair Invigorator" man, entered the Garden just as the ticket was struck off at \$225. He had come prepared to bid up to \$1000, and actually offered the agent of Genin \$300 for it. The actual purchaser looks upon it as the most reasonably laid out advertising money he ever disbursed, and the disappointed expectant thinks fortune treated him very harshly, in depriving him of the chance of jaying down his cool thousand for the best Singer in the world.—Express.

RESPECTABLE BROTHERS.—We will add that we learn with shame, for the credit of our city, that this generous, noble-hearted creature is besieged by beggars of respectable appearance. It is not enough that she gave away \$12,000 before she had been here a fortnight, and that nearly all of the proceeds of this engagement are already devoted by her to the foundation of free schools in Sweden, but she must be importuned by people who make it a business to worry out of others the means for their own pet charities or pet churches.—*Enquirer*.

READING RAILROAD.—The Pottsville Journal, of Saturday, gives this information respecting the Reading Railroad:

The repairs on this road have been pushed forward with an alacrity beyond the most sanguine anticipations. A coal train was sent through yesterday to test the strength of their works. To day several trains will pass over the road, and on Monday the business on the whole line will be resumed as usual. The officers of this company deserve the warmest thanks of the community for their prompt and efficient efforts to put the road in operation in the shortest possible time. They have accomplished almost everything but impossibilities, and we think if anything impossible should occur to us, its speedy execution could not be better secured than by handing it over to the Reading Railroad Company.

KING JAMES I. created 31 earldoms, only 9 of which now remain. King Charles created 33, of which only 7 remain. Of the 29 created by King William and Queen Anne, 19 are extinct. This is a curious subject, never investigated as it ought to be, and must bring into question many a family assertion of descent from some hero of Agincourt.

An Avalanche of peaches threatens New York; they are pouring in at the rate of 75,000 baskets a day. They are everywhere—at street corners, on sidewalks, in stores, shops and manufactories, on the table of Fifth Avenue palaces and in the squalid alleys of the Five Points. Everybody can afford to eat them, and such enormous quantities were never consumed before.

One man in Lafayette, Ind., has shipped 157,000 bushels of corn this year.

## THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850.

H. B. MANSTER, Editor and Proprietor.

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

THE LIST OF LETTERS is published in this paper, in accordance with the law requiring them to be published in the paper having the largest circulation.

## Democratic State Nominations.

For Canal Commissioner:

WILLIAM T. MORISON,

Of Montgomery County.

For Auditor General:

EPHRAIM BANKS,

Of Mifflin County.

For Surveyor General:

J. PORTER BRAWLEY,

Of Crawford County.

## Democratic County Nominations.

For Congress:

JAMES GAMBLE,

Of Lycoming County.

For Assembly:

JOHN B. PACKER,

Of Sunbury.

For Commissioner:

CHRISTIAN ALBERT,

Of Lower Mahoning.

For Prosecuting Attorney:

CHARLES A. KUTZ,

Of Mifflin.

For Deputy Surveyor:

SAMUEL YOUNG,

Of Lower Mahoning.

For Auditor:

REUBEN W. ZARTMAN,

Of Jackson.

## Indisposition of the editor for the last two weeks, will account for any deficiency in editorial or other matter.

We are indebted to Hon. Joseph Casey for the President's annual message and accompanying documents, and also message and correspondence on California.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of a new article for dyspepsia, called pepsin, of which we entertain a good opinion.

## THE BODY OF A WOMAN FOUND.

The body of a female, who was most probably drowned during the late freshet, was discovered in the Susquehanna, at the head of Calf Island, about four miles below this place, on Sunday last, by Mr. Henry Burns. An Inquest was held on the body on the day following, by J. H. Zimmerman, Esq., of this Borough, who furnished us with the following particulars:

The body, when discovered, was embedded in a pile of drift wood, excepting the head and shoulders, and one arm. The woman was an ordinary sized person, and small features, and very fine light hair; she had lost a tooth on the left side, and two on the right, of the lower jaw, and two were decayed and broken off, on the right side, of the upper jaw. The front teeth were excellent. On the left leg, about half way between the knee and foot, there was a scar, apparently bruised and healed up, of about 1½ inches in length.—The deceased had on a dark barred calico dress, and was in the last stage of pregnancy.

The Rev. B. W. Morris for several years Rector of the Episcopal church, in this place, has accepted a call from the church at Manunk, where he is now located. It is with regret that his congregation as well as the community part with him.—During his ministry here, he made many friends, and left behind him no enemies.

Gov. JOHNSTON.—The reception of the Governor at New Berlin, on Tuesday last, brought together a large concourse of people. The Governor, the Hon. James Pollock, and Mr. Johnson of Lycoming addressed the meeting. The Governor is a man of popular manners and address, and makes friends wherever he goes.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—The democrats of Lycoming have nominated a good ticket this fall. We are pleased to see our old friends John B. Beck and Geo. F. Boal, Esqrs., on the ticket; the first for Sheriff, and the latter for District Attorney.

THE DANVILLE INTELLIGENCER came to us last week with a new head, and is assuming a new dress. We are glad to see these outward signs of prosperity in friend Best. He does not seem to have the fear of "repeal" before his eyes.

JENNY LIND PRIZE SONG.—Some of our exchanges seem to think that Bayard Taylor's song which received the prize, has but little merit, as compared with Mr. Sargent's, both of which are published in our columns this week. As a poem Mr. Sargent's may be the best, but in melody and harmony of numbers, it is not equal to Taylor's.

We refer our readers to the following address of the Conference who nominated James Gamble, Esq., of Lycoming, for Congress last week. We can say but little this week on the subject of the nomination, excepting that Mr. Gamble is a gentleman of excellent character and acquirements, and is as unobjectionable a candidate as Lycoming county could have presented us.

## ADDRESS.

To the Democracy of the 13th Congressional District:—The undersigned, conferees representing the several counties composing the 13th congressional district, beg leave to address their political friends upon the importance of the ensuing contest and the great necessity of redeeming the district from federalism.

Upon meeting together, we found that three of the five counties of the district, containing a majority of all democratic voters, had unanimously instructed their conferees to support the nomination of JAMES GAMBLE, Esq., of Lycoming county. Of course, in obedience to the expressed will of this large majority over either, and even both of the other candidates, we could not but place him in nomination. We did so, and now appeal to every honest democrat in the district to use every effort to carry out the wishes of a majority of our political associates.

In the present distracted state of our glorious Union—distraction brought about by the unfortunate success of federalism at the last presidential election—there is a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that the next presidential election will be thrown into the House of Representatives.—If we have a democratic member from the 13th district we will be reasonably certain of being able to cast the vote of Pennsylvania, for a democratic president, but if this district is represented by a federal whig the vote of this state will certainly be cast for an ultra whig of the old federal school. Are the democrats of the district prepared then to sacrifice their brethren of the state and the nation? We have it in our power, therefore, in all probability, to save the next democratic candidate for president from defeat by electing our nominee for congress, and it is possible that we shall be guilty, under such circumstances, of committing political suicide by electing a federalist!

Mr. GAMBLE is a man of unblemished reputation as a private citizen; he is an honest, upright, straightforward democrat, who has always adhered to the glorious principles and usages of the democratic party and his talents and qualifications are of the most undoubted character. Such an unexceptionable candidate we feel confident every democrat of the district can cordially support, and we feel assured all will do so.

We appeal to you, democrats, in the name of all you hold dear and sacred in a political view—for all the patriotism which actuates democrats—for the sake of union and harmony and for the preservation of good will, to give a united, cordial, energetic, and enthusiastic support to the nominee. We can succeed if we will, and in the name of all that is true and honorable, and fair, LET US WILL IT.

WM. A. PETRIKIN, Pres't  
J. W. QUIGGLE, Sec'y.  
C. J. BRUNER, J.  
WM. PIATT, Jr.,  
JOHN ROUSH,  
JAMES CHATHAM,  
ISAIAH BARTLEY,  
JAMES DEEGAN.

The undersigned, conferees from Union county, appeared after the above address was adopted, with instructions to support the nomination of John Cummings, Esq., for congress; but concur in the above address.

G. LEISERING,  
THOS. BOWER.

## HENRY CLAY AND MR. FOOTE.

Mr. Foote had a public dinner given him recently in Virginia. The following is a letter sent by Henry Clay to the Committee of Invitation. It speaks for itself:—

Washington, August 29, 1850.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting me to attend a public dinner, proposed to be given in honor of General Henry S. Foote, at Warrenton, on the 21st instant. I should be most happy to be able to attend on that interesting occasion, as well on account of the gratification. I should derive from meeting many highly esteemed friends of both political parties, in the county of Fauquier, as to testify by my presence and assistance to the very high merits of the distinguished Senator from Mississippi. Prior to the present session of Congress, I had only a casual and limited acquaintance with him and I came to Washington with impressions somewhat unfavorable towards him. These have not only been entirely removed by my personal and official intercourse with him, but his course and conduct during this long, protracted, and arduous session have impressed me with the conviction that he is an ardent, able, and enlightened patriot. In the trying scenes which have passed, and are passing, no one has surpassed him in firm devotion to that Union which I believe to be the surest and best guarantee of all political blessing.—Prompt, ready, and full of information in debate, he has sought, with untiring industry and patriotic zeal to heal and adjust the agitations and dissensions which unhappily affect our common country. Such a distinguished statesman deserves to be honored and cherished everywhere, but especially in that State which gave him, you, and me our birth respectively. I regret that my public duties here forbid my sharing in the testimony intended to be rendered to him at Warrenton. I hope that the festival will realize all your anticipations, and be worthy of the ancient Dominion, and of her patriotic son from Mississippi.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect, your friend and obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

CENTENARIAN DEAD.—An old colored woman, named Mary Cook, died in Norfolk on Monday last, to the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years. She was the mother of thirteen children, grandmother of eighteen, great-grandmother of eleven, and great great-grandmother of thirty-five children.

## Washington News.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1st Session.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1850.

SENATE.—Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill to preserve peace with the Indian tribes in California, which, after an amendment so as to fix the annual salaries of three Indian agents at three thousand dollars, was passed.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to provide pensions for widows of deceased officers and soldiers not hitherto provided for.

The President laid before the Senate the Rev. Mr. Gurley's report on Liberia, communicated by the Secretary of State.

Messrs. Cwin and Fremont introduced a number of bills for the benefit of California, relating to the public lands, the gold mines and placers, survey of the coast, a light-house system, donation and pre-emption rights, and settlement of land claims.

After the consideration of morning business, the bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia was taken up on motion by Mr. Clay, the pending question being upon concurring in the amendment made by the Senate in committee, providing penalties for enticing slaves to escape, and giving the corporate authorities control over the ingress or egress of free people of color.

Mr. Badger advocated the amendment. Mr. Hale wanted to know what was to become of the free people of color if ejected from the district? The laws of the State of Maryland on one side, and of Virginia on the other, prohibited free negroes from entering those States; where, then, was the ejected negro to exercise his natural right of breathing? [Laughter.]

Mr. Clay submitted a few remarks against the amendments. He would vote for proper and separate measures to carry out the object of the amendment, but he desired the vote upon the pending bill upon its own merits.—He desired that measure to pass, as he feared it would not, if the amendments were retained.

The debate was of considerable length.—After which the amendments of the committee were considerably modified, on motion of Mr. Badger, to meet the objections urged by Mr. Clay and others. Among these latter was one reducing the penalty for aiding or inciting a slave to escape, to a period of not more than five years, which was agreed to.—Yeas 27, nays 18.

Mr. Clay still opposed the uniting of any other measure with the suppression of the slave trade.

The question being taken upon concurring in the amendments of the committee, they were severally rejected, and the original bill was then under consideration, as reported from the committee of thirteen.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed—yeas 32, nays 19—as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dolge, of Wis., Dodge, Iowa, Douglas, Fwing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sprague, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop—22.

Nays.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, Yulee—19.

It was discovered that a blank designed to be filled with the date at which the act should go into effect, had not been filled.

Mr. Clay hoped it would be filled by unanimous consent.

Messrs. Davis, of Miss., and Mason objected.

Mr. Clay moved a re-consideration of the engrossment, which was agreed to.

The blank was then filled with the "1st of January, 1850," and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Venable by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain metal to Clark Mills, to complete the casting of his equestrian statue of General Jackson, which was passed.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, announced that Almon W. Babbitt, delegate from Utah, was in waiting, and moved that he now be admitted to a seat; but as his credentials were not before the House, Mr. Harris waived the question until Monday.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of Mr. Richardson, from the Committee of Inquiry into the affair of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Richardson closed the debate in condemnation of Mr. Ewin's allowance of certain claims; when the question was taken on the following substitute offered by Mr. Vinton, from the minority, for the resolutions of the majority of the Committee:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the resolutions proposed by the Committee do not charge the Secretary of the Interior with any crime or misdemeanor, and do not propose any change of the existing laws, but in effect call upon the House to review and reverse the decision of the proper officers of the government, upon a legal question, affecting private rights, that the same be not concurred in.

It was agreed to—yeas 84, nays 84.

Mr. Allen moved, but the House refused to lay the whole subject on the table.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the resolutions as thus amended by Mr. Vinton, and was decided in the affirmative—yeas 93, nays 90.

Mr. Bayly, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the bill appropriating support of the Post office Department, and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Bayly reported back bills for the erection of Custom Houses in Bangor, Cincinnati and St. Louis; which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Toombs said that a few weeks ago he was instructed to make a report on the tariff question. Since that time a great change had been going on in the public mind—in his own, among the rest—and he submitted

a report, that in the judgment of the Committee of Ways and Means, it is inexpedient to attempt any legislation altering the existing duties on imports.

Mr. Vinton moved as a substitute, that the Committee of Ways and Means report on Tuesday next, at the hour of half past eleven, a bill to the effect that all foreign goods, wares and merchandise shall be appraised according to the average market value in the principal ports of the United States during the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to secure a uniform valuation throughout the United States.

Mr. Vinton said as this was one of those propositions which every one understands, and as there was no time to discuss it, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Hall moved a call of the House, which was not ordered.

The demand for the previous question was seconded, yeas 89, nays 79.

Mr. Phelps moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Not carried—yeas 93, nays 94.

Mr. Vinton's amendment was rejected—yeas 93, nays 96.

The original resolution, declaring the alteration of the Tariff inexpedient, was disagreed to. Yeas 91—nays 93.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1850.

SENATE.—The question on the final passage of the District Slave Bill came up.

Mr. Benton made a speech, glorifying himself on the overthrow of the "Omibus," and his own personal triumph.

Mr. Clay replied, rebuking his egotism and expressed his sincere gratification at the passage of all these measures in any shape.

Mr. Benton rejoined in some further remarks in a similar tone.

His remarks were excited and pungent.—He endeavored to show that he was not responsible for the delay in the adjustment.

Messrs. Foote, Dickinson, Douglas, and Jefferson Davis followed in characteristic speeches, which were highly entertaining.

Mr. Mason asked for the yeas and nays on the final passage, which were ordered, and the bill passed—yeas 33, nays 19.

The bounty Land bill, from the House, then came up.

Mr. Mangum moved that it be postponed. Mr. Shields spoke against the postponement.

The motion to postpone failing, the Bounty Land Bill was discussed at length by Messrs. Shields, Badger, Jefferson Davis, Cass, Yulee, Dawson and others.

The amendment to include officers and seamen of the Navy, was adopted, 25 to 21.

As the Senate adjourned, Mr. Hamlin gave notice that at 12 o'clock to-morrow, he would move that the Senate go into Executive Session.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Ledger.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

A strong effort is making to amend the Tariff of 1846, making the duties specific instead of *ad valorem*. The indications on Saturday last were that the attempt will probably succeed in the House, and in that case it will probably also succeed in the Senate. If the question could be taken out of politics, the country would certainly be a gainer by it.

What the man of business wants is not so much a high or a low Tariff—a Revenue Tariff, or a Tariff for protection, as a steady and reliable law which shall give him security for his labor and investments of capital, whatever they may be. An indifferent law, which is fixed, is better than one which is continually in danger of being upset. It is probable that every Tariff law requires amendments every ten years to adapt itself to the altered condition of the country; but radical reforms are always dangerous, even when coming in the shape of improvements.

—OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, 17, 1850.

After the final passage of the bill abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Mr. Benton rose to show that he had been right in opposing the Omnibus, and that if separate bills had been introduced from the commencement, they would have been passed long ago. Mr. Clay replied that he cared not who was entitled to the most credit for passing the bills, nor whether this or that policy would have answered a similar purpose. He wanted the measures to be passed and the country to be quieted, and he cared not by what means it was done, or to whose glory the result may redound. Mr. Foote and Mr. Jeff. Davis were also drawn into the controversy. Mr. Foote maintained that but for the defeat of the Omnibus the separate bills would never have been supported. It was the Omnibus which first broke ground, and subsequently brought such an amount of public opinion, and with it such a pressure to bear on Congress, as to force both Houses to the support of the separate measures, made against their original resolve. Even at the last moment the Texas Boundary Bill could not pass without tacking New Mexico to it, and that had it not been for tyrants in the Senate, the Omnibus would have passed both Houses, long ago, and become the law of the land. But the tyrant was laid low, and Rome was free. (This announcement caused quite a burst of applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Jefferson Davis still maintained that Mississippi will not sustain the course of his colleague, Senator Foote; but in this, as in nearly everything connected with politics, Mr. Jefferson Davis is mistaken, as he would be made readily to feel if his election were to come off in a few weeks. Foote will undoubtedly be sustained at home, and will go down to Mississippi immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to take the stump against Gov. Quitman, the nullifying Don Quixote and fire eater of that State.

The efforts to amend the Tariff are about to be renewed, and with some reasonable hope of success. There is quite a disposition in both Houses, on the part of Southern Whigs and Northern Democrats, to do something handsome for the Pennsylvania staples. The Northern Whigs however, are determined that Pennsylvania shall not be relieved without doing something for the cotton and woolen manufacturers. Some five or six Free Trade Senators are willing to vote for iron and

coal, with a view to gratify the national and patriotic bearing of the majority of the people of the Keystone State. The Southern Whigs work astonishingly well in the traces; considering the very little time they had for drill.

—OBSERVER.

DR. FRANCIS PARKMAN, says the Boston Times, sent a reply to the letter addressed to him by the late Professor Webster a few days before his death. It is added that the response expressed doubts of the truth of Prof. W.'s confession, which sorely embittered the last hours of the unfortunate prisoner. A different letter was prepared by Dr. Putnam, but it was suppressed.

Without solicitations, or self-interested motives, I volunteer my services as a candidate for the next ensuing Legislature; and as inquiries may be made of my politics, I freely state to the public that I always have been, and still remain the same, a true democratic republican whig, and if elected, will go with all might in favor of an amendment to the 14th tariff; also in favor of home protection to our factories, and the laboring class of people, more particularly for heavy duties on iron and coal. I will take my seat unpledged, untrammelled and uninstructed in all other matters and things; to act wholly and solely on my judgment. I shall make no distinction between parties, viewing all equally alike to the right of suffrage, and well knowing the pecuniary circumstances of our good old Key Stone State, although it abounds in mineral wealth, I go in for short sessions, or less wages for the benefit of the people; and in a political point of view I do not approve of the bargain and sale practice, so general of late by all parties, particularly in public affairs. I shall cast my vote independently, free from all party feelings whatsoever to the best of my judgment, and for the benefit of the country at large, leaning always in favor of the poor class of people; my sincere thanks to all for or against me.

D. S. DODGE.

Northumberland, Sept. 17, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! — PEP SIN, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice! A great Dyspepsia Cure, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist and Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

DIED.

In Chillicothe on the 3d inst., Mr. THOMAS BRAYNER, aged about 38 years.

In Delaware township, on the 4th inst., Miss ELIZABETH LITTLE, aged 21 years.

In Milton on the 2d inst., JAMES F., son of J. M. Woods, aged 3 years and 8 months.

In White Deer, Union county, on the 8th inst., Mr. WM. B. SULLIVAN, aged about 45 years.

In Chillico