



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1850.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor. V. D. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive subscription and advertising at his office, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

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.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices. THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY EXPRESS is the title of a handsome weekly paper, just commenced by S. McHenry, No. 47 Dock st., Philadelphia. The Express is neatly printed and well conducted.

ARTHER HOME GAZETTE of this week, came to hand in the shape of a "double holiday sheet," handsomely illustrated with many of the designs of the Washington Monument, now in progress of construction. It is a really handsome and interesting sheet.

PRINTING INK.—A few kegs for sale for cash at this office.

We are indebted to the Hon. Joseph Casey, for several valuable and interesting public documents.

Lost.—On Sunday morning last, between Market street and the Baptist Church, a gold Breastpin set with eight stones, the pin being broken off. The finder on leaving the same at this office, will be liberally compensated.

We are requested to state that the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, of Northumberland, intend having a supper and refreshments at the Town Hall, on Christmas Eve, (Dec. 24th.) Supper at 7 o'clock. The ladies will be pleased to see their friends.

DANVILLE—ITS FIRST COURT, AND NEW COURT HOUSE. On Monday last the first Court under the organization of the new County of Montour, was held at Danville. The Hon. J. B. Anthony, the President Judge, was not able to attend on account of indisposition. The Court, however, was opened in due form and solemnity, by the associate Judges, Hon. John Cooper and Hon. Daniel Follmer. The rain and the bad state of the roads, no doubt, prevented many from being present; yet there was quite a respectable crowd in attendance. All the attorneys present intending to practice in the said Court were admitted, and sworn to support the Constitution, and "to delay no man's cause for lucre or malice."

Among the rest, we observed a number of our professional brethren, (limbs of the law) from Bloomsburg, who, we presume, have abandoned the idea of agitating repeal of the disunion, inasmuch as they might there be, in the language of the oath aforesaid, viz: by "lucre or malice" be suspected of having violated the integrity of their most solemn obligations in delaying the causes of their neighbors. Be this as it may, we think Montour county a fixed fact, and our Bloomsburg friends might, in strict legal parlance, be convicted, not only of looking on, but actually "aiding and abetting" in the matter. Friend Buckalew who is not only a shrewd politician, but a very clever one, in every sense of the word, was not present, and has therefore not committed himself, legally or senatorially.

Our neighbors certainly deserve success for their perseverance and enterprise, for it was no small matter to overcome the industry and bull dog pertinacity of their Bloomsburg rivals.

The old Court House has been so completely renovated and reupholstered, that it would not be recognized by the "oldest inhabitant" in its new dress, handsome columns and coats of paint. The Court House is now a handsome and comfortable building, and is creditable to the liberality of the citizens and authorities of Danville, by whom it was presented free of expense to the county.

We should not forget to say in connection with the new Court House, that the entertainment afforded at the Montour House, will render a visit to the courts at Danville, quite as agreeable as ever, and call back many pleasing reminiscences of the "olden times." The champagne and the old cognac of 1800, furnished by "wine host" of the Montour House, were well worthy of being poured out to the success of Montour county.

THE EMBANKMENT ABOVE TOWN. We understand that the amount subscribed for the construction of an embankment above town, amounts to about \$1,500. The estimated cost of the same is \$1,800. It may however, cost \$2,000. Efforts are now making to raise the balance of the sum required. It is a matter in which the whole county is deeply interested. The records from the Commissioners office show that nearly Five Thousand Dollars have been expended by the county, in the construction of bridges over the Gut and the Shamokin creek, during the last forty years, which have been carried away by the freshets. Had this embankment been made, at least two-thirds of the above sum would have been saved by the county.

THE SCHUYLKILL BRIDGES. The last Reading Gazette contains a number of articles in relation to their new bridges. The Gazette speaks in high terms of the contractors with the single exception of the inventor and builder of Yankee "lever bridge" at Royer's ford, which tumbled down a few days ago, before it was quite finished.

Among others, we noticed a paragraph concerning the new turnpike bridge over the little Schuylkill, above Port Clinton.—This structure is 133 feet long, and was built in 30 days by a party of mechanics from the Susquehanna, under the direction of James Dieffenbacher, Esq., of Northumberland, who is said to be one of our most successful practical architects. The Centre Turnpike Company has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Dieffenbacher, to superintend the rebuilding of their bridges.

Mr. D. we understand is the inventor of several important improvements in the art of bridge-building, which, while they greatly increase the strength and durability of the work, materially diminish the cost of building.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The line of Telegraph which will be extended from Danville to Northumberland. It has already been staked off, and the posts contracted for. Dr. Goel the President of the Company informed us a few days since, that he would have the wires up, and be ready for business in about one month. From Northumberland, the line will be extended to Harrisburg, and also up the West Branch, through Lewisburg, Milton, Muncy, Williamsport, &c. to Erie.

A Union Meeting was held at the Court House in Danville on Monday afternoon. The meeting was ably addressed by Hon. John Cooper and Henry M. Fuller, Esq., the member of Congress, elect from Luzerne. Mr. Fuller's speech was well received and was marked by good sense and a discriminating judgment.

The Cheap Postage Bill has been debated in Congress. We oppose all reduction on letter postage, until justice is done to the Country Press. Mr. Brown's views are in the main correct.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, intended to offer an amendment to five cents uniform rate, and two cents for drop letters; newspapers to circulate free in the county where they are published, and one cent in the State or two cents out of it. He argued in favor of this, and said that a short time only would elapse before they would be enabled to reduce still lower.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. We find in the Washington papers a report of the truly eloquent remarks made by Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, in announcing to the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the 4th inst. the death of the Hon. CHESTER BUTLER, of Wilks-Barre.

Mr. Chandler rose and addressed the House as follows: Mr. Spenser, while it is the duty of this body to devote its deliberations to the good of the living, it is one of its time-honored customs to pause in the midst of its labors to do honor to the honorable dead. And I am instructed by the delegation of the State of Pennsylvania to ask this body to suspend its labors and to request its members to forgo even their felicitations on meeting again, while I announce that one of those with whom we look counsel only a few weeks since, we shall meet no more on earth.

My highly esteemed colleague, the Hon. Chester Butler, the Representative of the 11th district of Pennsylvania, died on his return from the labors of this Congress. He reached Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, and was there seized with a complaint so violent that he survived the attack only till the Saturday following, expiring in the arms of her whose ministrations had been the consolation of his life, and surrounded by members of a family that had arrived only to receive the last look of a beloved parent and friend.

Few names, sir, are more conspicuous in the annals of Pennsylvania than that of Butler. It is illustrated by courage, by patriotism, and by piety, and the family in the famed and beautiful valley of Wyoming, boast of ancestral associations which reflect lasting honor, while they devolve weighty obligations.

Chester Butler, born in Wilks-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1788, was the grandson of Colonel Butler, who commanded the American troops at the time of the terrible calamity distinguished in our national history as the massacre of Wyoming.—A lofty monument denotes the exact location of one scene of that appalling drama, and bears the names of its most conspicuous actors. But gratitude for the services and veneration for the character of the sufferer owe their freshness almost as much to the distinguished work of the descendant as to the record of their ancestors' indomitable valor and melancholy fate.

Mr. Butler graduated at Princeton College in 1817, and then read law in the Litchfield School; and subsequently under Judge Maljery, a distinguished jurist of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to practice in 1820. His career at the bar was marked by a lofty estimate of his profession, and his whole practice was characterized by a fidelity that secured him lasting esteem and unbounded confidence.

In 1846 Mr. Butler was nominated as a candidate for Congress; and, although his party was in a hopeless minority, he received a gratifying majority of votes, and in 1848 was elected, without having betrayed the confidence of his own party to purchase the suffrages of his opponents, or forfeited the regard of an opposition by sacrificing the good of the country to the advancement of sectional or party views. He seemed not only to comprehend the just medium of public measures, but to have the rarer quality of inducing the people to respect and adopt his own opinions.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION—HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS. MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1850.

This morning, Mr. Seward offered the Vermont nullification law, with some resolutions. Mr. Jenkins, Chairman of the Committee, made a report of a preamble submissive, but argumentative, together with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hold the American Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate.

2. Past associations, our present position, and future prospects will bind us to it as long as it continues the safeguard of those rights and principles.

3. That in this spirit, Georgia maturely considered the action of Congress, embracing a series of measures—the admission of California into the Union—the organization of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico—the establishment of the boundary between the latter and Texas—the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia—the extradition of fugitive slaves—and the connection with them of the reception of a proposition to exclude slavery in Mexican territories—and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—and whilst it does not wholly approve, it will abide by them as a permanent adjustment of the sectional controversy.

4. Georgia, in the judgment of this convention, will, and ought to resist, as a last resort, the disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union—any future act of Congress for abolishing slavery in places within the slaveholding States—the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, &c., or any act suppressing the slave trade between slaveholding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein—or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the territories of Utah and New Mexico, or any act repealing, or materially modifying, the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

5. That it is the deliberate opinion of this convention, that upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, by the proper authorities, depends the preservation of our much loved Union.

The convention then adjourned till three o'clock, P. M.

ACQUITTAL. When the Pottsville stage, on Monday the 9th inst., was passing the toll gate at the Danville Bridge, and the two leader horses had just passed through, the gate which is suspended by ropes, suddenly fell down in front of the driver on the backs of the wheel-horses. The coach took the gate into fragments, and the horses ran at a furious rate up town, but were stopped by the driver as soon as he had recovered from the stunning effects of this sudden closing of the gate upon him. It was a fortunate circumstance that the gate was made of light pine wood, otherwise the driver must have been crushed to death almost instantly. As it was, a few scratches and bruises were the only injury sustained by him.—Danville Democrat.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES. We learn from the New York Post of Saturday, that the census returns, already received from seventeen States of the Union, show an increase of population since 1840, of 3,130,898, which, added to the aggregate population ten years ago, of 17,093,353, would alone make now 20,224,251. Estimating the increase in other States by the same ratio, the aggregate population of the nation in June last, may be put down at not less than 24,000,000, or an increase of nearly seven millions in the last ten years.

In some of the States the increase has been very rapid, in other quiet inconsiderable.—In Maine they have 612,000, being an increase, in ten years, of 110,207, or over twenty per cent. Massachusetts has 1,000,000, being an increase of 220,172, or upwards of twenty per cent. Connecticut has 286,000, or an advance of 65,985, also upwards of twenty per cent. Pennsylvania has 2,300,000, showing an increase of 575,967, or over thirty-three per cent. Ohio has 2,000,000, showing an increase of 670,732, or over forty per cent.—Wisconsin has 350,000; she had but 30,000 ten years ago.

The District of Columbia, on the other hand, has gained but 7,000. She has now 50,000, or less than twelve per cent. increase; North Carolina has 800,000, being an increase of 46,581, or only about six per cent. South Carolina has only 639,099, being an increase of only 44,701—less than 8 per cent. We have returns from only one Southern State, that is Georgia, the population of which is now 1,000,000, showing an increase of 208,608, or about forty five per cent.

The ratio of increase in the whole Union, estimated from the returns received of several free States, is about thirty per cent. That of Georgia is fifteen per cent. ahead of the average; that of South Carolina is twenty-two, and North Carolina twenty-four per cent. below the average. In the Northern States heard from, the rate of increase is uniformly over twenty per cent.

VERY CIVIL AND VERY SIGNIFICANT.—It is stated by correspondents at Washington that the reply of President Fillmore to the Mr. Webster to Governor Seward's demand, why so many U. S. troops were concentrated at Fort Moultrie, has been received, and creates a sensation. The President replies, in substance, that this is a question which the Governor or Legislature of South Carolina has no right to put—that by the Constitution he is Commander-in-Chief, and has a constitutional right to dispose of the U. S. forces in barracks, when he considers it best for the public interests. As he is not responsible to State authority for his action, he respectfully declines answering the inquiry. This is a very proper reply, though State pride may receive a shock by it. The State should not, however, make impertinent inquiries.

BLENNIS!—The elder John Adams has left the following ungalant record on his diary: "Friday—Saturday—Sunday—Monday—all spent in absolute idleness, or, which is worse, gallanting the girls."

GEN. JAMES HAMILTON has addressed a long and well written letter to the people of South Carolina, deprecating resistance to the measures adopted by the last Congress. He says the other Southern States do not consider that these measures, of themselves, amount to sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, and if South Carolina moves alone it will be against their authentic sense of public policy, and with little prospect of their sympathy and support. He argues that South Carolina would be left to herself in such an emergency even by the Federal government.

If we declare ourselves out of the Union and abolish the custom houses and post offices in Charleston, Georgetown and Banfort, they will probably send our next steamer—the largest class of those ports as floating custom houses, protected by the whole naval power of the country, if need be. Until a convention of all the States which formed the constitution shall decide on the sovereign power of a single State to withdraw from the league—a power which I think manifest without dispute—I do not believe a gun will be fired except in self-defence, or to resist an absolute onslaught on these floating revenue officers. The mail will probably be carried from Wilmington direct to Savannah, and we shall not, for love or money, coast the enemy to fire a gun on us except to raze on our part absolute anarchy with an intent to kill. In the mean time the whole of our internal and export trade will go to Savannah, and our kind neighbors, after all their bluster, will be reaping the full fruits of their patriotic moderation.

REDUCED WAGES.—The following is the new reduced tariff of prices agreed upon by the various factories at Fall River, Mass., for making a 60x64 printing cloth, 28 inches wide:

Weaving, 35 yards, 15 cents; dressing, 35 yards, 24 cents warping, 25 cents per beam; spooling, 5 mills per pound, drawing in, 13 cents per beam; spinning warp, 3 cents per 100 skeins; spinning filling, 27-10 cents per skeins—(by self acting mills.)

The operative who turned out when the reduction was made have resumed their work at the reduced price, and mills are now in full operation again.

DR. FRANKLIN'S FATHER had seventeen children. He was the fifteenth. He says in his autobiography, that his father died at the age of eighty-nine, and his mother at the age of eighty-five, and that neither were known to have any sickness except that of which they died.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.—By way of Havana, we have just received news from Mexico, and learn that there is not a single doubt about the election of General Arista to the Presidency of this Republic, for the next term. D. Sr. Luis de la Rosa, at present Mexican Minister at Washington, had been elected Governor of the State of San Luis.—Sr. Riva Palacio had been re-elected as Governor, by the Legislature of the State of Mexico.—New York Herald.

FRED. DOUGLASS. The country, the Buffalo Courier says, does not contain a more insistent or impious vagabond than this fellow Douglass. He is constantly obtruding himself upon public notice through the columns of a press under his control, called the North Star. He arrests public attention only when outraging the proprieties of life, or in impious appeals to heaven against the constituted authorities and laws of the land. Below are two extracts from a recent number of his paper.

"It may with propriety be asked, would not the devil do well to rest satisfied and move to the United States and treat, if possible, President Fillmore and his political followers? If he can beat them at the game of sin, the change would be well. Would not fallen angels make wise and humane Senators, compared with Cass, Clay and Webster?"

"But Fillmore's heartless position, indecision of character, and the want of a virtuous soul, have rendered him despicable in the eyes of the good, and contemptible in the eyes of the bad. In seeking to please tyrants he has lost the favor of all, and alas! the true church of Christ can no longer pray for the success of his truckling administration."

We are losing all self-respect. If a white man and a freeman was to publish the above, the people would be warranted in tarring and feathering him; but a negro and a fugitive slave, as it is said, seems to have a warrant to insult the country, the President, and whoever he pleases. It matters not who is President—such language is infamous, and its author should be held up to the scorn of every good citizen.

VALUABLE SLAVES.—At Auction, lately, by Z. D. OAKS, the slaves belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Brockelbank, brought the following handsome prices:

Cato, 38 years old, a plasterer, \$2132
Sam, 39 years old, " 1805
Isaac, 24 years old, " 1775
Paris, 24 years old, " 1109
Noble, 20 years old, " 739
Minnie, 24 years old, a laborer, 805
Hardimes, 20 years old, " 660

[Charleston Mercury Dec. 4.]

WILLIAM G. ALLEN, a colored young man, law student, in the office of Ellis Gray Loring, Esq., Boston, has been appointed to the Professorship of Greek and Rhetoric in Central College, Mount Granville, New York.

THE FIBRE STEAM SAW-MILL was erected near the city of London, in the year 1633, but was afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the laboring poor of employment.

MR. RICHARD DOYLE, one of the contributors to Punch, has resigned his engagement, and a salary of £600 a year, on account of his attacks on the Roman Catholic religion.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, of New Hampshire, have voted, 147 to 105, that towns with 150 voters may elect one representative; 750, two; 1,500, three; 2,500, four; and every 1000 beyond that, one.

EGYPT AND AMERICA.—It is stated in the editorial correspondence of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, under date of Alexandria, that all the flags in Egypt were kept at half mast three successive days, when the death of General Taylor was announced in that country.

PLANK ROADS have already been undertaken in several parts of California.

Washington News. (Correspondence of the Phila. Ledger) FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. To-morrow or next day, Gen. Cass will introduce a resolution inquiring into the state of our Diplomatic relations with Austria. The developments will be rich, amusing and instructive. Austria seems to be very angry about something, but it will make no difference in the long run.

Jenny Lind arrived here quite in cognito, this evening. The cars stopped a mile from the depot, where a carriage was in readiness to convey her to Willard's Hotel. To-morrow Jenny gives her first concert. The town is filling up; but Presidential arrangements still overtake the Lind mania. Gen. Scott entertains sumptuously, and does the Amphitryon with a most peculiar grace. "General Scott for President," and "Gov. Crittenden for the Vice President," is to be the ticket. Between the extreme North and the extreme South, however, most any ticket may be sandwiched.

Dec. 16th, 1850. To-day the Senate was occupied with chartering an Insurance Company, and the House made the Cheap Post Office Bill the special order of the day for Wednesday next. The Bill is drawn in conformity with the Postmaster General's recommendations; three cents being the sum fixed upon as the uniform rate for prepaid letters, and five cents on letters not prepaid. In a few years no doubt a further reduction will take place, and there is no reason why in due course of time a uniform penny postage may not be introduced with some probability of success. I have scarcely seen a member of the House opposed to the Bill, and it will undoubtedly become a law.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—1st Session. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1850. Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, said—I hold in my hand certain resolutions of censure upon myself, passed by the Legislature of Mississippi, and which have been sent to me to be presented to the Senate. I do so, but desire to say one word. The Legislature of Mississippi is a body composed of high minded and honorable men—but they have wholly mistaken the public sentiment of the State, and I think by next autumn, they and all the world will have evidence of the fact.

The Chair asked what motion was made. Mr. Foote said they were sent to him to be presented, and he had complied with the request. The Senate might do what it thought proper with the resolutions. His colleague might make any motion he pleased.

Mr. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, moved that the resolutions be read and printed. The Clerk commenced from the papers when Mr. Davis interrupted him, and said that the resolutions he was reading were those of last year—the resolutions at the bottom of the paper were those to be read.

Mr. Foote expressed his sorrow that a mistake had been made. He had not read the papers—they had been received in an interesting episode from General Quitman, Governor of Mississippi. He had read that letter and nothing more.

The resolutions were then read. They sustain the course pursued by Jefferson Davis and the representatives from Mississippi, and censure the course of Henry S. Foote during the last session of Congress, on the territorial questions. The printing of the resolutions was ordered.

A CENSURE.—Mr. J. Longwell of Columbus, Ohio, has in his possession a model of the first steamboat ever built. It was sent by John Fitch over thirty five years ago, to his brother-in-law Col. Kilbuck, of Franklin county, Ohio, and has recently been found in the cellar of the Col's residence. Mr. Longwell furnishes the Cincinnati Commercial with the following description of this curiosity:

"It is about two feet long and set on wheels. The boiler is about a foot long, and eight inches in diameter, with a flue through it, not quite in the centre, into which the fire appears to have been placed. The cylinder stands perpendicular and the frame work that supports it is not unlike that used by some of the low pressure boats on Lake Erie. There is a paddle wheel on each side, and in fact, everything appears to be complete with the exception of a condenser and a force pump. The boiler is even supplied with a safety-valve, though a part of it has been broken off.

FLAX COTTON.—An industrial invention of importance is spoken of in some of the foreign journals. It is a recently discovered mode of preparing flax for the manufacturer, "by which the dilatory, costly and wasteful process of steeping is altogether superseded." The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, referring to this invention, says—"Mr. P. Clausen has succeeded in manufacturing the un-steeped flax into various descriptions of material, which possess, respectively, all the warmth of wool, the softness of cotton, and the glossiness of silk, and which, to the eye and the touch, are identical with those fabrics. Arrangements were in progress for making, in Manchester, experiments on a large scale with regard to the value of Chevalier Clausen's mode of adapting the flax fibre to the cotton machinery."

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—Dr. R. T. Baldwin has recently made public the result of several years investigations and experiment upon manures, and the various ways of fertilizing the soil. He states that the best and speediest way to fertilizing any soil, is to cover it over with straw, bushes or any raw material, so as completely to shade it. The surface of the earth thus being made cool, dark, damp and close, soon undergoes a chemical process like putrefaction, and becomes highly fertilized. This plan of fertilizing, he says, may be applied with success to any soil whatever, no matter how poor, and the result will be astonishing.

From Philadelphia to San Francisco, by way of Cape Horn, is about 17,000 miles; by way of Panama 7,650; by way of Tampico 4,025; from Independence to San Francisco, by way of South Pass, 2,000 miles; from Fort Smith to San Francisco, by way of Santa Fe, 1,900.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!—PEPSIN, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice! A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Remitt, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after distillation of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological 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.

SPAVIN.—This disease shows itself in a variety of forms, and is very frequently obstinate and difficult to manage; and cases are not infrequent in which it has resisted every plan of regular treatment. They owe their origin to hard labor in early life. In these affections, Merchaux's celebrated Gargling Oil has evinced uncommon energy, and numerous are the instances in which it has been known to affect a radical and perfect cure. A number of highly and interesting cases exhibiting the remarkable activity of this Oil, could be introduced, but our limits forbid.

A pamphlet of description may be had gratis, of the Agent. Sold by H. Masser and other Druggists in the United States.

MARRIED. On the 10th inst., by the Rev. C. A. Hewett, Mr. DANIEL RANK, to Miss MARGARET HARRISON, both of White Deer township.

DIED. In this place, on Tuesday last, Mrs. SARAH I. FISHER, consort of Caleb Fisher, Esq., aged 48 years, 10 months and 22 days. On the 21st inst., at Baxton, Philadelphia county, Mrs. MARY EISELY, of this place, aged 67 years.

In Milton, on the 14th inst., Mr. SAMUEL SCHREYER, aged 45 years and 10 months. In Milton, on 11th inst., MARY ALICE, daughter of A. S. Lawrence, aged about 13 months.

In Valley tp. Montour county, on the 7th inst., after a brief illness, Mrs. MANNING, at an advanced age. In Rush township, Northumberland county, on the 10th inst., JACOB GEARHART, aged about 59 years.

The deceased was a prominent citizen of this county, had served as Justice of the Peace, represented the county in the Legislature, &c.

DIED. At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Bunker, in Lancaster city, on the night of the 31st inst., Mrs. MARY GRAY, for many years, a resident of this place, at the advanced age of 86 years, 7 months and 21 days. The deceased was a daughter of Samuel Brady, one of the most daring, bold, and successful defenders of our western border, against Indian depredations during our Revolutionary struggle. Her husband, Captain William Gray, also shared in the trials and dangers of that eventful period. Gen. Hugh Brady, her only surviving brother, still lives at Detroit, honored and respected for his amiable, integrity and patriotism. History has written on her pages, his bravery.—For years, Mrs. Gray has suffered from a cancerous affection in the face, which prevented her from mingling with her friends, or treading the courts of the Lord's house, as she was wont to do, in years, that like her, have passed into Eternity. Though her sufferings were protracted, they were born with great patience and fortitude. Her last moments were calm and peaceful, retaining her senses, and expressing lively faith and trust in her savior.

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