CANAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

OUR PUBLIC WORKS.

The annual report of the Canal Commissioners of this State has been published, and gives a true expose of the condition and operation of the public works. It is a lengthy document; and we are compelled to condense it as much as possible to give it place in our columns. We have prepared the following interesting synopsis:

The gross receipts on all the lines of canal and railroad belonging to the Commonwealth, for the year ending the 30. Nov. 1850, amounted to $1,768,209 46, and the expenditures for ordinary repairs breaches, including the cost of the temporary means of maintaining the passage for boats across the Susquehanna river at Clark's Ferry, to $857, 228; showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of the sum of $910,931 46. The net receipts of 1850 exceed those of 1849 by $36,204 61.

The report states that the past year has been remarkable for high freshes with which several lines of the canal, yielding the most revenue, were materially damaged Some loss was also sustained by the destruction, by fire, of the towing-path and road bridge over the Susquehanna at Clark's Ferry; in consequence of which the Canal Commissioners were compelled to fit up, at a heavy expense, a steam towing boat. The cost of repairs by floods and the fitting up of the steamboat, irrespective of the loss of the superstructure of the bridge at Clark's Ferry amounted to $66 573 44.

The following are the receipts of the past year, from the different divisions: Total collection on the Columbia Railroad, $638,447-58; total on Portage Railroad, $241,817 45; total main line of Canal, $476,446 39; total Delaware division, $215,347 87; total Susquehanna N. W. Branch, $193,120 19. Total gross receipts $1,768,209; total gross expenses $857,228,00—leaving a balance of $910,-981, 61 in favor of the State.

Adding to the expenditures the pay of the Canal Commissioners, Secretary, Messengers and the incidental expenses of their office, amounting to $5,300, the actual net receipts for the year 1850 are $905, 681, 40, being an increase over the net receipts for 1849 of $30,-904, 61.

The number of cars passed over the road in 1850, amounted to 140,344, exceeding the number passed in 1849 by 19,562. The freight passed over the road amounted to 265,113 tons, being an increase over the last year of 45,632 tons. The number of miles traveled by passengers was 8,060,278, equal to 98,296 through passengers, being an excess of through passengers over 1849, of 8,-646.

The number of trips run by locomotives was 8074, or 639,084 miles; being an increase of 604 trips, or 47,112 miles over the preceding year.

The inventory of materials on hand at the Parkesburg shops, exceed that of last year by $7,173,45. The labor at these shops cost $1,742,61 less than in 1849; and although the locomotives made 604 more trips, the pay of engineers exceeds that of that year by only $926, and the pay of fireman only $387,50.

There are belonging to the road 43 locomotive engines Of this number, 13 are of the first class, 21 of the second, and 9 of the third. One of these engines is, however, now employed on the steam tow boat, where her service will be required for at least another year. Notwithstanding the number of engines here stated, there is an obvious necessity for an increase to this branch of the service.—The reason for this recommendation is to be found in the annual increase of trade and travel upon the road, and the strong probability that the increase in 1851 will exceed that of 1850 by from 20 to 25 per cent. It is deemed proper to purchase three first class burthen and two first class passenger locomotive engines, so that the business on the road may be performed with the utmost promptitude and economy.

The superintendent of motive power, recommends an appropriation of $15,000 for alterations and improvements in machine shops at Parkesburg. The ground for the additional space required has been offered free of charge by the proprietors of the adjoining property.

It is proposed to form connections with the magnetic telegraph at Parkesburg and at the depot in West Philadelphia.

There will be twelve sets of boat trucks in order by the opening of navigation in the Spring. This number is deemed sufficient in consequence of the decrease of section boats passing over this portion of the improvements.

The Report recommends new rails for the use of the Columbia Road. The Road to avoid the Inclined Plane has been completed and the appropriation of $400,000 is more than sufficient to meet the expenses.

The Board recommend the passage of an act to authorize the proceeds of the sale of the old materials on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, from its point of intersection with the road to avoid the Schuylkill Inclined Plane to Columbia, be applied to the repair and improvement of said road.

A large number of new locomotives have been placed upon the Portage Rail Road, and considerable money has been applied towards improving the road. The report says:

"Rival routes are springing up around us and if it is intended to preserve the character of our line of improvements, and maintain the trade which is now flowing in upon them, the business men must have an insurance, from the permanancy of our works, that no delay will take place. If the Legislature agree with the Board in their conclusions, to the adoption of a wire bridge, it will require an appropriation of $40,000 at the present session, and another of like amount in 1852 If, however, they should decide upon a wooden bridge, then an appropriation of $40,000 will be immediately required for that purpose. Doubts having been expressed by engineers and Mechanics, who have been consulted, that a wire towing path bridge, without a roadway, could not be created, possessing the requisite lateral strength for towing purposes, the Board having been induced to recommend a towing path and road bridge. It, however, upon further investigation, it is ascertained that such a bridge can be constructed, the result will be made known to the Legislature."

Cost of repairing breaks caused by high water on the Juniata division of the Canal, amounted to $1,836,48; on the Western division, $3,333,67; the Susquehana division also suffered by freshets, and the amount expended upon it for repairs was $40000; cost of repairing breaks on the North Branch division, $13,755,69; the business on the Delaware division was interrupted for forty-eigh days by breaks, to repair which cost $19,-182,55.

According to the estimate of the Canal Commissioners, the sum of $810,231,38 will be required this year to keep the public works in order, pay Canal Commissioners, Clerks. &c. &c.

The estimated receipts from public works for 1851 are put down at $1,800,000.

THE AMERICAN.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

V. B. 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 ern Pennsylvania.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

We are indebted to the Hon. Jos. Casey for the appendix to the Congressional Globe. Also to the Hon. Jas. Thompson of Erie for public documents, and to R. M. Frick, Esq., of the Senate of Pennsylvania for various documents.

THE CATECHISM OF HEALTH, or plain and simple rules for the preservation of health and vigor of the Constitution from infancy to old age, is the title of a small well bound volume containing a number of valuable precepts upon the subject of health. For sale by Wm. McCarty, Sunbury. Price only 25 cents.

THE AMERICAN LAW JOURNAL for December, though late in its appearance comes well filled with legal lore, and much that is useful and interesting to the student and the lawyer. The article from the Democratic Review, entitled "The Higher Law" is a most able review of the subject of slavery and slavery agitation.

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

☞ NEW RAILROAD PROJECT. — The citizens of Pottsville are actively moving in a project for another railroad from that place to Philadelphia. The Miners' Journal is quite enthusiastic in support of the measure.

☞ Gen. SAM HOUSTON, has accepted the invitation tendered him by the Democratic members of the Senate and House, and will visit Harrisburg on the 22d of February.

THE RAIL ROAD.

From the mouth of Mahonoy Creek to Millersburg is, we understand, soon to be placed under contract. The survey and location are completed, and the report of the Engineer is highly favorable. We learn from an authentic source, that negociations are now on foot for its extension down to the Central Railway, and up as far as Sunbury.

This is the first promising movement in favor of a railroad along the East side of the river, a route which ought to have been adopted long ago. The success of the enterprise at Zerbe's Gap has given rise to this movement, and we hope will stimulate further enterprise in this section of the County. We have always believed that the success of that enterprise would stimulate, and eventually serve to effect the improvements in which Sunbury is more immediately interested. The expenditure of capital in one section of the County cannot fail to be of immense benefit to every part of it.

☞ A new locomotive has been invented in Virginia to ascend steep grades.—The locomotive weighs but three and a half tons, and ascended a grade of 200 feet to the mile with 150 passengers, stopping the train backward or forward with ease.

☞ LARGE FEE.—The Second Municipality, New Orleans, have voted $2,500 as a fee to Daniel Webster, to secure his services in maintaining the rights of the city to the estate of the late John McDonough. This be it remembered is only a retaining fee.

☞ A correspondent of the Pottsville Mining Register, in a long article, recommends Charles W. Hegins, formerly of this place, as a candidate for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hegins enjoys the confidence of the business community of Schuylkill county, and does not, we think, care about surrendering a fine practice for the honors and emoluments of a Judgeship.

☞ Mr. Rothermel, the artist has placed in the Art Union, in Philadelphia, an elegant painting that he has just completed. It is called "The Laborers Vision of Human Progress." The papers speak of it as a most splendid production. Mr. Rothermel justly ranks as one of the best historical painters in the Union and possesses talents of the first order in his line. He is a native of Berks county, and is connected with that branch of the family residing in Little Mahonoy in this County.

THE POSTAGE LAW AND THE COUNTRY PRESS.

The Senate Committee has reported the House bill with various amendments among others striking out the provision for the free circulation of papers for 30 miles or within the County. The Committee are sadly behind the times and understand but little of the wants or wishes of the people, and seem to think the postage laws and mail arrangements were intended solely for editors and others residing in large cities. The House, we are certain, will never agree to this alteration, as the people in the interior would rather see the whole bill fail than have it passed as reported by the Senate. The loss of revenue from this source, would be much less than is imagined. In looking over our list we find the number of papers mailed, is something less than one fourth of our issue, and the destination of one half of these is over 30 miles, so that in reality the department would only loose the postage on about one eighth of the number published. In the older and more thickly settled counties, the proportion sent by mail is still less, as the publishers have an express of their own to carry and distribute their papers through the County

ICE AND ICE HOUSES.

The three cold days and nights of last week produced on the river about five inches of most excellent ice, from which nearly all the ice houses in this place were filled during the past week. Ice four or five inches of even thickness, is better than that of greater thickness to pack away by hand, and can be more readily cut into squares of convenient size, for handling. One of the great secrets in keeping ice, is proper draining and a good covering of some non-conducting substance. Saw dust, Turners chips and shavings are the best articles we know of. All three mixed, will do very well. After the ice has melted from the sides, from four to six inches fill up the space with saw dust or with shavings, packed, and then cover the top with the same to the depth of about six inches. A loose straw covering is of little or no use, except to protect the ice from the rays of the sun. It requires something that will follow the crevices and adhere to the ice. Bran is an excellent article to preserve small quantities of ice in the house or cellar.

In our ice house, which is about four feet under ground, we have a small division of about four feet wide, for a milk house or cellar apartment. The partition is simply a lining of plank or boards with a narrow door in the corner, communicating with the ice. Into this we empty the saw dust, &c., before filling the ice house, to be used agin in April or May, or when the ice has melted from the sides. We have used the same material this way for the last four years.

Some years since we kept ice until September in a cellar by digging a hole 4 by 6 feet, and about 3 feet deep, and boarded up to the ceiling. The cellar, however, should be a dry one as the ice would soon waste if the water should get into it even for a short time.

☞ MINT AT NEW YORK.—There has been a determination for several years past to remove the Mint from Philadelphia to New York. On Tuesday last the whole day was consumed in the House to establish a branch Mint at New York, which was defeated by a test vote.

On the day following the bill to establish branch mints at New York and San Francisco came up and was defeated by a vote of 107 to 92 to lay it on the table.

MR. BROADHEAD.

As some of the Free traders profess to hail the election of Mr. Broadhead as satisfactory to themselves, we will give our readers some evidence of his views on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Broadhead, during his Congressional career, has always advocated Protection to American Industry, and voted against the passage of the tariff of '46. In June 1846, he made an able speech against that tariff, a full report of which is published in the appendix to the Congressional *Globe* of that year, page 978; from which we make the following extract:

"Having thus shown, Mr. Chairman, that the treasury has been replenished, and the faith of the nation maintained under that practical operations of the existing tariff of 1842, what has been the condition of the people? I have no hesitatian in saying that it has been generally prosperous The *productions* of AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS have been MUCH GREATER than at any former period of our history. The laboring classes have been furnished with employment, the most important of all means of benefitting them. The greatest good which can be conferred upon the poor, is to furnish them with useful and profitable labor. It is honest industry which makes the man. The interest of the laboring classes should be an object of primary regard. We are here the Representatives of LABOR, and should never be unmindful of our solemn duty to aid and advance its interests. Every member upon this floor, from the northern and western States, owes his seat to the men who labor, and to them is his highest responsibility.—*Labor* is the great source of WEALTH; and *that policy* which stimulates industry, and gives to the laborer the REWARD OF HIS TOIL, IS BEST ADAPTED TO PROMOTE THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY. LABOR UNDER THE EXISTING TARIFF (1842) has been MUCH BETTER REWARDED than under a horizontal scale of ad valorem duties."

☞ The District Attorney contested election in Philadelphia has been acted on by the Judges. The result is a new investigation of the whole matter is to be had.

☞ Mr. Dobbin's Tariff Resolutions are still pending in the Legislature.

☞ Judge Lewis in a letter to the Typographical Society of New York, in reply to an invitation to their annual festival, says that he has presided as President Judge for seventeen years, and that he will not be a candidate for the station he now holds as President of the Lancaster destrict.—Judge Lewis sustains a high reputation as a Jurist throughout the State, and no where more so than in the districts over which he has so ably presided.

☞ In the U. Senate on Wednesday last Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred the memorials in favor of adopting some substitute for war, as a settlement of national difficulties, reported a resolution declaring as the opinion of the Senate, that in all future treaties by us, provisions should be made for the settling of difficulties with foreign nations by arbitration, before a resolution to war.

☞ The female seamstresses in New York held a meeting on Tuesday evening last to secure better wages. One lady, a shirt sewer, stated that she had been making for the California trade, shirts for two firms, in Maiden Lane and William street, (which she named,) at 6d and 9d a piece per dozen. They were to be well stitched in every way, and all she could make was two dozen weekly, and to work day and night. She further stated that she had not eaten any kind of meat in three weeks but once, when she was asked to dine by a friend, of whom she got a good dinner.

WILLIAMSPORT AND ELMIRA RAIL ROAD.

The announcement contained in the following article which we copy from the Pennsylvanian, of Monday, will cause a general rejoicing in this quarter. The day which witnesseth the completion of this road will be a gala day for Williamsport. From that period its prosperity will be uninterrupted, and its march to greatness rapid:

"It is gratifying to learn that this half finished and long neglected work, second in importance to no other of the kind in Pennsylvania, will speedily be finished. We learn that the company have made arrangements with JOSEPH GONDER, Jun., Esq., a gentlemaa well known for his success in completing enterprises of this kind, by which he subscribes $500,000 to the stock of the Company; and undertakes to complete the road, that is—to relay the 25 miles extending from Williamsport to Ralston, and to extend the same to Elmira. It is expected that the entire work will be completed in two years.—*Lycoming Gaz.*

THE NEXT APPORTIONMENT.

The Apportionment of the Congressional representation of the United States, under the Census of 1850, will not be made until after the election for the thirty-third Congress, which meets in December, 1853. The law requires the Secretary of the Interior to add to the whole number of free inhabitants, including Indians not taxed three-fifths of the slaves. The number thus obtained is to be divided by 233. and the product thus given is to be the ratio of representation. Dividing the population of each State by this ratio, will give the number of representatives to which each is entitled. Any loss in the number of representatives occasioned by the superfluous fractions in the States, is to be made up by giving an additional member to such States as have the largest fractions. The apportionment thus made is to continue not less than ten years

According to returns and estimates, the population of the United States will be about 24,000,000; and taking from this three-fifths of the slaves, the representative population will be about 22,400,000. This divided by 233 will give 95,000 as the number entitled to a representative. This will give Pennsylvania her present number of representatives, 24, while New York will have but 32 members, losing two from her present number.—Virginia will lose 3. Rhode Island will probably gain a member, and Masschusetts Connecticut and New Jersey will hold their own; but most of the other Eastern States will lose one. The free States will have even a heavier preponderance in Congress than they now have. The North-Western States, Ohio. Indiana, Illinois Michigan and Missouri, will each gain one or more members. South Carolina will probably lose two members, and the slave States will have, in the aggregate, six or seven less than they now have. Although the new apportionment does not affect Congress until 1853, still it will fix the numbers of the electoral college of 1852, and in that view is of immediate importance.

YORK AND CUMBERLAND RAILROAD.—The York and Cumberland Railroad was opened on Monday. The fare has been fixed at 75 cents between Harrisburg and York; $2,25 between Harrisburg and Baltimore, and it is proposed to effect an arrangement for through tickets between Baltimore and chambersburg, at the reasonable charge of $3,00 for the whole distance, 184 miles.

GOV. FORD, of Illinois, a few days before his death, placed the manuscript of his history of Illinois in the hands of Governor Shields, with a dying request that the proceeds of the sale of the printed copies be applied to the support of the Goveronr's children, who are now supported by charity.

NEW PAPER AT WASHINGTON.—It is stated that a new daily newspaper is to be started in Washington City in the course of a few weeks. It will support President Fillmore's administration. John H. Voorhees, Esq., late of the Jersey City Telegraph, is to be its editor.

DR J. C. AYER, proprietor of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," has just been elected Mayor of Lowell, Mass. If he makes as good a Mayor as he does a medicine, the municipal affairs of Lowell will be kept in a very healthful condition during his term of office.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

HYDROPHOBIA—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The following is taken from the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury.* If it is an authentic statement, and M. Boisson is a person said to be worthy of credence, the information which it discloses is of grave importance, not only to the medical faculty, but to the whole human family. That the Academy of Sciences should have treated it with disregard so long is perhaps, attributable to its having been anonymously communicated:—

"M. Buisson has written to the Paris Academy of Sciences, to claim as his, a small treatise on hydrophobia, addressed to the Academy so far back as 1833, and signed with a single initial. The case referred to in the treatise was his own. The particulars and the mode of cure adopted, were as follows.—He had been called to visit a woman who, for three days, was said to be suffering under this disease. She had the usual symptoms: constriction of throat, inability to swallow, abundant secretion of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. Her neighbors said she had been bitten by a mad dog, about forty days before. At her own urgent entreaties she was bled, and died a few hours after, as was supposed.

"M. Buisson who had his hands covered with blood, incautiously cleansed them with a towel which had been used to wipe the mouth of the patient. He then had an ulceration upon one of his fingers, yet thought it sufficient to wipe off the saliva that adhered with a little water. The ninth day, after being in his cabriolet, he was suddenly seized with a pain in his throat, and one still greater in his eyes. The saliva was continually pouring into his mouth; the impression of current of air, the sight of brilliant bodies, gave him a painful sensation; his body appeared to him so light that he felt as though he could leap to a prodigious height. He experienced, he said, a wish to run and bite, not men, but animals and inanimate bodies. Finally he drank with difficulty, and the sight of water was still more distressing to him than the pain in the throat. These symptoms recurred every five minutes, and it appeared to him as though the pain commenced in the affected finger and extended thence to the shoulder.

"From the whole of the symptoms, he judged himself afflicted with hydrophobia, and resolved to terminate his life by stifling himself in a vapor bath. Having entered, one for this purpose, he caused the heat to be raised to one hundred and seventy degrees thirty-six minutes Fahrenheit, when he was equally surprised and delighted to find himself free of complaint. He left the bathing-room well, dined heartily and drank more than usual' Since that time, he says, he has treated in the same manner more than eighty persons bitten, in four of whom the symptom had declared themselves, and in no case has he failed, except in that of one child, seven years old who died in the bath. The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person bit should take a certain number of vapor baths, (commonly called Russian) and should induce every night violent prespiration, by wrapping himself in flannels, and covering himself with a feather bed; the prespiration is favored by drinking freely of a warm decoction of sarsaparilla.

"He delares, so convinced is he of the efficasy of his mode of treatment that he will suffer himself to be innoculated with the disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continual prespiration, he relates the following anecdote: A relative of the musician Gretry was bitten by a mad dog, at the same time with many other persons who all died of hydrophobia. For his part, feeling the first symptoms of the disease, he took to dancing night and day, saying that he wished to die gaily. He recovered. M. Bussion also cites the old stories of dancing being a remedy for the bite of a tarantula, and draws attention to the fact that the animals in which this madness is most frequently found to develope itself spontaneously, are dogs, wolves and foxes, which never perspire."

A SPUNKY WIFE.—A middle aged farmer and his wife were enjoying a winter evening cosily together, when the conversation turned upon religious matters, as described in the Bible, which the man had opened before him. "Wife," said the farmer, "I've been thinking what happy society Solomon must have had in his day, with so many wives, &c., as he is here represented." "*Indeed?*" replied the wife, some-what miffed; "you had better think of something else, then. A pretty Solomon you would make, truly; you can't take proper care of *one* wife. What a figure *you* would cut, then, with a dozen wives, and all of them as spunky as I am!" The farmer took his hat, went to the stable to feed the cattle for the night.—*Boston Post.*

DEATH WHILE LOWERING A CORPSE.—Mr. Jesse Gaylord, of Bristol, Conn., a pall-bearer at the funeral of Mrs. Johnson, while in the act of lowering the corpse into the grave, suddenly fell back and expired. He was forty-four years of age, and had always been a remarkably healthy man.—*New Haven Journal.*

WHEN Lieut. O'Brien was blown up, in the "Edgar," and thrown on board the Admiral, all black and wet, he said to the commander, with pleasantry, "I hope sir, you will excuse my dirty appearance, for I left the ship in so great a hurry, that I had not time to change my dress."

WHAT IS THE FUTURE STATE, my girl? asked a clergyman. "New Mexico," was the reply. "No, no! I mean what is the future condition of young men and women?"—"Why," replied the girl, hesitatingly, "I suppose they are to get married."

A WOMAN'S WILL.—It has been stated with some truth, that the genius of woman lies in writing letters. Here is a queer specimen in evidence. It seems that the Bishop of Ely had promised Queen Elizabeth to exchange some part of land belonging to his See for an equivalent, but hesitating about it, she wrote him this letter.

PROUD PRELATE: I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement but I would have you to know that I, who made you what you are, can unmake; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by G—! I will immediately unfrock you.

Yours, as you demean yourself,
ELIZABETH.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD CORN BREAD WITHOUT YEAST.—*Editor of the Ohio Cultivator*:—The season for baking corn bread has arrived, and I wish to tell my sisters how they can make a superior article with very little trouble.

Boil three quarts of water, and thicken to the consistency of thin batter, then remove from the fire, add three quarts *cold* water and salt it, next add meal till it is thick and let it stand several hours in a warm place to rise. When light, stir in three quart of flour and pour it into buttered pans and bake in a stove oven for two hours.

It is better and sweeter thus than when raised with yeast.

LOUIZA A. PHILLIPS.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! — PEPSIN, *the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice!* A great Dyspepsia Curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions 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.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult, by the Rev. A. J. Collins, Mr. MARTIN L. RANDALL, to Miss MARGARET ANN BODINE, all of Lower Augusta, Northumberland county.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL HARRISON, of this place, to Miss AMANDA VASTINE, of Shamokin.

In Madison, Montour co., on the 16th ult, by Rev. J. Moorehead, JOSEH BILLMEYER of Milton, to Miss MARGARET M, daughter of Wm. Carnahan, of Madison.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. E. M. Long, Mr. DANIEL P. WELKER, to Miss ELIZA JANE LAFORM, both of Milton.

In Chilisquaque, on the 16th inst., by Rev. P. B. Marr, WM. FORDSMAN, to Miss SARAH PARDOE, both of Chilisquaque.

On the same day, by the Rev. T. Mitchell, Mr. R M. HUNTER, to Miss SUSAN HARTS, both of Lewisburg.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. S. L. M. Conser, Mr. THOMAS PAINTER, of Chilisquaque, to Miss JANE NEFF, of Northumberland.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. P. Shindel, Mr. JOHN SOBER, to Miss ROSANNA FEGELY, both of Shamokin.

DIED.

In Danville, on the morning of the 25th ult., HENRY PIKE, son of Charles and Mercy Jane Baldy, aged 3 years, 7 months and 22 days.

In Upper Augusta township, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., MARY JANE, infant daughter of Robert and Margaret Campbell, aged one month and twenty-five days.

Her soul has now taken its flight
To mansions of glory above,
To mingle with Angels of light,
And dwell in the Kingdom of love.

Then let us forbear to complain,
That she is now gone from our sight;
We soon shall behold her again,
With new and redoubled delight.

[COMMUNICATED.]

— -

In this place, on Saturday, the 1st inst., Miss DEBORAH, daughter of Dorcas Grant, aged about 32 years.

For the last few months the sound of the tolling bell has been falling almost daily upon our ears. Emphatically in our little village "the mourners go about the streets." Death has been busy in many homes, borne upon every breeze, leaving mournful vacancies at many a fireside, and oh more dreary vacancies in our hearts. The accustomed seat in many a dwelling is tenantless now. The warm, quiet nook, which kindness had rendered sacred to the infirm, and aged, and where the old arm chair held its older occupant, is vacant and desolate. We miss the dead! and feel as we turn from their fresh made beds in the cold earth that though the voids in our homes, may, in time be forgotten, or filled again, our hearts and our memories will remain faithful to their trust until we sleep beside them. Many we have known, and loved, have gone down since Autumn's leaves began to fall, to the quiet grave. Age, manhood, and youth, have each been summoned to the lonely graveyard!

Among these was one, the last we followed to the home appointed for all the living, whom we think entitled to more than a passing notice. Entitled! because of the bright record she has left behind her of the religion she professed in her brief life-time, and which so gilded her entrance into the eternal gates of death. Entitled! because the christians' death-bed, adds new lustre to the Bible promises, and cheers the believer's drooping heart with the knowledge he is so prone to forget—that his Saviour will be "with him always even unto the end!"

The subject of this brief notice has been for some years past, a consistent, humble christian. Recently she was called to mourn for beloved ones taken home before her, and while this sorrow much undermined a naturally delicate constitution, it seemed to deepen the character of her piety; and fix more firmly, and securely, her heart and her affections upon her Saviour, and her heavenly home. Consumption set its seal upon her: and for many weeks it was evident to herself, and all around her that her days were numbered, her short life rapidly drawing to a close! But death for her had no sting! the grave no victory! Her faith was so firm, her hopes so bright—she knew in whom she had believed, and with that calm assurance, and quiet resignation which nothing but the religion of the Bible can give, she awaited the summons to cross Jordan's waters!—Death's angel came at length but found her unmoved in the faith, and hope grew brighter as the last sands of life ran out, and giving with her dying breath her testimony of the sustaining power of the religion of the cross; she fell asleep in Jesus!

The hour was a befitting one for a spirit like hers to take its flight. In the early morning, the night past and gone, and when our earthly sun shed his first beams upon our world, her redeemed spirit; was resting in her Saviour's bosom, the first bright day of her eternity commenced in Heaven.

She sings in Heaven rejoicing songs,
We wail around her tomb,
She dwelleth in celestial light,
We linger in the gloom.
Let these our thoughts, that joyously
Our sorrowing bosom's stir,
That though she cannot come to us,
YET WE MAY GO TO HER.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market.

Feb. 5, 1851.

FLOUR.—The market for Flour continues quiet, with very little inquiry for export.—Standard brands are held at $4,62½; and holders firm. Sales for city use limited at $4 69 a $4 87. Fancy brands are held at $5¼ a 6¼. RYE FLOUR is without inquiry at $3 37. CORN MEAL.—Is held at $2 87½.

WHEAT—Prices are steady; sales of prime Southern and Penna. red at $1 05 cts; prime white at $1 12½. CORN.—is worth 60½ a 62c for new yellow.

RYE.—The last sale was at 75 cts.

OATS.—Oats are now steady: sales of prime Penna. from 44 to 45 cts; Southern sells at 43½ cts.

WHISKEY.—Sales of Whiskey in bbs. at 24½ a 25c, and hhds. at 23 a 23½ cts.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT.	100
RYE.	56
CORN.	50
OATS.	37
BUTTER.	16
EGGS.	10
PORK.	7
FLAXSEED.	125
TALLOW.	10
BEESWAX	25

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION,
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
ARTILLERISTS!!

YOU are commanded to meet in Market Square, Sunbury, on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., fully equipped for drill.

By order of the Captain,
SOLOMON STROH, O. S.

Sunbury, Feb. 8. 1850.—3t.

Attention, Dewart Guards!!

A special meeting of the company will be held in the Grand Jury Room, on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., at 6½ o'clock, P. M.—Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the Captain,
GEO. OLIPHANT, O. S.

Sunbury, Feb. 8, 1851.—1t.

ASTROLOGY.—THE CELEBRATED DR. C. W. ROBACK, Professor of Astrology, Astronomy, Phrenology, and Geomancy, established with CONJURATION, from Swedden, office No. 71 LOCUST street, Philadelphia, offers his services to the citizens of Northumberland county. He has been consulted by all the crowned heads of Europe, and enjoys a higher reputation as an Astrologer than any one living. Nativities calculated according to Geomancy—Ladies $3, Gentleman $5 Persons at a distances can have their nativities drawn by sending the date of the day of their birth. All letters containing the above fee will receive immediate attention, and Nativities sent to any part of the world written on durable paper; and he is prepared to make use of his power by conjuration on any of the following topics: Courtship, advice given for the successful accomplishment of a wealthy matriage; he has the power to redeem such as are given to the free use of the bottle; and for all cases of lunacy, and for the recovery of stolen or lost property, and purchasing of lottery tickets. Thousands of the above named cases have been done in this city and its vicinity, and in the United States to the full satisfaction of all—10,000 Nativities or Horescopes have been cast during the last four years while here. Letters will answer every purpose, and will do as well as to call in persons, and the mail is now so safe that persons need not fear to trust money through the Post Office. Dr. Roback receives from 500 to 1000 letters monthly, and has never missed one. Be particular to name Post Office, County and State. All letters will be religiously attended to, if prepaid. For more particulars call at the office of this paper and get an Astrological Almanacs gratis.

71 Locust street above Eighth, Philadelphia.
C. W. ROBACK.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1851.—6m.

NOTICE

To the Heirs of Susanna Hall, Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given to Charles Hall, Edward Hall, Jeremiah Hall, Harriet Hall intermarried with Charles C. Cook, and Elizabeth Hall, heirs and legel representatives of Peter Hall, dec'd. Susanna Hoey intermarried with Wm. Conrad, and James Hoey, jr., by his Guardian, J H Zimmerman, Esq., heirs and legal representatives of Elisabeth Hall, who was intermarried with John Hoey, dec'd., and Polly Hall who was intermarried with George Zimmerman, that by virtue of a certain Writ of *Partitions Facienda*, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county to me directed, an inquisition will be held upon the Real Estate of said dec'd, in Augusta township, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 3d day of March 1851, at which time and place you are hereby warned to be and appear if you think proper.

JAMES COVERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, }
Jan. 25th, 1851.—ti. }

Valuable
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber who resides in Philadelphia, offers for sale the following property in Milton, Northumberland county, viz: The large

BRICK BUILDING

in upper Milton, formerly occupied by Messrs Pattersons as a Carriage Makers Shop.—The building is 60 feet front on upper Market street, and 40 feet on Front street, and is two stories high. Also a two story

BRICK BLACKSMITH SHOP,

40 by 25 feet, on the same premises. The lot is on the corner of upper Market and Front streets, and is 66 feet front, and 150 feet deep.

The premises would be valuable for a Foundry or other manufacturing purposes, and will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms by applying either to JACOB CARRIGAN, Philadelphia.

J. F. WOLFINGER, Esq., Milton or
H. B. MASSER, Esq., Sunbury.

Philadelphia, Jan 25, 1851.—tf

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on FRIDAY the 21st day of February, 1851, in Upper Mahonoy township, Northumberland county, by virtue of the last Will and Testament of Frederick Trion, deceased.—

THE VALUABLE FARM

now in possession of Abraham Kuntzelman, containing about

One Hundred and Ten Acres,

adjoining lands of Michael Reitz, David Reitz, Michael Trion, &c. On which is erected a large

LOG HOUSE,

a Log Barn, and a good Log Spring House. There is also erected on the premises a large and excellent

TANNERY,

in good order, and in a good neighborhood for business. Also a Dwelling House connected with the Tannery. About

Seventy-Five Acres

of said land are cleared, and of a quality capable of a high state of cultivation. About EIGHT acres of the above is excellent

MEADOW LAND.

The wood land is of a good quality and also capable of cultivation.

There is also on the premises

Two Good Orchards.

The road leading from Pottsville to Sunbury passes through the premises.

The property will be sold on reasonable terms, only a small portion of the purchase money being required to be paid down immediately.

If the property is not sold at the time appointed it will be rented for one year.

MICHAEL TRION, Executor

Jackson tp., Jan. 25, 1851.—ts