

EXTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has completed, and in operation 621 miles of canal and railroad, independent of feeders not navigable, as follows:

Table listing canal and railroad miles: Delaware division, from Bristol to Easton, 594 miles; Columbia Rail Road, from Philadelphia to the basin of Columbia, 82 miles; Easton division, from Columbia to the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna division at the head of the Duncan's Island, 451 miles; Juniata division, from the junction at Duncan's Islands to the basin at Hollidaysburg, 1374 miles; Portage Rail Road, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, 36 miles; Western division, from Johnstown to the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh, 1041 miles; Susquehanna division, from the junction at Duncan's Island to Northumberland, 401 miles; West Branch division, from Northumberland to Farrisville, 76 miles; North Branch division, from Northumberland to the Lackawanna, 721 miles; Bald Eagle side cut, from the pool of Dunstown dam, on the West Branch division, to Bald Eagle creek, 33 miles; Lewisburg side cut, from Lewisburg to the West Branch division, 1 mile; Lackawanna feeder, at the termination of the North Branch division, Allegheny branch of the Western division in Allegheny city, 4 miles; Feeder at Johnstown on the Western division, 11 miles; Feeder at the mouth of the Raystown branch of the Juniata, 1 mile; Total miles, 6521.

The gross receipts on the several lines of canal and rail road for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1851, amounted to \$1,793,624 82, being an increase over 1850 of \$25,417 36. The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$1,054,893 99.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7. The following appointments were made by the Canal Commissioners, this morning: State Agents, Columbia Rail Road.—A. P. Barr, A. F. Hambricht, F. H. Eber, L. Frank, A. H. Tipping, C. H. Buckingham, O. Hammond, I. S. Waterbury, B. F. Ebaugh.

A TRUE VERSION OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN MR. KENNEDY AND SENATOR BORLAND.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Nothing further has transpired in regard to the fight yesterday between Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, and Senator Borland. The fracas originated thus: During the debate yesterday on the census printing, Mr. Borland severely criticised the official conduct of Mr. Kennedy. Immediately after the adjournment, Mr. Borland was talking with Senator Pierce, when Mr. Kennedy approached and interrupting the conversation, proposed to explain something he thought Mr. Borland had misapprehended.

THE SECRET IN THE FOREST DIVORCE CASE.

The New York Express states that on Saturday morning Judge Oakley ordered a decree to be entered in this case, dissolving the marriage tie; Mrs. Forrest to be at liberty to marry again, but Mr. Forrest not to marry again during the life time of Mrs. Forrest; awarding to Mr. Forrest \$3000 a year alimony during her natural life, to date from the commencement of the suit, and that the sum of \$3,750, (according to the present time,) together with taxed costs, be paid by Mr. Forrest forthwith—he to be at liberty to give satisfactory security for the \$3000 a year, instead of being a lien upon his real estate, and she to resign her right of dower. Mr. Van Buren obtained leave to enter, within thirty days, a case or a bill of exceptions, on appeal to the General Term.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1852. SENATE.—The following among the number of other bills were introduced: To incorporate the Phoenixville Silver and Lead Company. To change the boundary line between the counties of Columbia and Montour. To protect creditors of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The resolutions of Mr. Kunke, in favor of intervention for non-intervention, were then taken up in order. Mr. Evans spoke at length in opposition to the policy proposed. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Evans moved the postponement of the resolutions for four weeks. Mr. Kunke, of Dauphin, took the floor, and made an able and eloquent argument in favor of the passage of the resolutions. The motion to postpone was rejected, and the resolutions then passed finally. Gov. Bigler transmitted to the Senate the compromise resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New Jersey. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE.—On Motion of Mr. O'Neil, the bill relative to entry and to suspend the running of the statutes of limitation was then taken up. It provides that no entry shall be of force to suspend the running of any statute of limitation unless an action be commenced within one year, and prosecuted with effect. The bill passed two readings and was then postponed. The bill authorizing the Courts of Common Pleas to change the names of persons, was taken up and passed finally, with an amendment allowing the Courts also to change and extend the charters of Engine and Hose Companies, and literary and charitable institutions, &c.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9. SENATE.—The Speaker had before the Senate a communication from the Auditor General and State Treasurer in relation to the cost, receipts and expenditures upon the public improvements which information had been called for by the Senate. Mr. Muhlenberg moved that the communication be printed which was agreed to. The following bills were introduced: To erect the village of Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, into a Borough. To incorporate the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. To incorporate the Bloomsburg and Columbia Turnpike Road Company. A bill to provide for the publication of information for the people, relative to the management of the public works. Mr. Muhlenberg moved to suspend the orders of the day for the purpose of considering the bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Company, as it came from the House. The motion was agreed to; yeas 18, nays 9.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on said bill, which had been read. Mr. Packer offered an amendment, submitting the question of subscriptions to the stock of the Company by counties or municipal corporations, to a vote of the people, which was adopted without a division. The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the Senate, when, on a motion to proceed to its second reading, the yeas and nays were called, and were—yeas 17, nays 11.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1852. SENATE.—The supplement to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Company, was then again taken up on second reading, and, passing, the rules, on motion, were suspended, and the bill read a third time and passed—yeas 22, nays 10. The bill passed as it came from the House and without amendment. The bill to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Selingsgrove, was taken up and passed. The bill supplementary to the act, incorporating the Pittsburg and Erie Rail Road Company, was taken up and passed Committee of the Whole.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The following reply was made by Kossuth in answer to a committee, inviting him to Cleveland, Ohio:— "Gentlemen—You will know my wishes when I tell you that already one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been raised in this country for the Hungarians fund, and have got orders to make, or lose what for my suffering cause. The rest have been eaten, drank, and wasted out in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste and in which I take no pleasure. I have contracted for 40,000 muskets, at \$2 each—\$80,000; I have made one payment, and have got orders to make, or lose what for my suffering cause. The rest have been eaten, drank, and wasted out in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste and in which I take no pleasure. I have contracted for 40,000 muskets, at \$2 each—\$80,000; I have made one payment, and have got orders to make, or lose what for my suffering cause. The rest have been eaten, drank, and wasted out in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste and in which I take no pleasure. I have contracted for 40,000 muskets, at \$2 each—\$80,000; I have made one payment, and have got orders to make, or lose what for my suffering cause. The rest have been eaten, drank, and wasted out in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste and in which I take no pleasure.

BLOOMERSISM.

The Bloomsburg Democrat announces the receipt of an interesting communication from Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, on the subject of female attire. The Colonel thinks it will meet the approval of all sensible ladies, and adds, "We are proud to coincide with such distinguishable authority, and think our lady readers, generally, will approve her 'position.' That will depend, Colonel, very much upon the 'position' she assumes. Should it be 'distinguishable' we are inclined to doubt the approval of sensible ladies, whatever may be the opinion of gentlemen upon the subject. Gov. UZZEY'S DAUGHTERS, who are highly educated, and were raised in the most refined society, it is said, may be seen daily at work in the cornfield with a hoe, on their farm, at New Buda, Iowa.—Philo. Sun. Try again Colonel. Hoing corn in February wont take in this latitude. FARESH SHAD are being taken at Savannah.



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1852. 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.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. J. Rudderick will hold divine service at St. Matthews Church, on Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

The health of Henry Clay is improving in Washington, but he feels uneasy on account of the rapidly failing health of his wife at home.

The late deep snow has entirely disappeared, and so gradual has been the thaw, that the river has risen but slightly. The back snow in the forest will no doubt cause a sufficient rise to carry off the ice and put the river in good rafting order.

KILLED.—We regret to learn that George Long, of Cameron township, was suddenly killed on Tuesday last. While engaged in cutting ice from the water wheel of his saw mill, he was struck with the pitman and taken into the house lifeless.

Lancaster City has elected Mr. Christian Keiffer, Mayor of the City, by a majority of 160 votes—the first Whig Mayor ever elected in that enlightened and democratic portion of Lancaster county.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

The Baptist Church in this place, under the charge of the Rev. A. J. Collins, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Frescon, has had a series of revival meetings during the past few weeks. Similar meetings were also held in Rush and Shamokin. Twelve new members were added to the church in this place, seven of whom were immersed in the Susquehanna, on Saturday week last, and five others on Sunday morning last, at Mr. Woolvertons, four miles below this place. The number of new members added to the churches in Shamokin and Rush, was thirty-six, or forty-eight in all.

MILTON DEMOCRAT.

Our old friend, John R. Eck, formerly publisher of the Union Times and previously the publisher of a democratic paper in Williamsport, has issued proposals for the publication of a new paper at Milton, under the above title. Mr. Eck has had considerable experience in the newspaper business, and we trust that he will realize, peculiarly and otherwise, his utmost expectations. The demise of the "American Intelligencer" having been announced we presume the Democrat is to take its place.

SUNBURY AND ERIC RAIL ROAD.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Legislature, that the supplement to the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road bill has passed the Senate as it came from the House, by a vote of 22 to 10. The amendment of General Packer, submitting the right of subscription by corporations, to a vote of the people, was rejected. Under the act, as it was passed, the Commissioners of each County, and other corporate bodies, have authority to subscribe to the stock of the road. The general impression is that the road will be speedily commenced. There is now, certainly, a most favorable impression every where, in regard to its merits, and we trust this long delayed improvement will soon be placed in proper hands and in such a condition that will ensure its early completion.

GEN. CASES ON NON INTERVENTION.

On Tuesday last in the U. S. Senate, Gen. Cass delivered a long and elaborate speech on the Hungarian question. The speech covers the whole ground, and is a very able effort, in favor of a declaration by the United States, of the principle of public law which should govern foreign nations in regard to interfering with the internal affairs of other nations. The Kossuth doctrine is argued with great force, without, however, committing the Government further than an expression of an opinion, leaving it free to act as it may think proper.

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VENDURE ADVERTISING.

Major Freas of the Germantown Telegraph, a paper that contains much useful and practical information, speaks of the great advantages of advertising the sale of personal property in newspapers, as well as by hand bills. Shrewd business men are well aware of this fact, and never fail to benefit by it. In our opinion, administrators or others, who do not make their public sales known in this way are guilty of gross negligence and carelessness, as without advertising and hand bills the proper information can not, and will not, be given. The law compels the sheriff, executor or administrator, to give notice by hand bills and advertisements in the papers, for the sale of real estate, and we never could see why the same was not required for the sale of personal property, which is often more valuable, and certainly more fluctuating than real estate.

PENNSYLVANIA BLACKSTONE.

A new edition of this elementary work, has just been issued, as appears from the following paragraph, which we copy from the local items of the Philadelphia Ledger. To young law students it may be interesting: THREE AT A BIRTH.—A colored woman, the wife of George Blackstone, living in St. Mary street, near Eighth, gave birth to three children on Thursday last, one being a boy, and the other two girls. The boy was named after Lieut. Watkins, of the Marshal's police, and the girls are called Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The Union County Democratic Convention, was held at New Berlin, on Monday last. The vote for President was for Buchanan 26, Cass 14. For Canal Commissioner, John Cummings, 29; William Searight, 11. Col. H. C. Eyer was appointed Senatorial and John V. Barber Representative delegate. But no one doubts Union county being for Cass. But "money makes the mare go."

SMALL CHANGE.—Persons in want of change, can supply themselves with almost any amount of the new three-cent pieces in exchange for gold, by applying to the Treasurer of the Mint. The new coin is put up in bags of \$30, \$60 and \$150, in which amounts it should be applied for.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg Standard, opposes the payment of the interest to the bondholders of the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road unless they relay the road with an iron track.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

As this law, lately enacted in Maine and now in force in that State, is creating considerable sensation throughout the different States, we have thought proper to furnish our readers with an abstract of its provisions from the general act, which is too long for publication. It is a most stringent law, and under its operations, thousands of gallons of liquor have been seized and turned into the gutter. In New York there is now a fierce contest going on for the enactment of this law, and a similar bill is now or soon will be, before the legislature of Pennsylvania.

The first section enacts that—"No persons shall be allowed, at any time to manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, a part of which is intoxicating, except as hereafter provided."

Section 2 requires "the Select men of any town and the mayor and Aldermen of any city, to appoint a suitable person as agent, in said town or city, to sell for medicinal or medical purposes, wines, spirits, or other intoxicating liquors, &c."—and by the 3rd section, such agent, is required to enter into a bond, in the sum of six hundred dollars, with two good, and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties as such agent for town or city, after which he receives his certificate of office from the Select men or the Mayor and Aldermen as the case may be.

The 4th section prescribes the punishment for selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors, which for the first conviction is a fine of \$10, for the second \$20, and for the third \$20 and six months imprisonment.

The 5th section authorizes the penalty to be recovered before any Justice, and makes it the duty of officers or select men of the town to enforce the law.

The 6th and 7th, prescribes the mode of appeal and the proceedings against person violating the conditions of their appointments.

The 8th section enacts that no person shall be allowed to be a manufacturer of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or common seller thereof, without being duly appointed as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting on the first conviction, the sum of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment thereof, the persons so convicted shall be imprisoned sixty days in the common jail; and on the second conviction the person so convicted shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution and in default of payment shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail; and on the third and every subsequent conviction, shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail of the county where the offence was committed.

The 9th section enacts that no "lawless ruffians" shall be competent to set on any jury, but he may decline to answer, in which case he will be discharged by the Court.

The 10th section enacts that all such cases shall stand first on trial.

The 11th section is an important one and reads as follows: "If any three persons, voters in the town or city where the complaint shall be made shall before any justice of the peace or judge of any municipal or police court, make complaint under oath or affirmation,

that they have reason to believe, and do believe that spirituous or intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, and intended for sale by any person not authorized to sell the same in said city or town under the provisions of this act, in any store, shop, warehouse or other building or place said city or town, said justice or judge shall issue his warrant of search to any sheriff, city marshal or deputy, or to any constable who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant, and if any spirituous or intoxicating liquors are found therein, he shall seize the same, and convey them to some proper place of security, where he shall keep them until final action is had thereon. But no dwelling house in which, or in any part of which, a shop is not kept, shall be searched unless at least one of said complainants shall testify to some act of intoxicating liquors therein, by the occupant thereof, or by his consent or permission, within at least one month of the time of making said complaint. And the owner or keeper of said liquor, seized as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the justice or judge by whose warrant the liquors were seized, and if he fails to appear, or unless he can show by positive proof, that said liquors are of foreign production, that they have been imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith—that they are contained in the original packages in which they were imported and in quantities not less than the laws of the United States prescribe, they shall be declared forfeited, and shall be destroyed by the written order to that effect, of said justice or judge, and in his presence, or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the officer by whom they shall have been destroyed, in attesting that fact upon the back of the order, by authority of which it was done; and the owner or keeper of such liquors shall pay a fine of twenty dollars and cost, or stand committed for thirty days, in default of payment, if in the opinion of the court said liquors shall have been kept or deposited for the purpose of sale.

The 12th section provides that when the owners of liquors seized are unknown, they shall be advertised, &c.

The 13th section provides for an appeal of claimants of seized liquors, and in the case of any such appeal, where the quantity of liquors so seized shall exceed five gallons, if the final decision shall be against the appellant, that such liquors were intended by him for sale, he shall be adjudged by the court a common seller of intoxicating liquors, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for in section eight of this act.

The 14th section authorizes certain officers to seize liquor found in shanties, tents and at public places.

The 15th section, relates to fees, appeals and former convictions.

The 16th section enacts that all contracts on all or in part for liquors shall be deemed null and void, without consideration and in violation of law, and the purchaser of the liquor may be a witness for either party.

The 17th section applies the provisions of the act to all cities, towns, &c.

The 18th and last section repeals all acts inconsistent with this act which was approved June 24, 1851.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—A Cleveland correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, of recent date, says:

It is astonishing the change that rail roads have made in our city. There are lots in Cleveland valued by the assessor in 1846 for less than \$100 (and it was thought that they were valued too high) that cannot be bought now for \$1000. There are two or three ten-acre lots in the vicinity of the depot of the machine shops of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh rail road that were offered at some \$5000 within the last six years, that cannot now be bought for less than \$1000 per acre. Since Alfred Kelley took out the first wheelbarrow load of earth from the track of the Cleveland and Columbus rail road, in 1847, the value of the whole of the real estate in this city has been doubled; and I am decidedly of the opinion that, if the entire real property of the new city were to be sold by public auction, it would sell for more than treble the amount it would have sold for in 1847; and yet we have only just begun to feel the benefits of our rail roads. Cleveland started late in the rail road enterprise, but that start was a strong one. Our city has \$400,000 invested in rail roads, and in rail roads and plank-roads our citizens have at least \$600,000 more; making a total of \$1,000,000.

A LONG-PENDING SUIT DECIDED.—The Hot-Spring property, in Arkansas, valued at \$290,000, and which has been renting for \$7000 per annum in its comparatively unimproved condition, has been the subject of a law suit for the last thirty years. This suit has lately been brought to a close by a verdict in favor of the wife of Major W. H. Gaines, a brother of Gov. Gaines, of Oregon, and formerly of Kentucky. Mrs. Gaines by this decision, is declared to be the legal heir to one-half of the property, she being one of L. Belling's heirs under a pre-emption claim. The property embraces the town of Hot Springs, containing from 150 to 200 inhabitants, besides over eighty hot springs. Major Gaines has taken measures to procure writs of ejectment, and the inhabitants, many of whom have resided on the property for upwards of twenty years, declare they will surrender their homes only with their lives. It is feared the attempt to eject them will be attended with serious consequences.

Mrs. GOLDENBERG, the unromantic name of the once angelic Lind, is to remain at the country seat at Round Hill, Massachusetts, about three months, and then she will depart for Europe. In the application for the marriage certificate, it is stated that Miss Lind is thirty-one years of age, and the happy bridegroom twenty-four. He is of a Jewish family, residing at Hamburg, and who, it is said, had been long inclined to the Christian faith. Dr. Wainwright baptized him before his marriage.

To MEND IRON POTS AND PANS.—A correspondent of the Scientific American gives the following receipt for mending broken iron pots and pans, as superior to the Chinese: "Take two parts of sulphur, and one part by weight, of fine black lead, and put the sulphur in an old iron pan, holding it over the fire until the sulphur begins to melt, when the black lead is added, stirred well until all is mixed and melted and then, in its molten state, the compound is poured on an iron plate or a smooth stone. When it has cooled down it is very hard, and is then broken in small pieces. A quantity of this compound is placed upon the crack of the iron pot to be mended, and by a hot iron it can be soldered in the same way a tinmith solders his sheet. If there is a small hole in the pot, it is a good plan to drive a copper rivet in it, and then solder it over with this cement. I know a person who mended an iron pot by the above plan upwards of twenty years ago, and he has used it ever since."

SUNBURY AND ERIC RAIL ROAD.—The Public Lands.—In the lower house of Congress on Wednesday, Mr. Chandler gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce, on the following day, or at some future time, a bill granting public lands to the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road Company of Pennsylvania, to aid in the construction of that work to connect the lake trade more directly with the Atlantic.

The "Merchant's Exchange," of the city of New York, being in the hands of the sheriff, he advertises it for sale next month. The trustees are trying to prevent it if possible, and invite proposals for a loan of \$100,000, in sums of \$1,000 each, at six per cent interest. It is stated that the annual rent of the building is \$65,000.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.—Boston, Feb. 9.—Private letters from Liverpool, by the European, confirm the advance in Breadstuffs as telegraphed from Halifax. Holders here put up the prices of Flour 12 1/2 a 13 1/2 cents per bush. It is generally believed that English prices will go higher.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The conduct of Senator Borland, with regard to Mr. Kennedy, is universally condemned, and it is stated he has sent an apologetic letter to the latter, in which he pleads that he misunderstood Mr. Kennedy's remarks.

The Judiciary Committee of the Indiana House of Representatives have been instructed by a vote of the House, to report a bill providing for an annual appropriation to aid in the removal of free colored persons from that State to Liberia.

Rev. E. E. TOWN, pastor of the Baptist Church at Mechanicsburg, Champaign co., Ohio, who was in Cincinnati on the 26th of December, has not since been heard from.

A SPANISH lately died at Algiers at the age of 104. He worked at his trade of joiner to the end, and always enjoyed good health. For the last fifty years his only bed had been a pile of shavings, in his shop.

JUDGE McLean of the United States Supreme Court, pays \$3,000 a year taxes on his property in Cincinnati, which is 1,400 less than Mr. Longworth of the same city pays.

The Pittsburg Gazette says that the Pennsylvania Rail Road is doing a great business—the number of passengers daily conveyed over it, averaging about one hundred.

Madame THILLON has created a great sensation in Boston, and on Monday the premiums on tickets reached \$310. Tickets to the circle brought \$7 and \$10.

The London correspondent of the New York Times says Mrs. Brougham has come over here to get a divorce from the "glorious John," her lord.

Madame HOWARD, the discarded mistress of Louis Napoleon, and the mother of his children, is said to be an American, born in Baltimore.

GENS. CHANBARNIER, Lamorieciere, Bodeau, and Lello, and M. Thiers, had arrived in London, in consequence of their expulsion from France.

Kossuth addressed about 1500 people on Monday afternoon, in Cleveland, who paid from \$1 to \$3 a piece, to hear him.

The receipts of the Hudson River Rail Road Company for January, were \$107,035 12.

MR. GEORGE R. McFARLAND, of Hollidaysburg, has given Kossuth a check for a ton of cannon balls.

The number of deaths in New York during the week ending December 8, were 465.

The Methodist Protestant Annual Conference assembled at Georgetown, D. C., on the 11th of March next.

All the young ladies in Boston thought that Jenny Lind was going to get married; they knew it!

It is said the Kossuth contributions in Pittsburg amount to \$6000.

A New Catholic church is about to be erected at Chambersburg, Pa.

To any inquiring what they shall do for a cough and cold, we would say, read the following certificate, which has been signed by ONE HUNDRED of the first Houses of Druggists in this country, to lay before the public their estimate of a good medicine. They are all men of the first class and of the highest character, whose experience and business leads them to know, and this is their opinion.

"We the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do."

Dr. HOEFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—That this medicine will cure liver complaint and dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases; it acts as a specifically upon the liver as calomel; calomel prostrates the system—the Bitters strengthen and never prostrates the patient, and will give renewed life and health to the delicate invalid, and restores the liver to its functions, and give digestion and appetite in those severe cases wherein the ordinary medicines fail in producing any effect.

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MARRIED.

In New York, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. R. S. Barnes, Mr. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, to Miss LUDIA DEVENPORT, both of this place.

On the 13th of December, by the Rev. J. G. Craighead, Mr. WILLIAM BERKINSHAW, to Miss JANE VORIS, both of Northumberland.

On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN HOPKINS, of Northumberland, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH YOUNG, of Union county.

On the 1st ult., by Rev. G. Erlennmyer, Joseph P. BURKHART of Northumberland and Miss MARGARET LAW of Selingsgrove.

DIED.

In California, on the 17th of November, Mr. JOSEPH KIEHL, formerly of Philadelphia and this place, aged about—years.

On the 2d inst., after a long and severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, CHANCEY DONALDSON, Esq., late P. M. at Williamsport, in the 37th year of his age.

In Turbot township, on the 4th inst., Mr. JOHN IRLAND, aged 79 years.

In the same township, on the 1st inst., CLARA LOUISA, daughter of Wm. Folmer, Esq., aged about 3 years.

In Chillismanne, on the 7th inst., aged 77 years, HENRY SHOEMAKER.

In Williamsport on the 6th inst., aged 67 years, Mrs. MARTHA wife of Andrew D. Hepburn.

In New York city, on the 28th ult., on his return from California, WILLIAM W. STRAWBRIDGE, a native of Northumberland county but for 20 years past a citizen of Illinois.

The Markets.

Philadelphia Market. Feb. 12, 1852. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour is firmer—sales of 1500 bush, fair brands at 5 1/2 per bush; sales for city use at \$4.75. Extra flour is held at \$4.45.

RYE FLOUR.—Is scarce, and would bring \$3.50.

COIN MEAL.—Last sales of fresh ground at \$3.12 1/2.

WHEAT.—Little offering; sales of prime red at 90 c; white is held at \$1.02.

RYE.—None arriving; last sales at 72 cents.

COAL.—Is dull; sales of good old yellow at 63 cts.

OTTS.—New Southern are in demand at 40 cts.

WHISKEY.—Sales at 24 cts. in bbls. and 20 cts. in hbls.

SUNBURY PRICE CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Suet, Tallow, Lard, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Bacon, Dried Apples, Do. Peaches, Flour.

New Advertisements.

NIAGARA BEATEN.—There is a perpendicular waterfall on the Susquehanna River, Oregon, 300 feet high. As the Yankee said of Niagara, "what a place to sponge a coat!" Speaking of coats, the elegant thick overcoats at Rockell & Wilson's are the very thing for this season. They have also a splendid supply of other garments, all cheap and of the latest fashion. Remember the number—111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin Place.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31, 1852.—

RAIL ROAD LETTING. All persons indebted to the subscriber on account of the same, are hereby notified to come and settle the same between this and the first of March next. Should this notice be neglected, persons can find no fault if their accounts are placed in the hands of a magistrate for collection. My books must be settled money or no money, short settlements make long friends. GEORGE E. ROHRBACH.

SUNBURY LODGE OF